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CAMBRIDGE

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BEING A SHORT HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND UNIVERSITY

By THOMAS DINHAM ATKINSON; with an Introduction by JOHN WILLIS CLARK, M.A., F.S.A., Registrary of the University, Late Fellow of Trinity College

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PREFACE

I CANNOT claim for this volume that it represents the result of any great amount of original research, although it is the work of several years. Two works in particular have made the task of all later writers on Cambridge comparatively easy. Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge* forms the foundation of my history of the Town; while my account of the University is taken, by the kind permission of Mr J. W. Clark, from Messrs Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*. In fact, I have used the latter work so extensively that I have refrained from citing it as my authority except in cases where a particular passage is quoted. All my block-plans of colleges have been reduced from the plans in the fourth volume of the same work.

While, however, there is little in my book that is new to the scholar and the archaeologist, the materials have now been arranged for the first time so as to form a continuous history of the Town; a few architectural descriptions have also been added. In the part relating

to the University, complete lists of University and college portraits are included. Some of these lists have been drawn up by friends whose kindness I have, I hope in every case, acknowledged; for the rest I am myself responsible. I have almost invariably accepted the generally received title and attribution of a portrait, with little or no attempt at verification. Such attempts, even if successful, would have postponed almost indefinitely the completion of the book. I have included nothing with regard to the interesting examples of Plate belonging to the various colleges, as they already find a place in the recent publication *Old Cambridge Plate*.

The admirable drawings of the University and college heraldry have been made by Messrs Walker and Boutall from the shields drawn by W. H. St John Hope, M.A. The blazoning is taken from the same author's Paper in the *Proceedings* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. The steel engravings have been selected from those made by Storer, and by Le Keux for the *Memorials of Cambridge*.

I have to thank several friends who have helped me in various ways: Professor Hughes, Professor Ridgeway, Mr J. E. Foster, M.A., Mr Arthur Gray, M.A., Mr W. H. St John Hope, M.A., and especially the Reverend W. Cunningham, D.D. Mr J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A., Town Clerk, has most courteously allowed me access to documents in his custody. To

Mr Robert Bowes my thanks are due for the warm interest he has shewn in every detail of the book, and for much assistance of many kinds.

Throughout my work I have had the invaluable advantage of Mr J. W. Clark's wide knowledge and sound judgment. He has read the whole book both in manuscript and in proof, and it owes much to his careful revision.

I have also to thank the Syndics of the University Press for the loan of several illustrations from the *Architectural History* already mentioned.

T. D. ATKINSON.

CAMBRIDGE,

Michaelmas, 1897.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN the work now presented to the public an attempt has been made, almost for the first time, to deal in a single volume with all that is most noticeable in the Town as well as in the University of Cambridge. Our first idea was to write a mere guide-book, in which a visitor should find the usual information succinctly, and we hoped accurately, stated, with the help of numerous plans and illustrations. But, on second thoughts, it seemed better to deal with so interesting a subject in a less dry and formal manner; to prepare, in short, a book which might still do duty as a guide, but which might be studied at a distance from Cambridge, either by an intending visitor, or by a student; and which, above all, might bring into prominence the fact which is so often forgotten, that the history of the University and the history of the Town are really inseparable from each other.

It has long been the fashion to imagine that the Town has always been a mere appanage of the University; that it grew up, in fact, round the University, as the dwellings of retainers might nestle at the feet of a monastery or a castle. No notion can be farther from the truth than this; and in order to clear it away, as we hope, for ever, Mr Atkinson has thoroughly investigated the whole history of the Town, and related it with what some may be disposed to consider

too great minuteness. I think, however, that those who give themselves the trouble of reading this section of the book with care, will adopt a different view; and even those who are least disposed to take an interest in the affairs of the Town, must recognise the important bearing they have on a right conception of the origin of the University.

It is impossible, as pointed out below (p. 241), to fix any exact date for the foundation of that institution; and, since the publication of Mr Mullinger's admirable work *The University of Cambridge*, no sane person can expect that such a date will ever be discovered. But it is possible to point out some reasons why Cambridge should have been selected as a convenient resort for students. In the latest work on the history of the Universities it is contemptuously referred to as "that distant marsh town,"[1] but the author prudently refrains from any more precise definition of the locality. A little research would have shewn him that the nearest marsh was at least five miles off; and that the town, though distant, was still important. In these days of easy communication between all parts of the country it is difficult to realise that Cambridge, thanks to its Great Bridge, was in the early Middle Age the only point at which the River Cam could be crossed by a traveller who wished to proceed from the eastern counties to the midlands; and that it was traversed by one of the great roads which, whether Roman or not, led direct from London. It possessed a Fair which was one of the most extensive marts of the Middle Ages, and must have made it, as a trading-centre, a place of far greater importance than it is at present; while, by means of the River, it drew an inexhaustible supply of provender and fuel from the Fens and from the port of

[1] *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages.* By Hastings Rashdall, M.A. 1895. ii. 349.

Lynn. I can still remember the long trains of barges laden with coal, or heaped high with turf and sedge, which might be seen, on almost every day, either being towed up the stream, or floating down it empty. By this route too it was customary to send heavy merchandize, as cheaper and on the whole safer than by waggon along the king's highway. But, on the usefulness of the river, I cannot do better than quote a passage from *The Foreigner's Companion through the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford*, written in 1748.

> The Air of *Cambridge* is very healthful, and the Town plentifully supplied with excellent Water, not only from the River and Aqueduct already mentioned, but from the numerous Springs on every Side of it, some of them Medicinal. Nor is it better supplied with Water, than it is with the other Necessaries of Life. The purest Wine they receive by the Way of *Lynn*: Flesh, Fish, Wild-fowl, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, and all Manner of Provisions, from the adjacent Country: Firing is cheap: Coals from Seven-pence to Nine-pence a Bushel; Turf, or rather Peat, four Shillings a Thousand; Sedge, with which the Bakers heat their Ovens, four Shillings per hundred Sheaves: These, together with Osiers, Reeds, and Rushes used in several Trades, are daily imported by the River *Cam*. Great Quantities of Oil, made of Flax-Seed, Cole-Seed, Hemp and other Seeds, ground or press'd by the numerous Mills in the Isle of *Ely*, are brought up by this River also; and the Cakes, after the Oil is press'd out, afford the Farmer an excellent Manure to improve his Grounds. By the River also they receive 1500 or 2000 Firkins of Butter every Week, which is sent by Waggon to *London*: Besides which, great quantities are made in the Neighbouring Villages, for the Use of the University and Town, and brought in new every Morning almost. Every Pound of this Butter is roll'd, and drawn out to a Yard in Length, about the Bigness of a Walking-cane; which is mention'd as peculiar to this Place. The Fields near *Cambridge* furnish the Town with the best Saffron in *Europe*, which sells usually from 24 to 30 Shillings a Pound.

Further, in estimating the fitness of Cambridge as the seat of a University, the neighbourhood of the great monasteries of

the Fenland must not be forgotten. Monasteries, especially those which obeyed the Rule of S. Benedict, sent student-monks regularly to the Universities during the historic period; and certain colleges were founded and maintained by their liberality. I need not in this place do more than mention Durham College (now Trinity College), and Worcester College, at Oxford; and Magdalene College at Cambridge. We know too, from the account-rolls of the monastery of Ely still preserved in the muniment-room of the Cathedral, that students were maintained by that House at Cambridge. As monasteries usually acted in concert, in obedience to the resolutions of a General Chapter of the Order to which they belonged, it is at least probable that other Houses, as for instance Croyland, Ramsey, Thorney, Peterborough, Bury S. Edmunds, would emulate the example of Ely, and maintain student-monks at Cambridge. Is it not therefore at least probable, that a similar course of action might have been pursued at an earlier time, and that one or other of the great Houses mentioned above might have taken the lead in selecting Cambridge as a place in which a miniature Paris might be established? For, in studying the early history of the English Universities, it must always be remembered that Paris was "the Sinai of instruction" throughout the Middle Ages; and students who could not resort to it set themselves to work to imitate it as closely as they could.

We speak of the origin of a University as though we had merely to find out when something which has always been the same as it is now came into being. In doing so we forget that a butterfly does not differ from a chrysalis more completely than a modern University does from its medieval prototype. The present meaning of the word *University* is wholly modern. We understand it to signify "a School in

which all the Faculties or branches of knowledge are represented"; but in the Middle Ages it signified

> a number, a plurality, an aggregate of persons. *Universitas vestra*, in a letter addressed to a body of persons, means merely 'the whole of you'; in a more technical sense it denotes a legal corporation...; in Roman Law it is for most purposes practically the equivalent of *collegium*. At the end of the twelfth and beginning of the thirteenth centuries, we find the word applied to corporations either of Masters or of students; but it long continues to be applied to other corporations as well, particularly to the then newly formed Guilds and to the Municipalities of towns; while as applied to scholastic Guilds it is at first used interchangeably with such words as 'Community' or 'College.' In the earliest period it is never used absolutely. The phrase is always 'University of Scholars,' 'University of Masters and Scholars,' 'University of Study,' or the like. It is a mere accident that the term has gradually come to be restricted to a particular kind of Guild or Corporation, just as the terms 'Convent,' 'Corps,' 'Congregation,' 'College,' have been similarly restricted to certain specific kinds of association.[1]

The term by which a University was denoted in the Middle Ages was *Studium*, or, in the thirteenth century, *Studium Generale*. This term implied three characteristics: (1) that the school attracted students from all parts; (2) that it was a place of higher education, that is, that one of the higher Faculties, Theology, Law, Medicine, was taught there; (3) that such subjects were taught by a considerable number of Masters[2]. Lastly, long established *Studia* of good repute, such as Paris or Bologna, obtained what was called the *jus ubique docendi:* in other words, one of their Masters had the right of teaching in all other *Studia* without any further examination.

It is easy to understand how the two words *Universitas* and *Studium* became synonymous. The teachers and the learners in the *Studium*, when incorporated under a definite

[1] Rashdall, *ut supra*, i. 7.

[2] Ibid. p. 9.

constitution, would naturally be addressed, in their corporate capacity, as *Universitas*, the whole of you ; and thus gradually the term which was intended to apply to persons changed its signification and denoted the place.

Let us try, by a slight exercise of the imagination, to transport ourselves to that remote period, some eight centuries ago, when what we call a University began in this place. In every monastery there was a Master of the Novices; and in every Cathedral School there was a Master who taught the scholars. Conceive such a person on his travels—for, thanks to the abundance of monasteries, travelling was as easy in the Middle Ages as at the present day—and coming to Cambridge at a time when the town was full of strangers attracted by the Great Fair. Not unwilling to turn an honest penny, he offers a course of lectures ; they find ready listeners; and when they are over, he is entreated to come back next year himself, or to send a substitute. And so the instruction, begun at haphazard, goes on; a room is hired; perhaps a teacher from Paris occupies the lecturer's chair; the hearers increase in number; the neighbouring monasteries, always ready to take up a popular movement, associate themselves with the desire for a wider instruction than their own schools can provide. The work, begun as a temporary expedient, becomes permanent; one teacher is no longer sufficient for the crowd of learners. A second and a third are engaged to assist the first, and to work under his direction. Gradually, out of this directing teacher, a permanent official is evolved who, in later times, is spoken of as the Rector (i.e. the guiding teacher) or eventually as the Chancellor. Finally, some of the local scholars become themselves sufficiently well-informed to act as teachers ; separate lines of study are entered upon, or, as we should now say, the body specialises in some particular direction ; gradually an organisation of the usual type is

arrived at; the place gains reputation as a *Studium*, and the little body of volunteers is saluted as *Universitas vestra*.

This rough outline of what I conceive to have taken place is borne out by the known history of the University Buildings. A plot of ground was not given to the University for building on until 1278 (p. 271), but we know that before that time the teachers of the day made use of certain houses on or near the site of what is now the Library. The names of some of these Schools, as they were called, have survived, as, 'School of S. Margaret,' 'Gramerscole,' 'Artscole,' 'Law School,' 'Theology School.' Each was probably the lecture-room of a teacher. These teachers were called indifferently Master, Professor, Doctor—terms which were absolutely synonymous[1]. A Bachelor, in our modern sense, did not exist in the Middle Ages. "Bachelorship," says Mr Mullinger, "did not imply admission to a degree, but simply the termination of the state of pupildom: the idea involved in the term being, that though no longer a schoolboy, he was still not of sufficient standing to be entrusted with the care of others."[2]

Student-life in the Middle Ages has been treated of with much thoroughness and ability by Mr Mullinger, and since he wrote, by Mr Rashdall. To their pages we must refer those who desire fuller information than we have been able to give below (Chapter XI.). The subject is full of interest, but the materials are provokingly scanty; and even when they have been thoroughly mastered, the result is to a certain extent fragmentary and disappointing.

When we try to form an idea of what the medieval undergraduate was like, we must begin by forgetting his modern descendant. The medieval student was little better than a boy—probably not more than thirteen or fourteen years old. He must have had a certain preliminary education,

[1] Rashdall, *ut supra*, p. 21.

[2] Mullinger, *ut supra*, p. 352.

not merely in reading, writing, and grammar, but in Latin, for lectures were given in that language. In the early days of the University he enjoyed complete liberty from all discipline and control; for before Hostels were instituted, or at any rate before they were placed under the control of a Master, the 'clerks,' as they were sometimes called, lived where they pleased, and as they pleased, with but little danger of interference from anybody. Human life was not specially valuable in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and even a homicide or a murder seems to have been treated as a trifling indiscretion which the Town had better leave to the University; and which the University dealt with as a matter which should be hushed up rather than punished.

With the establishment of Hostels a new era must have set in; and it is to be regretted that we know so little about these institutions. Of one only at Cambridge, namely, Physwick Hostel, have we any detailed account. This, translated from Dr Caius' History, I proceed to transcribe:

Physwick Hostel, situated opposite to the north side of Gonevile and Caius College, from which it was separated by a road, now forms part of Trinity College. It was not let out to hire, as the other hostels were, but was the private property of Gonevile and Caius College. It was afterwards converted into a hostel (*hospitium*) or rather into a tiny (*pusillum*) College, into which, as into a colony, they could banish the too great abundance of their younger members. To provide for their management and instruction they set over it two Principals, called respectively External and Internal, of whom the former resided in the College, the latter in the Hostel. The former was a Fellow of the College chosen by the master; the latter was elected by the 'commensales' of the Hostel and the Exterior Principal conjointly. Both of them lectured in the Hostel and presided as moderators at the exercises of the students, for which they received and divided between them 16 pence quarterly from each resident in the Hostel. The like sums were paid to the Exterior Principal for chamber rent, but applied to the use of the College. In those days more than thirty or forty 'commensales'

resided in that Hostel. It stood and flourished for many years, and put forth many eminent and learned men, of whom some were selected for College honors, and became resident therein, others were called away to fill offices of state[1].

With this may be compared the account which Mr Rashdall gives of the College of Spain at Bologna, derived from the Statutes as revised in 1377.

> The College shall consist of thirty scholars—eight in Theology, eighteen in Canon Law, and four in Medicine. The scholars held their places for seven years, except in the case of a Theologian or Medical student who wished to stay up and lecture as a Doctor... The qualification for election was poverty, and competent grounding, 'at least in Grammar.' In the case of the Theologians and Medical students, Logic was also required, and if they had not heard Philosophy before, their first three years of residence were to be devoted mainly to that Faculty. An entrance examination was held, and the College was at liberty to reject nominees who failed to satisfy these requirements. Every scholar received daily a pound of moderate beef or veal or other good meat with some 'competent dish,' the larger part at dinner, the smaller at supper. Wine, salt, and bread were at discretion; but the wine was to be watered in accordance with the Rector's orders. A portion of the allowance for meat might be applied by the Rector to the purchase of salt meat or fruit. We may charitably hope that the College availed itself of this provision on Feast-days and on the Sunday before Lent, when the above mentioned 'portions' of meat were doubled. On Fast-days the ordinary allowance was to be spent on fish and eggs. At a 'congruous time' (not further defined) after dinner and supper respectively, the College re-assembled for 'collation,' when drink was 'competently' administered to every one. Besides commons, each scholar received every autumn a new scholastic 'cappa, sufficiently furred with sheepskin,' and another without fur, and with a hood of the same stuff and colour as the cope, at the beginning of May; and there was an annual allowance of twelve Bologna pounds for candles, breeches, shoes, and other necessaries[2].

It is probable that only a few of the students who matriculated remained at Cambridge long enough to take the Master's

[1] Willis and Clark, ii. 417.

[2] Rashdall, *ut supra*, i. 200.

degree. In fact, unless they proposed to become teachers of others in their turn, such a degree would have been useless to them. Most students probably left as soon as they had got as much knowledge as they wanted, or as they could afford to pay for. The details of the educational course, and the changes through which it has passed—what has survived of medieval practice and what has perished—need not be discussed here. The subject is too wide and too technical for such a work as this. It belongs to the Archæology of Education rather than to the History of Cambridge. Those who wish to enter into it fully should consult the works already mentioned, or Mr Rouse Ball's *History of the Study of Mathematics at Cambridge.*

The Colleges, as explained below (p. 243), were intended at first for teachers rather than for learners. The notable exception was King's Hall (now absorbed in Trinity College) which was founded in 1337 by King Edward the Third, for thirty-two scholars, each of whom was to be at least fourteen years old, and of sufficient proficiency in grammar to study logic or any other faculty which the warden might, after examination, select for him. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the inmates of this House were to be what we now call undergraduates. But in the rest of our collegiate foundations this was not the case, at least at first. The class of "pensioners," namely, those who were willing to pay a fixed sum (*pensio*) for their board and lodging, did not make its appearance for two centuries or so after the promulgation of the Statutes of Merton College, Oxford—the *Regula de Merton*, as it was called—by which the College system was inaugurated. When the pensioners became numerous the need for further accommodation within the College precincts was felt; ranges of chambers were built, and the Hostels were either absorbed or deserted.

It is probable that most persons, when they enter one of our stately quadrangles, imagine that they have before them a structure erected within a few years on a definite plan, conceived from the beginning, and handed to the Founder by some distinguished architect, as happens now-a-days when a new College comes into being. Nothing can be farther from the truth than this very natural view. A unity of plan may unquestionably be discovered in our College courts; but it was not thought of until long after the foundation of the earlier ones.

The Collegiate system was a new invention in 1264. Nobody could foresee whether it would be a success or a failure; and therefore nobody—not even the Founder of it—committed himself to a large and costly range of buildings. As Professor Willis has well remarked:

> The buildings required in the earliest colleges were very simple, consisting of little else than chambers to lodge the inhabitants, a refectory or hall, and a kitchen with its offices to prepare their food. Their devotions were performed in the parish church, their books were kept in a chest in the strong-room, and the master, in the majority of them, occupied an ordinary chamber, so that the chapel, the library, the master's lodge, and the stately gateways, which supply so many distinctive features in the later colleges, were wholly wanting in the earlier ones; and it is very interesting to watch them taking their place in succession in the quadrangles. The attempt to erect a quadrangle on a settled plan, containing the chambers and official buildings disposed in order round about the area, in which form all these early colleges now present themselves, was not made till long after their establishment. For, in fact, until the collegiate system had fairly stood the test of a long trial, it was hardly possible to determine what arrangement of buildings would be best adapted for its practical working, while the continual growth and improvement of the system in each successive foundation demanded enlargements and changes. At both Universities the inhabitants of the earliest colleges were in most cases lodged at first in houses already in existence, purchased by the founder together with the ground on which they stood[1].

[1] Willis and Clark, *ut supra*, iii. 248.

For example, at Peterhouse (p. 293), our earliest college, the scholars were lodged for about 130 years in the dwelling-houses (*hospicia*) which Bishop Hugh de Balsham found standing on the site. The College was founded in 1284, the Hall was built in 1290, and probably a Kitchen and Buttery at the same time, or soon afterwards. But the quadrangle was not begun till 1424, by erecting the range of chambers on the north side, next to the churchyard of S. Mary the Less; and nearly forty years passed by before it was completed. At Clare Hall both Richard de Badew and the Lady Clare used buildings which they found on the site; and the quadrangular form (p. 304) was not completely adopted until after the fire of 1521[1]. At Pembroke, founded 1346 (p. 312), the scholars were at first lodged in houses standing on the site; but the quadrangle was unquestionably erected not long afterwards, and is remarkable as the first at Cambridge in the plan of which a chapel was included. At Gonville Hall, when it was moved to its present position in 1353, the scholars were lodged in houses on the north border of the site. The chapel was built in 1393; the hall in 1441; but the east side, completing the quadrangle, in 1490, or 140 years after the removal[2]. At Trinity Hall the founder built the Hall and the range next the street. The north range was added soon afterwards (in 1374), but the chapel was not built until near the end of the following century. At Corpus Christi, on the other hand, the whole quadrangle (of the older College) was built between 1352 and 1377. It consisted of three ranges of chambers, on the east, north, and west sides, and of a hall and kitchen on the south side. No chapel was intended, and indeed, would have been needless, having regard to the close proximity of S. Bene't's Church, and the fact that the College had been founded by Townsmen, whose

[1] Willis and Clark, *ut supra*, p. 254.

[2] Ibid. p. 255.

beneficiaries would not clash with their fellow-townsmen when they met at church. The buildings of this House have been but little altered, and give an excellent idea of the primitive appearance of a small medieval college.

With the foundations noticed above the medieval period of the Cambridge Colleges may be said to close. It was not until nearly a century afterwards (in 1446) that Queens' College was founded; and by the time that that event took place the collegiate system had become an assured success. It was possible, therefore, to adopt a definite plan for the new foundation.

In this plan (p. 376) the court is entered through a gate-way with four turrets placed near the centre of the side next the street. The treasury or muniment-room is on the first floor over the gate. The chapel is on the north side of the court, with the library westward of it on the first floor. The east side of the court to the right and the left of the gate, and the whole of the south side, are occupied by chambers. The west side contains, in the following order, from north to south, the kitchen, the butteries and pantry, the through-passage to the grounds beyond, the hall, and the parlour or combination-room, over which is the Master's lodging, approached by a separate staircase on the west side. There is now a second court, between the first court and the river. It contains on the west side a building apparently coeval with the first court; and on the north side a gallery, forming part of the Master's lodging, built subsequent to the western building and to the cloister on which it is supported.

Now where did this plan come from? We have seen it already at Pembroke College (p. 313), and at Clare Hall; but when it appears at Queens' College it meets with more dignified treatment, so to speak; and is subsequently re-produced at Christ's College and at S. John's College.

The entrance-gateway, a feature peculiar to the architecture of Cambridge, was first seen at King's Hall in 1426. The gate then erected may still be seen, moved from its original position, and somewhat mutilated in the journey, against the west wall of Trinity College Chapel. It was evidently much admired when first built, and was copied at the colleges of King's (in its first position), Queens', Christ's, S. John's, and even at King's Hall itself, the second gateway of which (built 1535), is now the principal entrance to Trinity College. Such gateways would also have been employed again by King Henry the Sixth, had his marvellous design for his enlarged college ever been completed. Unfortunately we do not know whose ingenuity we ought to thank for this brilliant innovation. The medieval system of architecture. where the artist was merged in the constructor, is singularly destructive of individual reputation.

The origin of the general disposition of the collegiate plan can be more easily traced. As Professor Willis was fond of shewing, it is derived directly from the mansions of the nobility, by whom in the 14th century the severity and gloom of the castles was being gradually discarded, and replaced by the quadrangular country-houses, some examples of which still survive. The plan which most nearly approaches that of Queens' College is that of Haddon Hall. Indeed Professor Willis used to say that he was almost afraid of shewing them together, because he felt sure that his audience would say that he had "cooked" them.

It is curious that the monasteries should have contributed so little to the organisation of the colleges. It might have been reasonably expected that a body of celibate persons, like the society of a college, would have borrowed its organisation from the Monastic Orders, one of which, that of S. Benedict, could point to some seven centuries of successful

existence before the Rule of Merton was so much as thought of. But this was not the case. The whole collegiate system was intended to counteract monastic influence; and to provide education which monks should not direct, and by which they should not benefit. There was no objection to their attendance at lectures, or to their taking a University degree; but the colleges were closed to them. *Si quis* [*scholarium*] *in religionem intraverit cesset omnino in eius persona exhibitio prædicta*, says Walter de Merton[1]. In consequence, except in certain technical matters, as for instance the Library, collegiate statutes are not borrowed from monastic rules or customs; and the same separation between the two bodies would seem to extend to the buildings. The distinctive features of monastic life, the cloister, and the dormitory in which all the members of the community slept together, are absent from collegiate architecture; and the whole arrangement, as mentioned above, is a deliberate copy of a plan arranged for the secular as opposed to the religious life.

J. W. CLARK.

26 *July*, 1897.

[1] Statutes, 1274, Chap. 14. Commiss. Doc. (Oxford), i. 27.

THE TOWN

CHAPTER I

SITUATION AND EARLY HISTORY

The frontier of the Iceni. Defensive works across the pass; Cambridge Castle. The Romans. The name Cambridge. The Saxons. The Danes. Condition of the town before the Conquest; the Gild of Thanes. Growth; probably from the union of two towns; S. Benedict's Church.

In early times the eastern part of Britain, held by the large and powerful tribe of the Iceni, was separated from the rest of the island by a natural barrier extending from the Wash to the Thames, a distance of about eighty miles. The northern half of this barrier was formed by the Fens, the southern part by forest. These two almost impassable obstacles were nearly continuous but not entirely so, for between them there was an interval consisting partly of open pasture land, partly of chalk downs.[1] In this interval, and on the margin of the fen, lies the town of Cambridge (fig. 1, p. 3). The only approach to the country of the Iceni—the East Anglia of later times—was along the road known as the Icknield (or Icenhilde) Way, which traversed the above-mentioned interval, and ran over the chalk downs between the forest and fen in a north-easterly direction through Ickleford, Royston, Ickleton,

[1] The limits of the fen can easily be traced; the edge of the forest roughly coincided with, and was no doubt determined by the edge of the boulder clay which forms the soil of Essex; the change from forest to bare open country perhaps determined the present boundaries between the counties of Cambridge and Essex, and Cambridge and Suffolk.

Newmarket and Icklingham. The pass—which at its narrowest point was not more than five miles wide—was defended by a remarkable series of British earthworks which cross it at right angles. These ditches, extending from fen or marshy land to a wooded country, and crossing the narrow open district which lay between, probably formed the best defence that could have been devised against the chariots which played so important a part in primitive warfare, and against the cattle-lifting which was so frequently its object.

These earthworks are nearly parallel to one another and run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction. Each consists of a bank and a ditch. The ditch is in most cases on the south-west side of the bank, a position which shews that the defence must have been made by the people on the east against those on the west.[1] Where the ditch is to the north-east the works are probably due to the people of the west. As now one tribe, now the other was the stronger, each would advance its boundary and throw up a line of defence with the ditch on the farther side.[2]

The whole of the southern part of the present county, therefore, was, in British times, the frontier district of the Iceni. Though crossed by valleys giving good pasture, and bordering on the fen-land where fish and fowl were abundant, its exposure to raid and warfare must have checked any permanent settlement or continuous prosperity. At Cambridge itself the ancient earthwork known as Castle Hill may belong to the British period, but on this point authorities are divided.

[1] See a paper by Professor Ridgeway (*Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* VII. 200) in which the author shews that the defeat of the Iceni by the Romans under P. Ostorius Scapula in A.D. 50 as described by Tacitus (*Annales*, XII. 31) may, with great probability, be referred to the neighbourhood of one of these dykes, probably either the Devil's Ditch or the Fleam Dyke. The former is about eight miles long. The bank is 18 feet above the level of the country, 30 feet above the bottom of the ditch and 12 feet in width at the top; the ditch is 20 feet wide. These measurements are exceeded in some parts.

[2] The so-called 'Roman Road' is considered by Professor Hughes to be not a road but one of these dykes (*Cambridge Review*, 6 May, 1885).

Hitherto the Castle has been generally accepted as British, while some maintain that it is at least as likely to be Saxon,

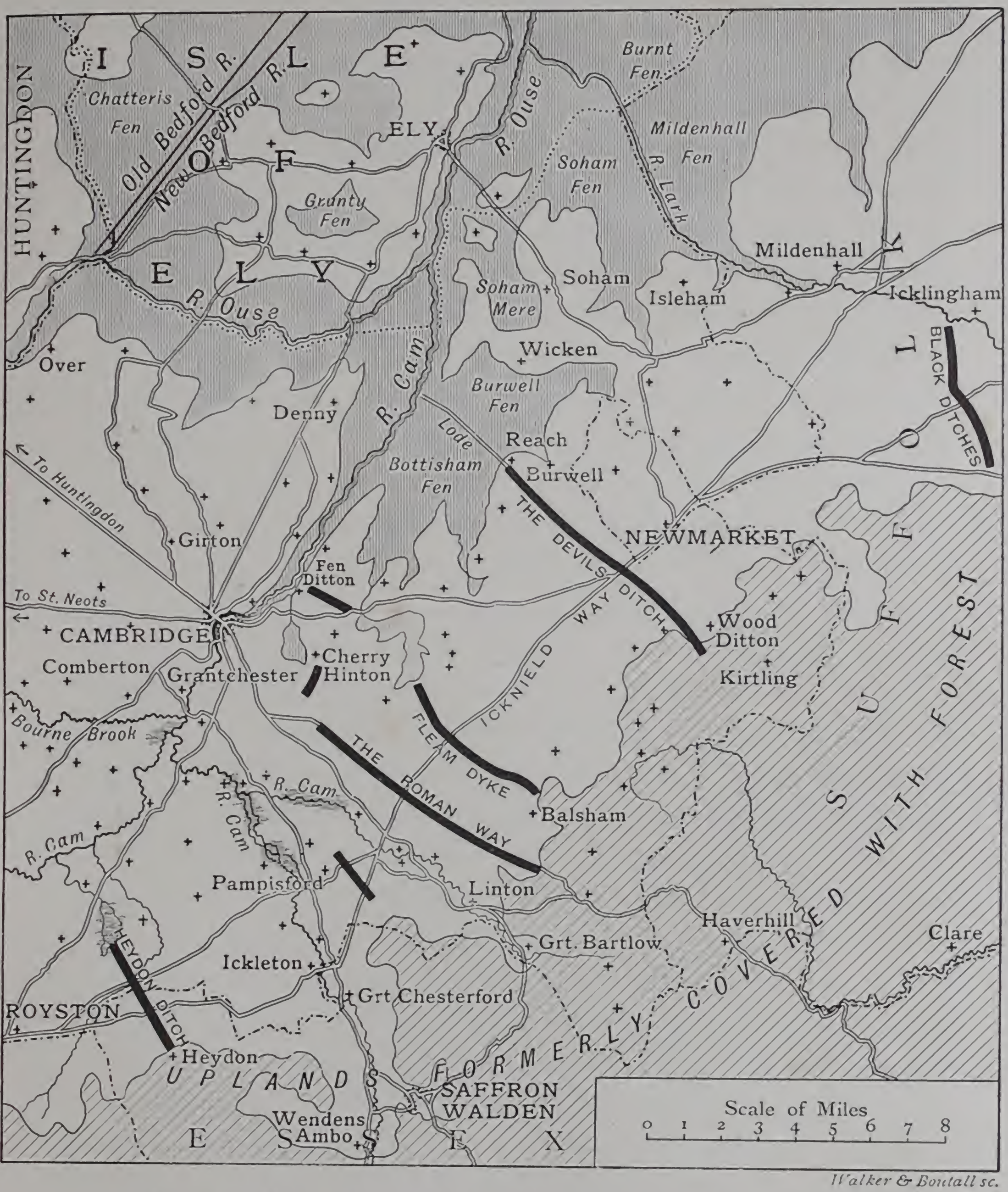

FIG. 1. MAP OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CAMBRIDGE.
The vertical shading indicates Fen, the diagonal shading Boulder Clay.

but the evidence on either side is far from conclusive. In British times it lay on a tribal frontier line, and a frontier

town in those times was probably not the important place it became at a later period. The existence of the great Dykes suggests reliance on them as a defence rather than on a border fortress. It may be argued, therefore, that the situation would tell against, rather than in favour of its choice as a military position. On the other hand, the Castle Hill may have formed a useful auxiliary to the dykes in defending a ford.

The same uncertainty exists as to the character of the Roman settlement. While the whole district is thickly strewn with remains shewing that it was extensively occupied by the Romans, there is still no proof that they established at Cambridge a camp or station,[1] or that there was here a town of importance. The commonly accepted identification of Cambridge with the Camboritum of the Romans appears to rest on no surer ground than a resemblance between the two names, and this resemblance is an illusion. The form Camboritum is of the fourth century, whilst Cambridge is not earlier than 1400.[2]

The name of the town was *Grantanbrycge* in A.D. 875 and in Domesday Book it is *Grentebrige*. About 1142, we first meet with the violent change to *Cantebruggescir* (for the county), the change from *Gr-* to *C-* being due to the Normans. This form "lasted, with slight changes, down to the fifteenth century. *Grauntbrigge* (also spelt *Cauntbrigge* in the name of the same person) survived as a surname till 1401. After 1142 the form *Cantebrigge* is common; it occurs in Chaucer as a word of four syllables, and was Latinised as *Cantabrigia* in the thirteenth century... Then the former *e* dropped out; and we come to such forms as *Cāntbrigge* and *Cauntbrigge* (fourteenth century); then *Cānbrigge* (1436), and *Cawnbrege* (1461) with *n*. Then the *b* turned the *n* into *m*, giving Cāmbrigge (after 1400) and *Caumbrege* (1458). The

[1] Professor Hughes, *C. A. S.* VIII. 205, and *Camb. Rev.*, 20 May, 1885.

[2] Professor Skeat, *Cambridge Philological Society*, 23 Jan. 1896 (*Cambridge University Reporter*, 11 Feb. 1896).

long *ā* formerly *aa* in *baa*, but now *ei* in *vein*, was never shortened."[1] The old name of the river, *Granta*, still survives. *Cant* occurs in 1372[1] and *le Ee* and *le Ree* in the fifteenth century. In the sixteenth century the river is spoken of as "the *Canta*, now called the *Rhee*,"[2] and later we find both *Granta* and the Latinised form *Cāmus*.[3] *Cam*, which appears in Speed's map of 1610, was suggested by the written form *Cam-bridge*, and "is a product of the sixteenth century, having no connection with the Welsh *cam*, or the British *cambos*, crooked."[4]

To return to the Castle Hill. The remains of a fosse and vallum which appear to have formed part of a parallelogram[5] have always been accepted as Roman, and the straight roads which converge on this point would certainly appear to bear out the theory. But, however this may be, there is ample proof that the site was occupied by the Romans, or Romano-British, and after them by the Saxons. It is to the Saxon period that the construction of the Castle Hill is attributed by Professor Hughes, who considers it a thoroughly characteristic English Burh. He thinks that most probably it was constructed in the ninth century as a defence against the incursions of the Danes;[6] and during that and the following century Cambridge is said to have been sacked by them more than once. The last occasion was after the battle of Ringmere, near Ipswich. In that great fight the East Anglians were defeated and all fled "save only the men of Cambridgeshire, who stood their ground and fought valiantly to the last." After the battle, the conquerors advanced and reduced Thetford and Cambridge to ashes.[7]

The Danes, however, have left but little evidence of

[1] Skeat, *ut supra*.

[2] Dr Caius' *History*, 1573, quoted by Willis and Clark, II. viii.

[3] Camden, 1586.

[4] Skeat, *ut supra*.

[5] But we must be careful not to confound these with the remains of the breastworks thrown up by Cromwell.

[6] The whole question of the age of these earthworks is discussed by Professor Hughes in *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* Vol. VIII. (1893), 173.

[7] Freeman, *Conquest of England*, (2nd ed.) I. 344.

settlement in the immediate neighbourhood, if we judge by the place-names in the locality. By far the greater number are purely Saxon. Some few may have a British origin, but the Danish names which cover the map of Norfolk and Suffolk almost cease on the borders of Cambridgeshire. With the amalgamation of conquerors and conquered, however, comes the dawn of definite history. "It is from the time of the Danes that we may trace the beginnings of our towns. The towns were indeed little better than more thickly-populated villages, and most of the people lived by agriculture; but still the more populous places may be regarded as towns, since they were centres of regular trade. The Danes and Northmen were the leading merchants, and hence it was under Danish and Norse influences that the villages were planted at centres suitable for commerce, or that well-placed villages received a new development."[1]

It is with this new chapter in the national history that Cambridge emerges from obscurity. Eminently a well-placed village, it was one of the first to develop into an English town. Under new conditions which allowed advantage to be taken of its excellent situation as a commercial town, it begins to rise into a place of importance. Its position at the head of a waterway communicating with the sea, is a factor in the history of Cambridge the importance of which it is hardly possible to exaggerate. The river was "the life of the trafficke to this Towne and Countie."[2] In direct communication with the Continent by means of the river, and on the only or almost the only line of traffic between East Anglia and the rest of England, Cambridge became an important distributing centre, and the seat of one of the largest fairs in Europe,—for it was probably at this early period that the fame of Stourbridge Fair began to spread and to bring prosperity to the town. This early commercial reputation is now forgotten. Trade has been diverted into

[1] Cunningham, *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, I. 88.

[2] Address to King James I., 1614–15 (Cooper, *Annals*, III. 70).

other channels, the great fair has declined, and the renown of the schools has eclipsed the older fame of the town. But none the less Cambridge probably owes her trade, her fair, her schools, and her very existence to the sluggish little river that connects her with the port of Lynn.

Much direct evidence as to the condition or importance of Grantbrycge in the ninth and tenth centuries will not be expected. Coins were struck here by King Edward the Martyr in 979, and by more than one of his successors in the following century. Early in the eleventh century it was governed by its twelve lawmen or 'lagemanni,'[1] its Thanes had formed themselves into a Gild, and comparing it with other towns at the time of Domesday Survey, it is said to have had a "fairly advanced municipal life."[2]

The Gild of Thanes of Cambridge had some points in common with other Anglo-Saxon Gilds whose ordinances are extant.[3] It gave help to members in distress, and the brethren attended the funeral of any one of their number who died. If a brother lay ill at a distance from home, the other members went to fetch him, and they did the like if he died. For neglect to attend on these and similar occasions, a member was fined a measure of honey. But the Cambridge Gild differs in one important respect from others of this period. It made elaborate rules for compensation in case of assault or murder. If a retainer [*cniht*] drew his weapon upon any one, his lord [*hlaford*] had to pay £1, and to get what he could out of his man, the Gild helping him. If any one killed a gild-brother he had to pay £8, or if he refused the whole Gild would be avenged on him. If a gild-brother killed a man accidentally, each gild-brother subscribed to compensate the dead man's relations at the following rates: if the slain were a man holding twelve hides of land each

[1] Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* 1. 100, 102.

[2] Cunningham, 1. 3, 83, 88.

[3] The other Anglo-Saxon Gilds of which we have record are those of Abbotsbury, Woodbury, and Exeter, and the Association of Bishop Wulfstan and his comrades.

subscribed half a mark; if he were a ceorl each gave two oras; if he were a Welshman [*Wylisc*, a foreigner, a man of another town or district[1]] each gave one ora. A gild-brother who killed any one with guile had to bear the consequences, and any gild-brother who did eat or drink with the murderer had to pay £1 unless he could call his two bench-comrades to witness that he knew him not. Every member had to take an oath of fidelity to the Gild. A fine of a measure of honey was imposed on a brother who insulted another, and in case of dispute, the society would support him who had most right.[2] Such is the general tenor of the laws; by what means they were enforced on those who were not members of the Gild we do not know.

Of the situation of the town and of the manner of its growth we must now say a few words.

We have seen that a settlement existed on the west bank of the river at a very early period. Whatever the date of the stronghold round which it clustered, it is, at all events, earlier than anything now existing on the east side. The origin and growth of this east quarter, now much the largest, still remains to be explained. It has been supposed by some that the old town on the west bank gradually spread across the river, but it seems to be more probable that an independent village on the east bank gradually stretched towards the other until the two joined, and the very fact that they had been two was forgotten. The existence of a community on the east side of the river before the Conquest seems to be proved by the style of S. Benedict's Church, the early parts of which are very characteristic of pre-Norman architecture. The situation of S. Benedict's Church so far from the Castle end of the town probably indicates a separate village rather than one con-

[1] But possibly referring to the remnants of the British population which lingered in the fens.

[2] Translations are given by Kemble in *The Saxons in England*, i. 513, and by Cooper in *Annals of Cambridge*, i. 15. A transcript and translation in parallel columns are given by Thorpe in *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici*, 61. In the latter no attempt is made to translate one or two of the most obscure passages.

tinuous town. Domesday Book records that at the time of the Survey and in the days of the Confessor the town was divided into ten wards, and it appears probable, from the known position of some of those wards, that all were situated near the Castle and on the west bank of the river,[1] and that such settlement as existed on the east side was not considered as part of the town. Castle End was called 'the Borough' within the memory of persons still living.[2]

On the other hand the east part, round S. Benedict's Church, has not, in historic times, been distinguished by a separate name. The old name of Free School Lane, Lortburgh[3] Lane, is the only name that has been preserved which can be thought to suggest a separate village, but this is more probably a personal name.

If the old town had gradually spread across the river we should expect the quarter near the bridge to shew some signs of being older than the other parts of the town. But this is not what we find. Neither the oldest buildings, nor the markets, nor the hithes are near the Great Bridge. Of the hithes, one—the only quay that survives—did certainly adjoin the bridge, but its complete separation from all the others

[1] It is stated that Ward I. was reckoned as two in the days of King Edward, but that twenty-seven houses had been destroyed to make room for the castle which the Conqueror had built. No account is given of Ward VI. It appears that the twenty-seven houses that had been pulled down were in Ward VI., and that the remainder were henceforth reckoned with Ward I. (Bryan Walker, *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Communications*, Vol. v.). Hence we may conclude that Wards I. and VI. adjoined one another. We are also informed in *Inquisitio Eliensis* (507) that Ward II. was called Brugeward, i.e. Bridge-ward, and that there was a church in Ward IV. From the character of the earliest work in old S. Giles' Church, it might be the one referred to. We see, then, that Wards I., II. and VI. and perhaps Ward IV. were close together and near the Castle. As the numbering of the wards would presumably be made with reference to their situation the inference is that the other wards were also on the west bank of the river.

[2] 'The Borough boys' is a nickname still remembered as being applied to the men of the Castle End by the dwellers on the east side of the river. A public house with the sign of "The Borough Boy" still stands in Northampton Street.

[3] There are a great variety of spellings of this name: *Lurteburghlane*, *Lorteburghlanestrate*, *Lurtheburnestrate*, and many others.

rather strengthens the theory of amalgamation than otherwise. In the Middle Ages the greater number of the hithes were between the Hospital of S. John (now S. John's College) and the house of the Carmelites (now part of Queens' College). The part immediately to the east of the bridge indeed seems to have remained unoccupied till a later period than other parts. The Hospital of S. John was placed on a large area which was described, early in the twelfth century, as waste ground. The Jewry lay between the old Church of All Saints and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, a fact which alone almost proves that that site was, at the time of the settlement of the Jews, a suburban district lying between the two towns. The part between the Jewry and the river is laid out with a regularity not observable in other parts of the town; this suggests a comparatively late settlement.

Other indications point to the same conclusion. The more modern eastern half of the town contains the markets, with the Tolbooth, or Town Hall. Considering how fixed such things were in the Middle Ages, it is more probable that they still occupy their original sites than that they were moved from the Castle End. The fact that this quarter was enclosed by a ditch, apparently for the first time in 1215, seems to shew that it was at that time a comparatively new town.[1] Each of these indications considered by itself is slight, and perhaps they are not very convincing when all taken together, but they must be given and accepted for what they are worth.

If the existence of a separate village on the east side of the river be allowed, it is natural to connect it with S. Benedict's Church. This building is clearly pre-Norman, and exhibits a strongly marked contrast to those buildings which are known to have been built by the Normans, as for instance, the Churches of S. Peter and S. Sepulchre.

This church, then, probably served a township separate and distinct from that on the west bank of the river, and situated on a level headland more convenient for trade and

[1] *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum* (Hardy, 234 b.).

especially for a trade requiring wharves. Houses then sprang up along the roads leading to the bridge and to Barnwell, leaving the spaces between them unoccupied save as gardens. And when the two villages did become united they seem to

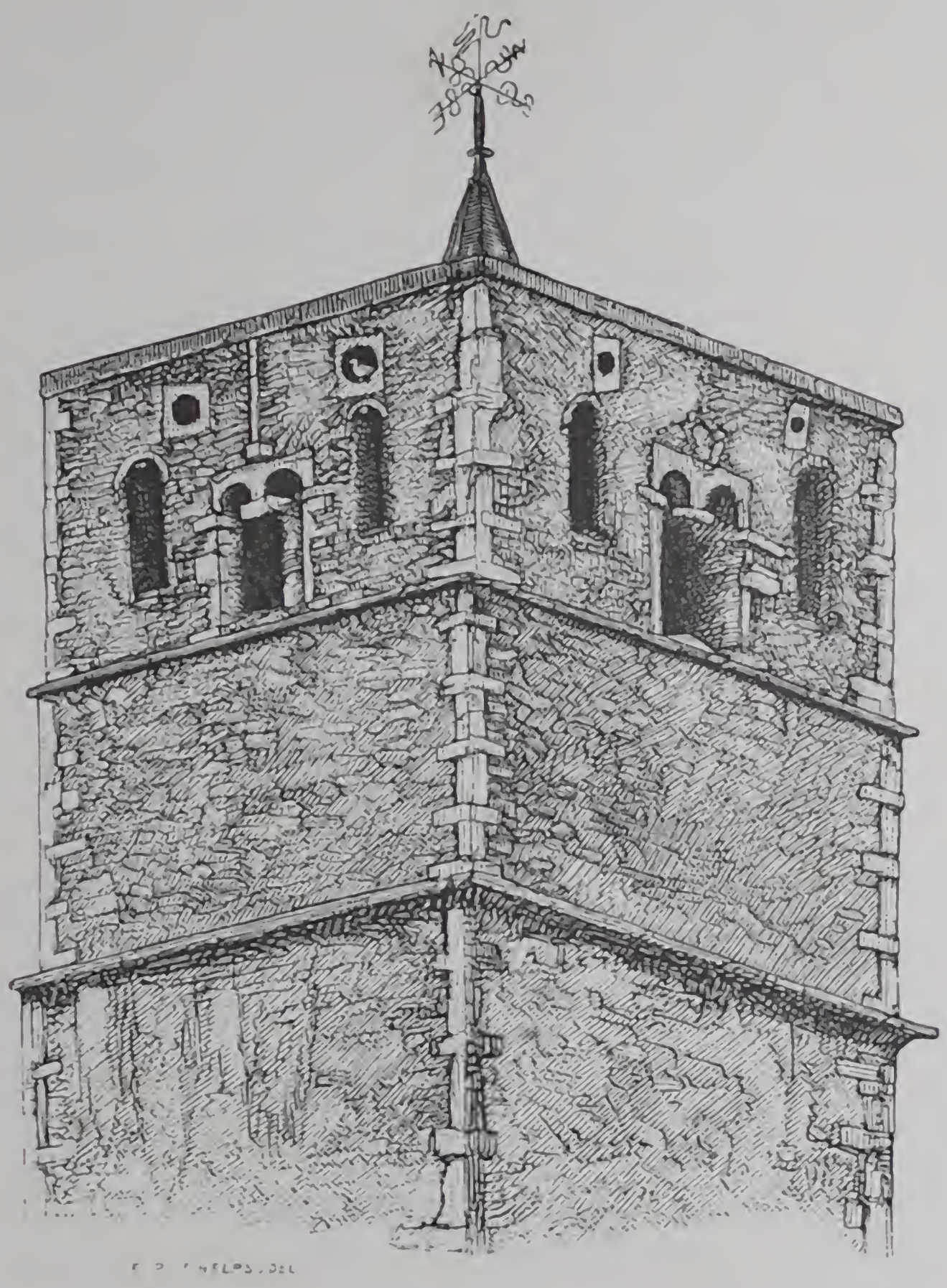

FIG. 2. THE TOWER OF S. BENEDICT'S CHURCH.

have formed a straggling incompact town, with some of its parishes stretching far out into the country, a long way beyond the ditch which King John caused to be made for its defence.

FIG. 3. ARMS GRANTED IN 1575.

CHAPTER II

THE RISE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Cambridge a town in royal demesne. Grant of farm of town to burgesses. Monopoly of river trade and jurisdiction of town, about 1118. Farm raised from £45 to £60, 1190. Charter granting a Gild Merchant and jurisdiction in civil cases, 1200–1; the Gild Merchant. The right to elect a Provost, 1207. Election of coroners, 1256. The University; disputes with town, riots. Charter to University, 1267–8. Petition for leave to hold property, 1330. Town records. The Four-and-Twenty. Burgesses in Parliament, 1295. Attack on University, 1381. Loss of some franchises. Maces. Seal.

THE first and perhaps the most important consideration in the municipal history which we propose to sketch in the present chapter is the fact that Cambridge was a town in ancient or royal demesne. In other words, the jurisdiction was vested in the king himself, not in any other lord. The history of English towns is chiefly the history of a long struggle on the part of the burgesses to get the jurisdiction

into their own hands, and this struggle was generally longer and more severe, and, it must be confessed, to us more interesting, in the towns on feudal or ecclesiastical estates than in those in ancient demesne. The king had less interest than other lords in the petty details of local government, and less concern in retaining authority in small matters, and he was therefore more ready to delegate to the burgesses themselves, for an adequate consideration, his jurisdiction and the profits thence arising. This delegation was always made by charter.

The first step towards independence was a financial change. The town had no separate existence from the county of which it merely formed a hundred. The first move towards separation was a separation of the finances. The contribution from the town to the royal exchequer had been originally merged in that due from the whole county. The burgesses got the sheriff to agree to accept a fixed sum from the town apart from the rest of the county. Their next object was to have the privilege of making their payments direct to the king. Hitherto they had been collected by the sheriff of the county, who had farmed the taxes from the king, paying him a sum agreed upon beforehand, and making what he could out of the taxpayer. This system answered the king's purpose very well. It ensured to him—or was supposed to ensure—the punctual and regular payment of the taxes, and it saved him the trouble of collecting them; and there can be little doubt that it suited the sheriff equally well, and that he and his assistants all made their profit on the transaction. But how hardly it bore on the burgesses is shewn by their anxiety to escape from the clutches of the middlemen and to make their payments direct to the king. The sheriff had no lack of means wherewith to enforce his demands and retaliate on the burgesses if they were not sufficiently prompt in their payments. We read in Domesday that it was complained of the Norman sheriff of Cambridgeshire that he had deprived the burgesses of their common

pasture, "that he had required the loan of their ploughs nine times in the year, whereas in the reign of the Confessor they lent their ploughs only thrice in the year, and found neither cattle nor carts."[1]

The efforts of the burgesses of Cambridge, as of other towns, were therefore next directed towards ridding themselves of this part, at least, of the authority of the sheriff. Early in the reign of King Henry I., they petitioned that the town might be granted to them at a fixed rent equal to that hitherto paid by the sheriff. This privilege, which many other towns were at that time striving to obtain, is the first recorded step towards municipal liberty in Cambridge. Its importance is shewn by the large sums which the burgesses were prepared to pay on receiving the grant, in addition to continuing the same payment as the sheriff had made.

The amount agreed upon appears to have been £45 a year. We find that all through the Middle Ages the farm of Cambridge was frequently given as a dower to the queen. The earldom of Cambridge and Huntingdon has been almost invariably held by a member of the royal family. What connection with royalty these facts indicate, or how and when such, if any, connection arose, we cannot say.

The next charter, "so far as its provisions are intelligible, seems to have been intended to secure to this borough a monopoly of the trade of the county, as also to provide for the inhabitants the benefit of a domestic judicature."[2] As such the burgesses doubtless considered it a concession of the

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 18.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 25, where the following translation is given:

HENRY, King of England, to Hervey Bishop of Ely and all his Barons of Grantebrugeshire, greeting; I prohibit any boat to ply at any shore of Grantebrugeshire, unless at the shore of my borough of Cantebruge, neither shall carts be laden, unless in the borough of Cantebruge, nor shall any one take toll elsewhere but there; and whosoever in that borough shall forfeit, let him there do right; but if any do otherwise, I command that he be at right to me thereupon before my justices when I command thereupon to plead. WITNESS, the Chancellor and Milo of Gloucester.

Mr Cooper considered that this charter was granted about 1118.

greatest importance. Indeed these two liberties, to hold the farm of the town and to exercise the jurisdiction within it, were the privileges on which the burgesses set the greatest store. Almost all subsequent grants were enlargements or confirmations of these two rights. But these and other privileges were forfeited at the death of the king, and at the beginning of each reign the town was at great pains and cost to get its charters confirmed. It appears that the privileges were not renewed by Henry II. till towards the end of his reign, and that in the meantime the sheriff had held the town at farm.[1] In 1185 the burgesses paid to the king the sum of 300 marks and a mark of gold, or 309 silver marks in all, to have the farm; the old monopoly of the river trade is said to have been renewed at the same time. Richard I. renewed the grant in the second year of his reign, when the amount to be paid into the Exchequer appears to have been raised from £45 to £60 a year, but the town had also to pay a heavy fine for the grant of the privilege.

The former grants were renewed by King John at the beginning of his reign, and during the next few years two important charters were obtained by which the liberties of the town were greatly enlarged. The first of these is dated at Geddington the 8th January 1200–1.[2] Its most important provisions are: (1) That there should be a Gild Merchant; (2) That all civil cases between burgesses should be heard within the borough. The first of these grants demands more than a passing notice.

[1] HENRY, by the grace of God King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, To his Justices, Sheriffs, and all his Ministers and faithful People, greeting: KNOW YE, that I have delivered at farm to my burgesses of Cambridge my town of Cambridge, TO HOLD of me in chief by the same farm which the Sheriff is now accustomed to render, that they may answer at my Exchequer. AND therefore I command that the aforesaid burgesses and all theirs you keep and maintain as my own, and that none do injury, molestation, or hurt to them in anything, for I am unwilling that they should answer to anyone thereof, except to me, at my Exchequer. WITNESS, Roger, son of Remfridus, at Kenilworth. (Cooper, *Annals*, I. 28. 1185.)

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 31.

The members of the Gild Merchant were to be free of all toll on crossing rivers and bridges or on selling goods, and of tolls within the fair and without, through all the King's lands, saving always the liberties of the City of London. These tolls were paid by all other burgesses, and exemption from them was the great privilege of the members of the Merchant Gilds which were being set up at this time in so many boroughs.[1] The grant of a Gild Merchant was often equivalent to the grant of a monopoly in trade to a favoured few. "The words 'so that no one who is not of the Gild may trade in the said town, except with the consent of the burgesses,' which frequently accompanied the grant of a Gild Merchant, expresses the essence of this institution. It was clearly a concession of the exclusive right of trading within the borough."[2] But membership of the Gild was probably open to every burgess or freeman on payment of an entrance fee, and on taking oath to observe its statutes and to pay 'scot and lot,' that is, tolls and rates, towards the municipal expenses. Those who were "foreign" to the town were only able to obtain trading rights by purchasing them from the Gild, and none but freemen were permitted to sell by retail at ordinary times; but even so the monopoly must, in effect, have ceased. The chief duties of the Gild would be protecting and furthering trade interests, regulating matters connected with industry, and perhaps giving assistance to members in need.

"The meetings of the Gild Merchant were generally called

[1] According to Dr Gross, the earliest distinct references to the Gild Merchant appear in a charter granted to Burford, about a century before this. In the meantime some five and twenty boroughs had obtained the privilege. Some important towns such as Bury St Edmunds, Canterbury, Derby, Gloucester, Ipswich, Lynn, and Yarmouth formed a Gild Merchant at almost exactly the same time as Cambridge, but the great majority at a later period. Dr Gross also shews how a borough, in applying for a charter frequently copied the terms of one granted to some other town. The Cambridge charter of 1201 was, he says, copied from that obtained by Gloucester in 1199, while that was in part an exact transcript of the charter of Richard I. to Winchester. (Gross, *Gild Merchant*.)

[2] Ib. I. 43.

'gilds' or 'morning-talks'....The number held yearly varied in different places and in different periods; annual, semi-annual, and quarterly meetings seem to have been the most common. At these assemblies new members were admitted; punishment was inflicted for breaches of the statutes; and new ordinances were made. Each Gild had its own peculiar enactments, defining its privileges and prescribing rules of conduct for its brethren. At the regular meetings, or on days specially appointed, there was much eating, drinking, and merry-making; 'drynkyngs with spiced cakebrede and sondry wynes, the cuppes merilly servyng about the hous.'"[1]

The Gild Merchant—having control over trade and industry,—soon became, and for some time continued to be, an important department of the municipal government. But the Gild was in some places, though not in Cambridge apparently, gradually supplanted by the craft gilds, which rose in number and power in the fourteenth century. The work which it had formerly done was now performed by the gild of each craft. Craftsmen were freely admitted into the Gild Merchant, which probably included, even in later times, the whole body of burgesses, while at Cambridge, by an ordinance passed in the middle of the sixteenth century, all freemen were obliged to be members of the Gild and to attend its meetings.[2] As its active life, for trade purposes, ceased, the Gild was, to a great extent, merged in the Common Council of the town, though it never became actually identical with it. The offices of the two corporations were frequently filled by the same persons. The very hall of the Gild was transferred to the town; lent at first to the Common Council for its meetings, it became in course of time town property. It was thus that the town hall so frequently came to be known as the Guildhall.

Even when the utility of the Gild Merchants ceased with regard to trade, they still retained the position of religious gilds, or became a particular phase or function of the

[1] Gross, i. 32.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 2.

municipality, in its character, namely, of a trade monopoly, or they gradually dwindled down to a periodical civic feast of the privileged few.[1] It must be confessed that it was the latter fate which befel the Gild Merchant of Cambridge. Some religious ceremonies connected with it lingered on and were revived at the beginning of Queen Mary's reign, when it was ordained by the Common Council "that the Guylde, called Guyld Merchant, shall be kept agayne as yt hathe been used in tymes past, on the Sondaie after Relique Sondaie, and that Mr Maior shal be Alderman thereof for this yere, and the Tresorers Masters thereof."[2] Clearly the Gild Merchant had now come to be thought of as nothing more than an annual church-going, followed probably by a feast.

To return to the days of King John. The principles of local government were developing rapidly, and the second of the two important charters granted by that king conferred on the burgesses no less a privilege than the right to elect the chief officer of the town for themselves, "whom they will and when they will."[3] It also gave, in perpetuity, the farm of

[1] Gross, I. 161.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 93. Relic Sunday was the third Sunday after Midsummer Day.

[3] JOHN, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, TO our Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, and all our Bailiffs and faithful People greeting: KNOW YE that we have granted, and by this our Charter have confirmed to our Burgesses of Cambridge the town of Cambridge, with all its appurtenances, TO HAVE AND TO HOLD it for ever of us and our Heirs to them and their Heirs; RENDERING therefore yearly at our Exchequer the ancient farm, to wit forty pounds white and twenty pounds tale of increase, for all services by their hands at two Exchequers in the year. WHEREFORE we will, and firmly command that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs shall have and hold the aforesaid Town with all its appurtenances well and peaceably, freely and quietly, entirely, fully and honourably, in meadows and feedings, mills, pools and waters, with all their liberties and free customs; WE GRANT also to them that they shall make of themselves a Provost whom they will and when they will. WITNESS William Bishop of London, Peter Bishop of Winchester, John Bishop of Norwich, Josceline Bishop of Bath, Geoffrey Fitzpeter Earl of Essex, the Earl of Aubermale, Wm. Briwerr, Geoffrey de Nevill, Reginald de Cornhill. GIVEN by the hands of Hugh Wells, Archdeacon of Wells, at Lambeth, the eighth day of May in the eighth year of our reign. (Cooper, *Annals*, I. 33. 1207.)

The two Exchequers were held at Easter and Michaelmas.

the town, which had formerly been held only during the life of the king by whom it was granted. Nevertheless the burgesses continued to ask each new king to confirm their charters and were ready to pay him handsomely for so doing.

Some time during the next thirty years the earlier title of Provost was changed for that of Mayor. The earliest extant document in which this title occurs is a commission issued by King Henry III. in 1235, "empowering the Sheriff, together with Matthew Grescyen and Henry de Coleville, by view of the mayor and twelve approved men of the town, to appease all controversies, so that the poor should not be too much aggrieved, nor the rich too much spared."[1] The controversies, whatever they were, had led to the seizure by the king of the town franchises, which were only restored on payment of a fine of 100 marks. In 1256 the liberties were further enlarged. The election of coroners, with duties much more various than at present, was granted to the burgesses, and regulations as to arrest for debt and other matters were made.

From the period we have now reached, namely, the middle of the thirteenth century, the quiet progress of the town history is interrupted by a rival body, which rapidly grew in importance, and was destined for a very long time to be a thorn in the side of the burgesses. The birth of the University is lost in obscurity, and fable of course assigns to it a very remote antiquity. But there appears to be no distinct reference to it in any known document earlier than the thirteenth century, and the Hundred Rolls shew that even in 1278 it cannot have been a numerous or wealthy body. But from that period the growth of its privileges was rapid, and overshadowed to some extent those of the town. Henceforth the charters obtained by the two bodies are in great part concerned with their antagonistic liberties. There were at this time no colleges, the scholars being quartered in the houses of the townsmen. It was, therefore, impossible for

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 42.

the University authorities to exercise much control or maintain much discipline among the crowd of schoolboys under their charge, or to protect them from fraud or extortion, and there was every opportunity for discord and rioting. At a time, too, when the burgesses were bent on enlarging their liberties in every direction, and especially on obtaining complete jurisdiction within the town, a rival jurisdiction was set up by removing offending scholars from the power of the Mayor and handing them over to the Chancellor. The ill feeling which was always smouldering occasionally broke into flame, as in 1261, when a free fight took place, in which houses were plundered and the records of the University were destroyed. Sixteen townsmen were executed for the part they had taken in the riot. A similar outbreak occurred in 1322, but these risings were slight compared with the Peasant Revolt of 1381, which, at Cambridge, was directed chiefly against the University.

In consequence of this state of affairs a charter was granted to the University in 1267—8, and, though it is not recorded, a similar charter must have been given to the town, providing for the maintenance of public order as well as for the regulation of prices. The University charter commands that there shall be two aldermen and also four of the more discreet and lawful burgesses of the town to assist the mayor and bailiffs in preserving the King's peace, and in keeping the assizes of the town, and in searching out malefactors and the receivers of thieves. Every parish was also to elect two men of the parish who should swear that they will once a fortnight enquire if any suspected person lodges in the parish. Another provision is directed against regrators, or those who bought goods merely to sell them again at a higher rate. Regulations are also made for the assise of bread and beer. The test was to be made twice a year, within fifteen days of the feast of S. Michael, and about the time of the feast of S. Mary in March. Every baker should have his seal, and every brewer should shew his sign, so that those whose bread

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or beer lacked weight or quality might be known. Those brewers and bakers who offended for the third time were condemned to the pillory or tumbrel. Wine was to be sold indifferently to clerks as to laymen. Finally the town should be cleansed and kept clean, and the town ditch should be cleared out, for doing whereof two of the more lawful burgesses in every street were to be sworn before the Mayor.[1] The cleansing and the paving of the streets was for long after this a trouble to both the University and town, and not seldom a source of discord between the two bodies.

The charters of Henry III. were renewed in 1280 by Edward I., and in 1313 Edward II. again confirmed them and granted some new privileges.

Edward III., early in his reign, renewed the charters given to the burgesses by his predecessors,—on payment of a reasonable fine,—and also granted their prayer that they might have notice of any petition presented by the University. Though the burgesses cautiously prefaced this request with the statement that the divers franchises and privileges of the two communities of clerks and laymen were not repugnant "as the law might suppose," yet the privileges of the University must almost always have been gained at the expense of the town, and we can hardly doubt that the object of the burgesses in asking for such notice was that they might oppose the petitions of the rival body. The town at the same time put forward a third and more important prayer, namely, "That whereas they held the town at fee farm of the King at £62 per annum, towards payment whereof they had no certain means, except by small tolls and customs from strangers who came into the said town with merchandise on the market-day, which were nearly done away with by the franchises granted to great lords and their tenants; they therefore prayed that they might approve (enclose) the small lanes and waste places in the town." The answer to this petition was, "That as to approvement, good

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 50.

men should be assigned to inquire by strangers if the King might grant their prayer, without damage to him or of others; and that on the return of the inquest, the King would be advised."[1] In this petition the corporation, it would appear, for the first time sought licence to hold property, and it is unfortunate that we do not know the final decision of the King. A few years later (1347) the town Treasurer's accounts (the earliest extant) shew receipts[2] from various shops, but when these came into possession of the corporation does not appear.

From the middle of the fourteenth century the materials for the history of the town become fuller and more interesting. Ordinances drawn up by the Town Council and the accounts presented annually by the Treasurers give some valuable details of the system of government. The earliest volume of the town records, known from old time as "The Cross Book," also dates from this period. It begins with a Kalendar, slightly illuminated, and some extracts from the first chapters of the Gospels of S. Luke and S. John. These leaves may possibly have formed part of a volume used in the Middle Ages for swearing the members and officials of the Corporation.[3] They are followed by a collection of ordinances and miscellaneous matters down to the time of Henry VI.

The town had now had Mayors or Provosts for nearly a hundred and fifty years, but the manner of their election and of that of the Council and Officers, and to what extent these originally represented the popular will, does not appear. In 1344 the Town Council made an ordinance prescribing the manner of election. Whether this was a new departure or simply re-stated the old custom, we do not know. It appears that the commonalty had considerably more voice in the matter than was usual in the boroughs at that period. The whole of the new council was elected by two men, one of

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, 1. 84. 1330.

[2] Amounting to 99 shillings.

[3] Historical MSS. Commission, First Report, Appendix, 99 b.

whom was appointed by the outgoing mayor and council, and the other by the commonalty. It would, therefore, appear that each of these two interests would be equally represented in the new council, while the new mayor would have a casting vote.[1] The council thus constituted was for long known as "The Four-and-Twenty," and the same mode of election continued, with little variation, till the Municipal Reform Act of 1835.

By the middle of the fourteenth century, the town had reached complete municipal independence, and we are able to see with some clearness the working of the system of government which it had developed.[2] The fully developed staff as it survived at a later time, and as, in its main elements, it probably existed about the fourteenth century, consisted of a Mayor, four Bailiffs, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Common Councilmen, two Treasurers, four Counsellors, two Coroners, Town Clerk and Deputy Town Clerk; these appear to have formed the executive. Other officers were, the High Steward, the Recorder, Deputy Recorder, and Chaplain. The servants or inferior officers were the Sergeants-at-Mace, the Waits or town musicians who also acted as watchmen, the Pindars who

[1] The following translation of this ordinance is given in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, I. 96. BE IT REMEMBERED that on the day of election of mayor and bailiffs of the town of Cambridge in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest, of the assent of the whole commonalty of the town aforesaid, IT WAS ORDAINED AND APPOINTED, that for the future the election of mayor and bailiffs, aldermen, councillors and taxors of the town aforesaid, be under this form, to wit, that one approved and lawful man of the commonalty by the mayor and his assessors sitting on the bench, and another like unto him, by the said commonalty, shall be elected. Which two men being sworn, shall enter the chamber, and there shall elect twelve approved and lawful men of the commonalty aforesaid, in the Guildhall being on the same day; which twelve shall choose to themselves six, and then the aforesaid eighteen, in the presence of the commonalty, shall swear that they will elect a certain mayor, fit and sufficient for the government of the town aforesaid, four bailiffs, two aldermen, four councillors, and two taxors of the town aforesaid, fit and sufficient, for whom they will answer. AND this constitution was recited and confirmed to endure for ever, so that those two first choosing the twelve, be not in the election.

[2] For a list of all the charters granted to the town see Chapter VI.

empounded stray cattle and had charge of the commons, and the Cook.

The powers possessed by this governing body were ample,—indeed they were in theory not very far short of those exercised by the Town Council of to-day. They included jurisdiction in a large class of cases both civil and criminal, the collection of the rent due to the king, police, paving and cleaning the streets, the control of the commons, registration of apprentices, the assise of bread and beer, the control of the market and the regulation of trade generally. The expenses incurred by the Four-and-Twenty in the exercise of these duties were met by a special house tax called High Gable rent,—a corruption of Hagable[1] or Hagafol,—a land tax of a similar nature known as Landgable, by customs on all goods brought into the town, rents of booths in the market, by fees for the admission of freemen, fees and fines arising from the civil jurisdiction and from the registration of the transfer of property,[2] and by other small dues. Some of the offices from which profits arose were farmed out to individuals by the corporation, as in earlier times the taxes had been farmed out by the king. The holders of these farms were armed with small maces as warrants of their authority. The paving was paid out of special tolls on goods brought into the town for sale,[3] and the provision of soldiers and boats in time of war out of a rate levied for the purpose; neither could be imposed but by permission of parliament; the other principal items of expenditure under ordinary circumstances are suggested by the duties which we have mentioned as being undertaken by the Four-and-Twenty. But in addition to these there was a heavy annual bill for presents, for with presents of all kinds and to all sorts, both high and low, did the Mayor grease the wheels of the somewhat cumbrous Municipal wain. A few examples may be given here. In

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 18.
[2] Granted by Charter, 1385.
[3] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 62.

the town treasurer's accounts, we find, for instance, the following:

John Dengayne, sheriff, for the new gift to him that he would not take victuals, £3; to the undersheriff for the same, half a mark.

To Sir William de Thorp, justice, 40*s.*; to his clerk, 2*s.*

To the messenger of the Lord the King, coming for the armed men, 40*d.*

To a messenger carrying the writ for a ship, 2*s.*[1]

Rewards to undersheriff and sheriff's clerk for their good behaviour towards the burgesses, 20*s.*[2]

In a present, namely, one pipe of red wine by the mayor and burgesses of this town, given this year to the Lords de Tiptoft and de Powys, 66*s.* 8*d.*[3]

Item, payed to John Lyne at the commandment of Mr Maior for a present yoven to my lord Crumwell, vij[li].

Item, for a Reward to my lorde Crumwells players, iij*s.* 4*d.*[4]

Two dishes of marmylade & a gallon of ypocrasse, ix*s.* iiij*d.*[5]

To the King's poett, x*s.*[6]

Something may here be said of the representation of the borough in Parliament. Cambridge was one of the towns which returned members to the great Parliament called by Edward I., in 1295, the first in which the boroughs generally had been represented. The town chose Sir John de Cambridge and Benedict Godsone. Sir John de Cambridge was a man of note in the town, and afterwards became a justice of the King's Bench. He was twice Alderman of the Gild of Corpus Christi, a post held subsequently by John Duke of Lancaster. He was evidently a man of means, for he presented to the gild a very valuable piece of plate, and to the college of Corpus Christi, which the gild had founded, a large number of houses. He himself lived in one of the very few houses in the town which were built of stone. The electors were probably, as they were at a later period, a select body of twelve burgesses. The Members were no doubt each paid the

[1] 1347. [2] 1426. [3] 1436.
[4] 1540. [5] 1561. [6] 1614–5.

shilling a day for their expenses required by Act of Parliament; the town treasurer's accounts for this period have unfortunately not been preserved, but at a later time they contain entries for this account. In 1425, for instance, the sum of £8 is charged for the expenses of William Weggewode and Roger Kyche, burgesses of Parliament, for 80 days, at 12*d.* each per day. The same charge is repeated in other years, and in 1427 it is specially ordained that the payment of members shall be limited to a shilling a day, and the rate remained the same in 1549; in 1563 it was raised to two shillings a day.[1] In the year 1424 the members had been allowed two shillings, but the town appears to have been engaged at about this time in the important work of obtaining a renewal of its charters from John, Duke of Bedford, the young king's guardian. We find a shilling charged for wine at the house of William Weggewode, then representing the town, "in the presence of the Mayor and other burgesses, occupied about business touching the town," and the treasurers also deliver to William Weggewode "for the confirmation of the King's Charter, to wit of green wax, £4."[2] In the last year of the reign, the Town Council forbade the election of any person who was not a resident within the town, upon pain of forfeiture of 100 shillings to the treasurers of the aforesaid town, by every burgess who shall take upon himself to act contrary to the ordinance aforesaid.[3]

Although Parliament itself had legislated on the subject, the mode of electing members of Parliament was determined by each town in its own way. The Town Council of Cambridge in 1452 ordain "that the two burgesses of the Parliament should be chosen by the most part of the burgesses in the Guildhall at the election, and not one for

[1] The last payment of which we have record was made in 1660–1. (Cooper, *Annals*, III. 493.)

[2] A Charter of Green-wax was a grant of fines, issues, and amerciaments, etc. The name was derived from the colour of the seal appended to the process for the recovery of them. Ib. I. 178.

[3] Ib. I. 211, 1460. An Act of Parliament to this effect was passed 1417.

the bench by the Mayor and his assistants, and another by the commonalty, as of old time had been used: and that none thereafter should be chosen burgesses of the Parliament, unless resident and inhabitant within the town."[1] About a century later the system was changed and the mode of election was similar to that in use for municipal offices. The Mayor and the Four-and-Twenty chose one man and the commonalty another; these two elected, from the various wards, eight burgesses whose duty it was to elect the members.[2] The two electors originally chosen by the Mayor and commonalty had to take oath "that they were in no case laboured, by the Mayor or any other person, to choose any special person to be of the election."[3]

In 1556 a very important change was made. It was agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Four-and-Twenty that the next election of Burgesses in Parliament should be in the accustomed manner, except that the man who had hitherto been chosen by the commonalty should be chosen by the Four-and-Twenty, the Bailiffs, the Treasurers, and those who had borne the office of Bailiff or Treasurer, and that no commoners should be called to the election. "This ordeinance to stande for this onely tyme upon triall and prove what quietnesse may ensue hereof."[4] Burgesses were elected accordingly but it does not appear what quietness did ensue or how long the ordinance remained in force.

The system adopted at the Parliamentary and Municipal

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 205.

[2] Ibid. I. 422. Corporation Common Day Book. Tuesday after Epiphany, 1544–45.

MEMORANDUM that the same daie & yere, for ye eleccion of the Burgesses of the Parliament, The Mayor & his Assystants for ye bench have namyd one manne, viz. John Rust; And the Commonaltie have chosen one man, viz. John Fanne; wch two men, have chosen viij men, viz. for the Bridgge Ward Willm Richerdson cowper, Willm Ragge; for the market ward Richard Brasshey, Wm Gryffyn; for the highe ward John Norman, Harry Osbourne; for the Preachers ward Christopher Taylor & Willm Pratt; wch viij have chosen for Burgessys of Parlyament, for the Parlyament to come, theys two, viz.:

Mr THOM^s^ BRACKYN,
Mr SYMON TRUE.

[3] Ibid. II. 44.

[4] Ibid. II. 108.

elections appears to have given the Burgesses an equal share with the Four-and-Twenty in the choice of representatives. But there are not wanting indications that as time went on the occasions on which the popular voice might make itself heard became less frequent. The general tendency of English municipal history towards an oligarchical form of government by a close corporation, appears, though perhaps in a modified form, in our own borough. But if the elections were ever popular even in the widest sense of the word as it was then understood, they were by no means so in a modern sense. Votes were strictly limited to the 'burgesses' or freemen, as they were till the reforms of the present century, and the only question is to what extent even the burgesses had a share in the elections, the commonalty or 'mean people' being rigidly excluded. But we hear very little of popular tumults or risings against authority. At the end of the thirteenth century indeed it is recorded that the poor complained to the king of the exactions of the rich who levied tolls upon them without reasonable cause, and, in the middle of the sixteenth century, riots occurred here as in other parts of the kingdom, on the enclosure of commons. But on the whole the Four-and-Twenty appear to have given the mean folk little cause for complaint.

The great factor in this harmony was probably the constant presence of a common enemy in the University to which we have already alluded. The feeling which subsisted between the two bodies is shewn by the character which the general rising of 1381 assumed at Cambridge. The energy of the mob was chiefly directed against the University,[1] and especially against books and documents and all evidences of privileges and titles to property possessed by the University. Late on a Saturday night they assembled at the Tolbooth,—the Mayor, it is said, being present and approving their

[1] But partly also against the collectors of the Poll Tax (see below, Chap. IV.) and the retainers of the Duke of Lancaster. Powell, *Rising in East Anglia in* 1381.

action,—when it was agreed that the house of the bedell of the University should be destroyed, and the bedell himself, if he were found, should have his head cut off. The first part of the resolution was carried out, and the rabble then proceeded to Corpus Christi College and Great S. Mary's Church, breaking into both and taking away all charters, writings and books. On the following day they forced the University authorities to execute deeds and to seal them with the common seal, renouncing all their privileges. They compelled the Masters of Colleges to deliver up their charters and letters patent and burnt them in the Market Place. The riot still continued on the Monday, till Henry le Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, marched out of Rutlandshire with a few men-at-arms, and attacked the mob, killing some and taking others prisoners. Cambridge was one of the towns excepted from the general pardon granted to the rebels in most parts of the kingdom. All the town franchises were seized and forfeited. After due enquiry certain of them were returned, but the fee-farm was raised from 101 marks to 105 marks, and some privileges were transferred permanently to the University. Henceforth the Chancellor was to make the assise of bread and beer and wine, the survey of weights and measures, enquiry as to forestallers and regrators and other matters connected with the sale of victuals. In all these things the Mayor and bailiffs should not interfere, but should therein humbly aid and attend the Chancellor.

These quarrels dragged on through centuries. Charges were made before the king by either side; compositions were drawn up defining the duties and powers of each; the rivals were at loggerheads again before the ink was dry; arbitration was attempted by the first Edward before he became king, by the Lady Margaret, by Henry VIII.—that of the latter was of a somewhat severe order—only to fail. But the battle, in the end, died out. As the complicated jurisdiction of the Middle Ages became simplified, as the students were withdrawn more into college buildings, and

as manners softened, the riots, the pillage and burnings, the petty quarrels and endless litigation dwindled into nothing more serious than a 'town and gown' row, of which the "Tom Thumb Riot" of 1846 is perhaps the most striking modern example.

We have sketched the gradual increase of authority delegated by the king to the corporation, and we must now say something of the symbol of that authority, namely the Mace. The Mace, as the outward sign of his power, accompanied the Mayor on all public occasions. By it he shewed that he acted on behalf of the king. Whenever the king visited the town the Mace was immediately delivered up to him, when he would touch it with his hand and return it to the Mayor. Unfortunately that want of reverence for antiquities as such, which was so remarkable in our forefathers, frequently led them to destroy their old maces and get new ones which they no doubt thought much smarter and more fashionable.[1] How many times the Cambridge maces underwent this process we do not know, but the five at present in use date from the first half of the eighteenth century. The Great Mace has an iron rest which supports it in a nearly upright position. This rest, which is ornamented with a silver-gilt escocheon, is unique, and is therefore of some interest, but the maces themselves are of the usual form with arched crowns, and are of no great artistic merit.[2]

[1] In 1564, when Queen Elizabeth was about to visit the town the Treasurers paid "to Thomas Hutton Goldsmithe for mendinge of the greate mase and gildinge it, xx^{s}." In 1610 we find the charge, "Item, for the great mace new making, xiiij^{li}. vj^{s}."; and in 1612 "Item, for makinge of the mases new, xiiij^{li}."

[2] The great Mace and Rest were given to the town in 1710 by Samuel Shepheard, jun., of Exning, one of the Members of Parliament for the Borough. The Mace is of silver gilt about 4 feet 5 inches long, and weighs nearly 156 ounces. The head is divided into four compartments containing (1) the rose and thistle, (2) the fleur-de-lis, (3) the harp,—each surmounted by a crown between the letters A R, (4) the arms of the borough; the cover of the head bears the Royal Arms. The Rest is of iron with a silver gilt escocheon which weighs about 25 ounces. The four smaller maces are all alike and are very similar to the great mace, but have the initials G R instead of A R, and the arms of Hanover are introduced into

There is, however, a small mace of copper-gilt which is very elegant (fig. 4). Although of the time of King Charles I., it is quite medieval in character. The bowl or head—originally the handle knob—is cup-shaped, but broad and low compared with the later maces. The handle has the three projecting plates with which the head was originally armed. The plate which covered the top of the bowl and displayed the Royal Arms has unfortunately been lost. The bowl bears the devices C, R, a rose, and an arched crown, and its rim is ornamented with a cresting of Maltese crosses and fleur-de-lis. This mace was probably one of those used by some of the inferior officers of the town as the symbol of their authority.

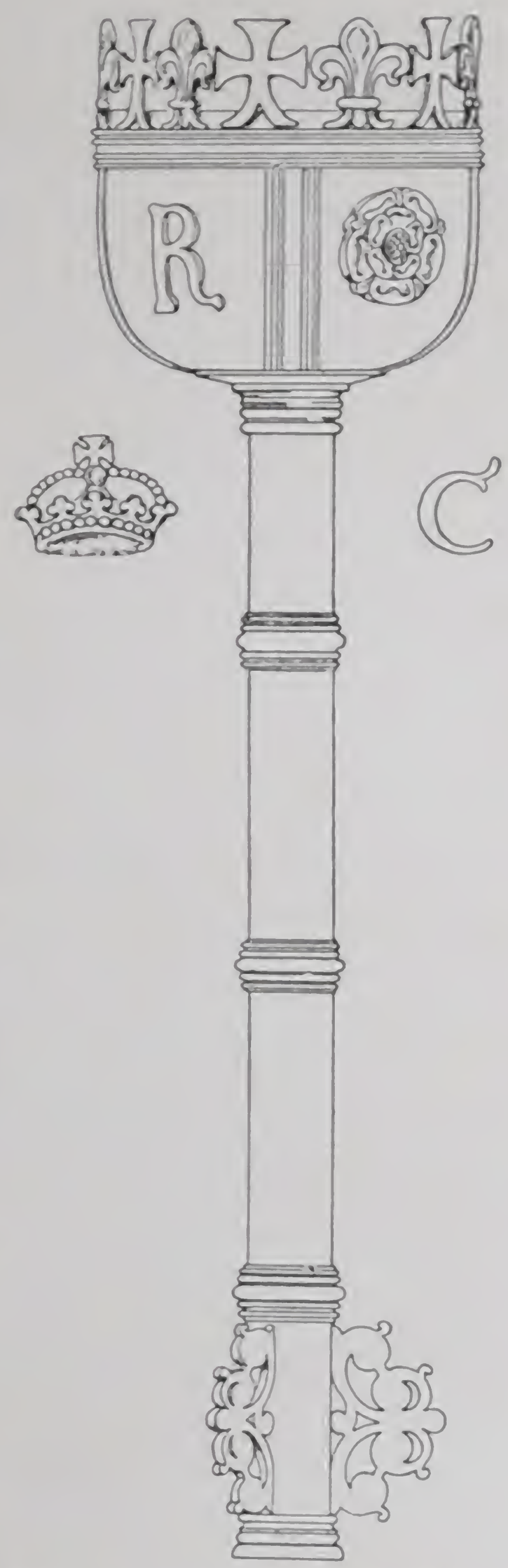


FIG. 4. SERGEANT'S MACE.
Time of Charles I.

The earliest mention of the mayor's official seal occurs in the middle of the fourteenth century. At what date it was first used we do not know, but in 1349[1] it is affixed at the request of the Gild of Corpus Christi to a deed executed by the Gild, because it was better known than their own.[2] In the following century a new

the royal shield. They were given in 1724 by Thomas Bacon, Member of Parliament for the borough, and are engraved with his arms. All the maces and the Rest were made by Benjamin Pyne. (C. A. S., *Old Cambridge Plate.*)

[1] Yet in 1381, three persons representing the town in an enquiry made by Parliament, on "being asked if they had authority under the common seal of the town, replied in the negative, saying the town had no common seal." Cooper, *Annals*, I. 123.

[2] The seal is about the size of a penny piece, and is inscribed SIGILLUM MAJORATIS VILLE [CANTEBRIGIE].

seal (fig. 5, p. 33) of very beautiful design was made by order of the Four-and-Twenty.[1] It is somewhat similar to the earlier one in general design, but instead of the arms of England being repeated in two shields with a lion in base as supporter, there is one escocheon of France modern and England quarterly, supported by two angels kneeling. The inscription is S. COMUNITATIS VILLE CANTEBRIGE.[2] In 1471 a seal was in use which resembled that of 1349.[3] This seal was eventually superseded by one bearing the arms granted to the corporation in 1575 by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, on his visitation made in that year (fig. 3, p. 12). Like the arms granted by Cooke to other corporate bodies, it is inferior in design to the earlier coats. He also added, as he did in the case of Trinity Hall, the anachronism of a crest. This coat of arms continues in use at the present time. It is now affixed to documents by embossing the paper itself without the use of wax; the press by which it is applied is secured by three padlocks as directed in the ordinance of 1423. We give the terms of the grant below, omitting some wordy passages which are not very much to the purpose.[4]

TO ALL AND SINGULAR, as well nobles and gentils as others, to whom these presents come, Robert Cooke, Esquire, alias Clarencieux, Principal Herehaut and King of Arms, of the south east and west parts of this realm of England, from the river Trent southward, sendeth greeting in our Lord God Everlasting.....AND

The device consists of a bridge, embattled, of four arches, over a river; on the middle of the bridge a tower and spire, on either side of which is an escocheon bearing the lions of England, each escocheon supported by a lion in base, standing on the battlements of the bridge. (MS. Cole, XII. 127 b.)

[1] On the Thursday after the Nativity of the Virgin, 1423, it was resolved, "That there should be a common seal ordained, which should be kept in the treasury under the keys of the mayor and aldermen; and that all leases of houses, and all matters touching the commonalty, should be sealed therewith. And that the seal of the office of mayor should remain in the custody of the mayor for the term of his office." Cooper, *Annals*, I. 171.

[2] This seal is affixed to a document dated 29th Sept. 1434.

[3] The shields bear the arms of France and England quarterly, and are supported in base by two lions sejant. The inscription is SIGILLU · MAJORITATIS VILLAE CANT." (MS. Cole, XII. 127 b.)

[4] It is given at length in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, II. 330.

WHEREAS, the most noble Prince of famous memory, King Henry the First, son of William Conqueror, did, by his letters patent, incorporate the town and borough of Cambridge with sundry liberties, whereby they are to use about their necessary affairs, one common seal of arms, as all other corporations do; since which time they have not only used in the same seal the portraiture of a bridge, but also made shew thereof in colours, being no perfect arms,.....I HAVE ...not only set forth that their ancient common seal is a true and perfect arms, but also augmented and annexed unto the same arms, a crest and supporters, due and lawful to be borne, in manner and form following, that is to say, Gules a bridge, in chief, a flower de luce gold, between two roses silver, on a point wave, three boats sable: and to the crest, upon the healme on a wreath gold and gules, on a mount vert, a bridge silver. Mantled gules, doubled silver. The arms supported by two Neptune's horses, the upper part gules, the nether part proper, finned gold, as more plainly appeares depicted in the margin;.....IN WITNESS whereof, I, the said Clarencieux King of Arms, have set hereunto my hand and seal of office, the seventh day of June, Anno Domini, 1575, and in the seventeenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, &c.

ROB. COOKE, alias CLARENCIEUX,
Roy d'Armes.

Among the payments made by the Town Treasurers for the year ending Michaelmas 1575 occurs the following: "Item, to ye Herault for grauntinge and settinge out ye townes armes & patent thereof, v^{li}."

We have now traced the rise of the Municipality from its dawn to the noon-tide of its history. We must reserve its later career for another chapter.

FIG. 5. SEAL OF 1423.

CHAPTER III

LIFE IN CAMBRIDGE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Local Government. Mayor and Four-and-Twenty. Duties of Mayor. Watch, punishments, sanctuary. Fire. Paving. Filthy streets. Plague, Black Death. Freedom. Tournaments and other games.

The Gilds. Gild of Thanes. Social Gilds. Anti-clerical character of some Cambridge Gilds. Candle rents. County Gilds. Gilds of Corpus Christi, S. Mary, and Holy Trinity, and some others. End of Gilds 1545. List of Cambridge Gilds.

Local Government.

WE have seen how civic authority gradually widened and how by successive charters the town acquired the right to manage its own affairs. We must now speak more particularly of the Mayor and Four-and-Twenty and of the way in which they used the power with which they were vested. We shall then attempt to give some account of that most interesting phase of medieval life, the combination of individuals into gilds for mutual help and protection both moral and physical,—a system initiated and brought to perfection by the people themselves. These matters will throw some light on the every-day-life of the common folk of the town.

To speak first of the Mayor and the Four-and-Twenty. The Mayor was obliged to dwell within the town, "in som convenient place there, mete for ye mayer of that towne. So that the same may be openly knowne to all persons repayringe to ye same towne there, to be the Mayers house, by the honest dressing & trimminge of the same, as well inwardlye as outwardlye."[1] The honest dressing outwardlye was, it is

[1] Ordinance, 1556. Cooper, *Annals*. II. 107.

presumed, ornamental posts, brightly painted, standing in the street in front of his house, by which the dwelling of a Mayor was usually distinguished. On the feasts of Christmas, Easter, Whitsun, and Michaelmas, "and all the holliedays of the same," the Mayor wore his scarlet gown, the aldermen being in "murrey onelie." At Michaelmas the senior aldermen were equal with the Mayor in respect of "gownes," while each had "one servant at the leaste wayting on him to and from the chirche." And not only were the Mayor and aldermen obliged by ordinance to wear their robes, but they had to provide their wives with scarlet gowns also, or, in default, to pay a penalty of £10; it was even thought necessary to fine the wife £1,—or six times as much as the alderman himself had to pay for a like offence,—if she did not wear her gown on the appointed festivals. This was in the reign of Elizabeth.

The Mayor must have been a most hard worked member of the community and his duties by no means ended with his state functions or with spending the £10 a year allowed him for official hospitality. His routine work, besides presiding at the deliberations of the Town Council, included the appointment of guardians of orphans, the administration of wills, the admission of freemen, making the assay of bread, wine, and ale, (until this duty was transferred to the University authorities,) and presiding at the bench of Magistrates, and at the Court of Pie-Powder in Stourbridge Fair. Besides these ordinary duties, soldiers had frequently to be provided to serve against the Scots or the French, "of the more strong and valiant of the town, armed with aketons, habergeons, bacinets, and iron breast-plates," and these had also to be supplied with victuals and clothes. A small and somewhat miscellaneous collection of arms was kept in the Tolbooth ready for use. Boats "called keles and seggebotes" had also to be found and converted into barges for use at sea with the king's ships, or a ballinger had to be manned with from forty to fifty oars, for the defence of the realm. In 1522, the king

demanded twenty archers "in his service by yonde the See." John Thirleby, Town Clerk, was sent up to London to petition that only twelve be insisted upon,—"to gett relesse of viij" as he expresses it. The accounts of Edward Slegge and John Harryson, treasurers of the town, give some details of the muster.

Item, payed to two of the Kings pursuants comyng bothe upon oon day, wth lettres for xx Archers to the Kyng in his service by yonde the see, vj^{s} viij^{d}.

Item, payed for Bow stryngs atte first Muster, ij^{d}.

Item, payed to Thomas Brakyn and John Thirleby rydyng to London, & to Wynndsor to gett relesse of viij Archers parcel of xx charged for the Towne of Cambridgge, ther beyng xv dayes for the same, as apperith by a bill delyvered to Edward Slegge, iiij^{marcs}.[1]

The Mayor's administrative work appears to have been of a very personal character. We find him on one occasion going round the town with the Vice-Chancellor 'to cleanse the streets against the coming of the Cardinal'; at another time he is assaulted by a shearman whom he was arresting, and who was armed with his shears and with a dagger.

In early times the burgesses themselves kept watch in the streets by night, and the hours during which each man was to be on duty had to be carefully arranged beforehand. Afterwards this task was assigned to the Waits or official musicians, who were also aided by constables. It was the duty of certain burgesses selected from among the "more lawful" in each parish, to make enquiry about suspected persons who might be supposed to be lodging in their respective parishes. The waits were dressed in a uniform of "woollen cloth of bloody colour" with silver collars weighing five ounces or more.[2] How insufficient was the protection afforded by the watch, is shewn by the ordinance enacted in the middle of the fifteenth century, that

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 306.

[2] Town Treasurers' accounts, 1564: "Item for ye waites collors, wayenge x ounces and iij quarters, at iiij^{s} viij^{d} the ounce, L^{s} ij^{d}. Item, for ye makinge of ye same ij collors, xiij^{s} viij^{d}."

No maner of man ne woman, hold his doer open after curfew belle be rongen, for drede of Aspyers stondying therein, waytyng men for to betyn, or to slen, or for other peryl that myght falle thereof. AND that no maner of man, of what degree that he be, go armyd ne bere no wepen in destourbance of the Kynges pes, opon peyne of XX^{s} eche man that is founden in defaute for the same, to be payed to the Mayr and Baylles, and his body to go to prison.[1]

A bad substitute for the insufficiency of the watch was found in the severity and vile character of the punishments inflicted on evildoers. Trivial offences were punished by death, and the stocks, pillory, whipping post, and ducking stool were in constant use, while mere confinement in a medieval prison cannot but have been a terrible ordeal and must often have caused death. So late as 1665 a man convicted of robbery was condemned to be pressed to death, "which accordingly the same day was done between 5 and 7 in the afternoon. he was about an houre in dying. At his pressing he confest himself guilty of ye robbery & of many other robberyes."[2] We have an instance of the practice of exposing the bodies of criminals who had been executed, in a grim record of 1441, when one of the quarters of a priest who had been executed at Tyburn was sent to Cambridge.[3] Vagabonds and loose women were whipped at the cart's tail from the Tolbooth to the Bridge and back. We have reference to this practice in the following extracts from the accounts of the Town Treasurers:

Item, for a visar bought at the comandement of Mr Maior & ye counsell, to serve for him that whipped vacabounds, ij^{s}.

Item, for viij yards of frise to make a cote for that purpose, vj^{s} viij^{d}.

Item, for makinge the same cote and poynts, xxj^{d}.[4]

And to the practice of branding a criminal in this:

Item, to Bracher for mending of boults, and making a burning iron, ij^{s}.[5]

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 196. (1445.)
[2] Ib. III. 516.
[3] Ib. I. 190.
[4] Ib. II. 311. (1572.)
[5] Ib. II. 518. (1592.)

There is an interesting illustration of the use of the pillory in a letter from Lord North to the Vice-Chancellor in 1569 respecting "evyll and fowle wordes," spoken to the Mayor by a student. In consideration of the offender being a member of the University, his lordship is "content that you shall qualyfe this punishment & that he shall but onely stand upon the Pillorye & have one of his eares nayled to the same by the space of three howrs, & that yow doe take order to see this done. And where yow alledge him to be dronke, yow are to consyder the tyme yn the mornyng, which was not lyke he could so longe remayne dronke.....And yf he had been eyther of the Sheer or towen he shoold have lost both hys eares." The borough accounts for the financial year 1569–70 contain the item "for ij peces of tymber for the pillorie when the man was nayled there iiij^{d}." and there is also a charge for "fetchinge the pillorie from stirbridge chappell." The stocks were no doubt fixed and permanent as being in constant demand, and it was moreover ordered that every parish should have a pair.

Another instrument of justice, the "Cuckyngstoole" or Ducking Chair, was situated at the Great Bridge. It is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls as one of the privileges of the town, and there are frequent charges for its repair. The chair hung by a pulley fastened to a beam about the middle of the bridge; the back panel was engraved and painted with a representation of devils laying hold of scolds. Such was its appearance in the first half of last century, when it was constantly hanging in its place. Any woman convicted of being a common scold was placed in the chair and let down three times into the water.

The right of Sanctuary added to the difficulties of the Watch. Each parish being responsible for any crime committed within its boundaries, it behoved every one to assist in taking the culprit. If a criminal had taken sanctuary it was necessary to watch the church night and day to see that he did not escape. Thus when Agnes Makerell "placed herself

in the church of the Friars Minors in Cambridge, and acknowledged herself to be a thief before many of the people, and having afterwards withdrawn from that church without making any abjuration;[1] it was adjudged by the justices itinerant, that the town should answer for her flight, and that she should be outlawed and waived."[2] At the same time it was impossible to touch the fugitive while she remained in the sacred precincts. The Mayor of Cambridge did, on one occasion, take a man who had fled to the cemetery of S. Peter's Church, but he, with the bailiffs and six others, were immediately threatened with excommunication by the Bishop of Ely, and only escaped by restoring the man and his goods to the church. The expense and trouble involved by this system must have been very heavy, especially in times of want, when crime would become more common.

The town authorities also made provision against fire. A large number of leather buckets were kept in various places, besides scoops and ladders. Four large iron hooks[3] were kept in the Churches of S. Mary, S. Botolph, S. Andrew, and S. Sepulchre. These hooks, of which one is still preserved in S. Benedict's churchyard (fig. 6), were fixed on to the ends of long poles and were also provided with two rings to which chains or ropes could be attached. The hook would then be lifted on to the roof of a burning house, or one that was threatened, and the thatch would be quickly torn off, or even the timber framing plucked down. Mr Atwell condemns these hooks, for they "so let the fire have the more air to burn the more violently." In his directions for 'quenching an house on fire' he says, "The Instruments for this purpose (not to speak of the water-squirt, which will throw a whole hogs-head

FIG. 6. FIRE-HOOK. About five feet long.

[1] If she had abjured the realm she would have been allowed to depart without hindrance (*Revue Historique*, vol. I.).

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 61. (1286.)

[3] They were called "cromes," at Norwich (Russell, 139).

of water to the top of an house at once; for that such are scarce to be had, save in some great Towns or Cities) are pikes, spits, mawkins, pike staves, forks, wet-blankets, ladders, buckets, scopets, pails, &c. and the materials, water, coal-dust, turf-ashes, wood-ashes, sand, horse-dung, dust, dirt, and in extremity even drest-grain itself."[1] He then goes on to explain how each of these may be used. Though writing in the latter half of the seventeenth century, the conditions in his days were the same as those of the Middle Ages. The very chimneys were frequently made of wood. "If the foot of a brick or stone-chimney be on fire, discharge a pistoll twice or thrice upon it; so soot and fire and all falls together."

The paving of the streets was a trouble from very early times, and tolls were frequently levied on certain goods brought into the town to pay for the same, or at other times each householder was obliged to pave the street opposite to his own house. To prevent "the marring of the pavement" it was ordered, that no iron shod wheels or "other evil engine" should be allowed, but only bare wheels.

The executive was not more successful in dealing with the removal of filth from the streets and yards. Refuse of all sorts was thrown out into the street and there allowed to accumulate in great heaps, or into the river and ditches. The picture of the condition of the streets given in the Act of 35 Hen. VIII. for paving the town is probably not too highly coloured. It is as follows:

Forasmoche as the auncient Boroughe and Towne of Cambrydge, wele inhabyted and replenysshed withe people bothe in the Universite where noble and many worshipfull mennys chyldren be put to lernyng & study, also wyth dyvers and sundry Artyficers & other inhabitaunts, ys at this day very sore decayed in pavyng, and the high stretes & lanes within the same Towne excedyngly noyed wyth fylth and myre lying there in great heapes and brode plasshes not onely noysom & comberouse to the inhapytaunts of the sayd Boroughe, and suche other the Kyngs subjects as dayly dothe passe by and through the same on fote, but allso very perillous & tedious

[1] Atwell, 1662. p. 95.

to all suche persones as shall on Horseback convey or cary any thing with carts by and throughe the same.....[1]

Matters must have been made far worse by the habit of housing cattle, swine, and horses in the town at nights and turning them out in the morning as the common herdman passed, to be driven by him to the town pastures.[2] The Parliament which was held here in 1388 passed an Act known formerly as the Statute of Cambridge providing for the keeping clean of towns. Perhaps it was suggested by the state of the town in which the Parliament sat.[3]

As each householder was obliged to pave the street opposite to his house, so also was he answerable for the lighting. On dark nights he had to hang out a lantern in front of his house. A crier was sent round the town on the nights when this was required. In the Town Treasurer's accounts we find the wages of the crier charged thus:

1615. Item, to a fellowe that Cried candell light for xij weeks, xij^{s}.

1616. Item, to him that crieth lanthorne and Candell light, xiij^{s}.[4]

As might be expected from this state of things, the town was frequently visited by the plague, and sickness must have been at all times rife. We can hardly realise, now-a-days, the havoc made by the Black Death. There is a grim contemporary record of the condition of one part of the town soon afterwards. The Ward beyond the Bridge, that is, all the town on the Castle side of the river, appears to have been almost entirely destroyed. Most of the people in the parish of All Saints' in Castro died and those that escaped left the neighbourhood for other parishes. The people of

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 409.

[2] In the Town Treasurer's accounts for 1564, we find the following: "Item, for a horne for ye herdeman, xvj^{d}."

[3] *Statutes at Large*, ed. Danby Pickering, 1762, II. 298, and Ruffhead and Runington, 1769, I. In these as in earlier editions, "*Cantebr*'" is translated "Canterbury." Fuller noted this mistake in his *History*, 1655.

[4] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 93, 103. Also Knight's *London*, I. 402. Similar charges occur annually from 1615 to 1672.

S. Giles' suffered as severely. The nave of All Saints' Church fell into ruins and the bones of the dead were exposed to the beasts.[1] The rest of the town was in the same plight. The mortality among the clergy we know. For instance the Master of the Hospital of S. John died towards the end of April and one Robert de Sprouston was appointed to succeed him. He died very soon after and Roger de Broom was instituted on 24th May, but he also died, and another took his place. On the day that Roger de Broom was made Master the parson of S. Sepulchre's died, and several others died soon after.[2] "For three years previous to 1349 the average number of institutions recorded in the episcopal registers was nine, and in 1348 it was only seven. In this year of the great sickness 97 appointments to livings in the diocese were made by the Bishop's Vicars, and in July alone there were 25."[3] Father Gasquet calculates that out of 140 beneficed clergy and 508 non-beneficed, including the various religious orders, "at least 350 of the clerical order must have perished in the diocese of Ely."[3] The records of the later visitations are the fullest, but their recurrence all through the Middle Ages is very frequent. In 1521-22 it is recorded that

> In thys yere, at the Assise kept at the castle of Cambridge in Lent, the Justices, and al the gentlemen, Bailiffes and other, resorting thether, toke such an infeccion, whether it were of the savor of the prisoners, or of the filthe of the house, that manye gentlemen, as Sir Jhon Cut, Sir Giles Alington, Knightes, and many other honest yomen thereof dyed, and all most all whiche were there present, were sore sicke and narrowly escaped with their lives.[4]

The elaborate ordinances drawn up in 1575 contain strict provisions for the seclusion of the afflicted and the destruction of their goods, and for keeping the town clean.

[1] Historical MSS. Commission, 6th Report, Appendix p. 299. In consequence of this devastation the parish of All Saints by the Castle was united with that of S. Giles.

[2] Gasquet, 134.

[3] Ibid. 133.

[4] Cooper, *Annals*, i. 305.

Also, that no manner of person inhabiting within any house visited hereafter with plague or pestilence, after notice and signification given by the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, by these words in writing in great letters set upon the uppermost post of his street-door viz., "Lord have mercy upon us," shall go abroad out of that house, upon pain for the first default, 20^{s}, and for the second default herein 40^{s}, and for the third default, perpetual banishment out of the town....[1]

The duties and privileges of citizenship were enjoyed by the limited class then known as burgesses and whom we should call freemen. Though in the Middle Ages this class was not the narrow clique forming only a small proportion of the populace which it became in later times, the privilege of freedom was confined to the well-to-do classes, and was practically out of the reach of their inferiors. Freedom was attainable by birth, by apprenticeship and by purchase. The eldest son could have his freedom during his father's life on paying a fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* At the death of the father the eldest son paid a fee of fixed amount, the other sons making the best bargain they might with the Four-and-Twenty. The son or apprentice of the burgess of another town could not have his freedom on the same terms as the son or apprentice of a freeman, but was obliged to make what terms he could with two burgesses whom the Mayor and commonalty should depute.[2] These two burgesses were called Godfathers. In the reign of Elizabeth every burgess was obliged to obtain for his apprentice the freedom of the town, at his own cost. During the Commonwealth the old name godfather was objected to and was abolished by the following order:

Whereas heretofore in all eleccions of foraigne freemen, Two of the four and twenty have been nominated Godfathers to sett the fines for such fredomes; It is agreed & ordered that henceforward they shall in no wise be called Godfathers but Assessors of the Fine.[3]

The Mayor appears to have had the right of admitting

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 335.
[2] Ordinance of 1462; Ib. I. 213.
[3] Order of 24th August 1649. Ib. III. 429.

one man to the freedom of the town. Oliver Cromwell is said to have obtained the freedom in this way, and thus to have qualified to serve as burgess in Parliament.[1] The practice of making non-resident freemen was common in the Middle Ages, for merchants living in other towns were often willing to obtain trading rights and so forth by purchasing partial freedom. The election of freemen simply to support a particular parliamentary interest—only freemen having votes—appears to have begun in 1679, when twenty-two admissions were made. This would be a large addition to the then small number of freemen. A century later the abuse had grown, as we shall see in a subsequent chapter.

The town reaped an important benefit from the presence of the University in the prohibition of all tournaments, war-like games, bull-baitings, and bear-baitings within or near the town, though it may be doubted if the advantage was generally appreciated by the people. Fuller's lively picture of the scenes witnessed on these occasions is probably a true one, but he can hardly be right in saying that tournaments were commonly kept here. King Henry III. constantly sent down to stop them when they were announced, and finally forbade them altogether within five miles of Cambridge.[2] Edward I. did the like[3] and his wise action was probably followed by his successors.

"Tournaments and tilting of the nobility and gentry were," says Fuller, "commonly kept at Cambridge, to the great annoyance of Scholars. Many sad casualties were caused by these meetings, though ordered with the best caution. Arms and legs were often broken as well as spears. Much lewd people waited on these assemblies, light housewives as well as light horsemen repaired thereunto. Yea, such the clashing of swords, the rattling of arms, the sounding of trumpets, the neighing of horses, the shouting of men all day-time, with the roaring of riotous revellers all night, that

[1] See Chapter vi.
[2] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 53.
[3] Ibid. I. 71.

the Scholars' studies were disturbed, safety endangered, lodging straightened, charges enlarged, all provisions being unconscionably enhanced. In a word, so many war horses were brought thither, that Pegasus himself was likely to be shut out; for where Mars keeps his term, there the Muses may even make their vacation."[1]

In the second year of his reign, James I. forbade unprofitable or idle games in Cambridge or within five miles thereof "whereby the younger sort are or may be drawn or provoked to vain expence loss of time or corruption of manners."[2] Bull-baiting, bear-baiting, common plays, public shows, interludes, comedies and tragedies in the English tongue and games at loggets and nine holes were specially forbidden. The town made a bull-ring in the year in which this order was issued, as the following charges shew: "Item, for making a bulringe, iij^{s} xj^{d}. Item, for 63^{li} of lead & a stone to fasten yt in, ix^{s} vj^{d}. Item, for a bushell of stones to pave about yt, 4^{d}. Item, for pavinge yt, x^{d}."[3] It is possible that the making of this bull-ring induced the University authorities to petition the king, and that the order was a consequence of their action.

That games were so frequently forbidden shews at least that they were constantly revived. So late as 1749 a "Great Muscovy Bear" was baited at the Wrestlers' Inn; "The whole Entertainment," it was announced, "will conclude with a Scene worthy Observations of the curious."[4]

The Gilds.

We must now turn our attention to those important organizations, the Gilds, of one class of which we have, fortunately, unusually full records. In many towns the control of some trades was, during the fourteenth century, delegated

[1] Fuller, 25.

[2] Letter from James I. 23 July 1604. Cooper, *Annals*, III. 6.

[3] Town Treasurer's accounts, 1604. Cooper, *Annals*, III. 11.

[4] *Camb. Antiq. Soc.* VIII. 353.

by the town authorities to chosen representatives of the tradesmen. For this purpose gilds were formed, or authority was given to existing gilds. But at Cambridge this authority appears to have been retained in the hands of the Four-and-Twenty or of the Gild Merchant. We find no mention of a Craft Gild with supervision over the craft, or even of one of those Social Gilds such as existed at Norwich for instance, consisting exclusively of members of one trade though without authority in that trade.

Of the other class of gild, the Religious or Social Gild,[1] partaking of the character of a Benefit Club or Friendly Society, Cambridge affords examples both numerous[2] and interesting. We have already given some account of the Gild of Thanes which existed at Cambridge before the Conquest. How long this continued we do not know, but there is no evidence for connecting it with any one of the later gilds of which we are now speaking. The records of these gilds are numerous. The most valuable of them are contained in a large collection of Returns made in 1389 to the King in Council by gilds of both sorts in all parts of the kingdom, giving full information about all their concerns.[3]

[1] In the Middle Ages the gilds now usually known as 'Religious Gilds,' and which Mr Toulmin Smith (*English Gilds*) preferred to call 'Social Gilds,' that is, non-craft gilds, were called simply 'gilds or brotherhoods.' Individual gilds were distinguished by the names of their patron saints, such as the 'Gild of S. Katherine.' The craft-gilds are spoken of as 'Mysteries and Crafts' without the use of the word gild; but each called itself by such a title as 'Gild of Carpenters.'

[2] A list of all the Cambridge gilds of which we have found any record is given at the end of this chapter.

[3] The gilds were to make returns as to the manner and form and authority of the foundation of the gilds; the manner and form of the oaths, gatherings, feasts, and general meetings of the brethren and sisteren; as to the privileges, statutes and customs; and as to their lands, tenements, rents and possessions, and goods and chattels.

A selection from these Returns forms the foundation of Mr Toulmin Smith's invaluable work *English Gilds*, published by the Early English Text Society. We have to acknowledge our great indebtedness to this work. Since it was published the documents, now preserved in the Public Record Office, have been flattened and repaired, and an index has been made.

These Returns have a somewhat special interest to Cambridge people in particular. They were made in obedience to a Writ issued by a Parliament held at Cambridge in 1388. That Parliament, which was as remarkable for the amount of work it got through as for the shortness of the time for which it sat, we have already noticed; it passed the Statute of Cambridge for the cleansing of towns. Of the Returns made in the following year many are now lost, but those that have been preserved give the most valuable information on the subject of gilds which we possess.

The religious gilds connected with the churches of Cambridge are particularly interesting on account of a certain well-marked characteristic common to several of them, namely, the strong anti-clerical feeling shewn by their ordinances. In one case parsons are excluded altogether, in others they are allowed no voice in the management. But it is probable that this tone is due, in part at least, to the presence of the University, and that the ordinances in question are directed against clerks as members of the University rather than as parsons. Even during the occasional truces between the University and the burgesses, it might be very necessary to guard against the possibility of the control of a gild falling into the hands of the clerks. It must be remembered that the fourteenth century, during which most of these ordinances were drawn up, was the period of the greatest hostility between the town and the University. On the other hand, two Cambridge gilds shewed a very opposite spirit by uniting for the purpose of founding a college, while in the county two others, at least, made it an important object to assist in the repair of the parish church. The anti-clerical tone of the ordinances is by no means to be taken as indicating a want of religious feeling, and the exclusion of the clergy was probably the exception rather than the rule. Generally all classes were admitted, and so also were women, or at least those whose husbands belonged to the gild.

The fraternities always bore a religious dedication and attached themselves to a particular church, where they celebrated the feast of their patron saint and kept candles burning before an altar, and where they said masses for the living and dead. The mutual help of the members both living and dead was their chief object, but in two or three of the Cambridge gilds, material aid to the living is admitted to be the first consideration. The fraternity made grants in money to members who were in poverty or sickness, they attended the funeral of a departed brother or sister and offered up prayers for the soul. The Alderman of the gild also acted as arbitrator in cases of dispute, and members were not allowed to go to law with one another till they had first appealed to him. The gild derived its funds from the regular payments of the members and from bequests. Payments were made in money or kind, very frequently in wax for the lights in the church,—the lights forming a heavy item in the expenditure. It was common for a member to leave to the gild, on his death, small sums for the maintenance of the lights, to be paid annually out of the rents of house-property. These charges were called "Candle-rents," and they appear to have led to serious trouble in later times. Their payment seems to have been very much begrudged, and in the riot of 1381 the people made them one of their grievances, and a special cause of ill will to Corpus Christi College, which possessed many of them, derived, no doubt from the gild of Corpus Christi.

The members of each gild met together several times a year to elect officers, to discuss the affairs of the gild and to dine. These meetings were held in the house of one of the brothers, at an inn or some such place, or in a house set apart for the purpose. The Gild of S. Catharine in the Priory church of Barnwell had on lease of the Prior and Convent of that place a house in Barnwell Street called S. Katharine's House. This consisted of a hall, two chambers at the upper end of the hall with a garret over them, and at the lower end

a kitchen and a rye chamber. Another gild had, at least when its statutes were drawn up, no fixed abode; they were to "come togedyr, unto a certeyn place assygned." But to the same gild,—that of S. Peter and S. Paul,—one of its members, Mistress Annes Smyth, left "1 Tabyl Cloth off Dyaper iij yerds and iij Quartris," and other household goods, so it is probable that they had at that time a common hall.

Thirty-three such gilds are known to have existed in Cambridge. How many of these flourished at any one time we cannot say, nor how many more there may have been of which all record is now lost. For the whole county the Returns of thirty-three other gilds are preserved. This is probably but a small proportion of those that actually existed at one time and another, for the Returns of only eight of the thirty-three Cambridge gilds are extant. Of the county gilds, three were in Chesterton, seven in Ely, and six in Wisbech; the rest were scattered among the villages.

Having said thus much on the gilds in general we shall present the clearest idea of their objects and influence by giving a few particulars of some individual instances.

The Gild of Corpus Christi in S. Benedict's Church appears to have been the most important, as its name is certainly the most famous, of the Cambridge gilds. It was perhaps founded, like that which bore the same dedication at York, for the purpose of conducting the procession on the feast of Corpus Christi.[1] But the gild shewed a truer appreciation of the needs of the age by founding the college which bears its name. For this purpose it united with another gild, that of S. Mary in the Church of S. Mary-by-the-Market. The college which they founded was called after both gilds, its full name being the College of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin Mary. The brethren wisely chose as their alderman, Henry Duke of Lancaster, cousin of King Edward III., and so secured the court influence which was necessary for the

[1] The Thursday after Trinity Sunday. The festival was instituted by Pope Urban IV. about 1264. (Josselin, *Hist. Coll. Corp. Chri.*, 14.)

speedy execution of their object. They obtained the charter for their college from the King in 1352, and immediately set about the work of establishing it and providing it with buildings. These they erected on a site immediately to the south of S. Benedict's Church, the presentation to which they soon afterwards obtained and conferred upon the college. The history of the college we shall give in a later chapter. The great Corpus Christi procession, one of the most important religious functions in the year, and one in which the whole population joined, was henceforth conducted by both the college and the gild. The alderman of the gild for the year led the way, followed by the seniors carrying silver shields, enamelled, bearing coats of arms and the symbols of the Passion. Then came the Master of the college, a canopy held over him, carrying the Host contained in a tabernacle of silver-gilt.[1] He was followed by the Vice-Chancellor, the Fellows and Scholars of the college and members of the University, by the Mayor and Town Council, and lastly by all the burgesses and common people. Torches were carried by those who took part in the ceremony, and the representation of Biblical scenes, either spoken or in dumb show, probably formed part of the procession, as they did in two gilds at York. We find that in 1350 William de Lenne (Lynn) and Isabel his wife, on their admission to the gild, presented half a mark towards the play of the Children of Israel.[2] "Thus," says Fuller, "from Benet Church, they advanced to the great bridge, through all the parts of the town, and so returned with a good appetite to the place where they began. Then in Corpus Christi College was a dinner provided them, where good stomachs meeting with

[1] Inventory made probably in the 15th century, preserved in Corp. Chris. Coll. Camb. and quoted by Mr Riley in his Report (*Historical MSS. Commission. First Report*). The value is there stated to be "20 pounds of lawful money,' equal to several hundred pounds of our money. Josselin, writing in about 1570, says that the Host was carried in a pix of silver gilt weighing 78½ ounces, given by Sir John de Cambridge, Alderman of the gild in 1344.

[2] Accounts of the gild, preserved in Corpus Christi College.

good cheer and welcome, no wonder if mirth followed of course." The great horn which was passed round at these feasts is still preserved in the college.[1] The ceremony was abolished by the Commissioners of Edward VI. in 1549, revived under Queen Mary, and finally abolished by Queen Elizabeth,—not, however, without vigorous remonstrances by the townspeople who had come to regard the dinner as their right. On the last occasion on which the procession was made, as the Host was being borne past the Falcon Inn in the Petty Cury, the canopy which was held over it caught fire, "either," says Fuller, "by the carelessness of the torch bearers, or maliciously, by some covertly casting fire thereon out of some window, or miraculously, to shew that God would shortly consume such superstition." Some very interesting records of the gild are extant, including lists of admissions giving a great number of names, and some accounts. The latter seem to shew that the gild traded and made a profit by selling boars, pigs, steers, sheep, malt, bran, grains, and herbs from their garden.[2]

The Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Church of S. Mary-by-the-Market, with which the Gild of Corpus Christi had joined, was in existence in 1282. It admitted both men and women and did not exclude the clergy. All sorts of people are entered on its Bede Roll and a great variety of trades are mentioned.[3]

Another of the more important of the Cambridge gilds appears to have been that of the Holy Trinity in the Church of Holy Trinity, founded in 1377.[4] The ordinances are

[1] Presented, probably about 1347, by John Goldecorne, Alderman of the gild. It is figured in *Old Cambridge Plate* (C. A. S.).

[2] *Royal Commission on Hist. MSS. First Report.*

[3] Among other trades and names we find the following: le chapman, le harpour, le chesemonger, le spicer, le scheyer, le coteler, le flaxmonger, le reder [reeder or thatcher], le hatter, le taylour, John Godsone, perhaps a son or grandson of Benedict Godson, Burgess in Parliament for the town in 1295, le tabletter, le mazoun, the Parsons of S. Benedict's and S. Sepulchre, le cupper, le irnemonger, le sergant.

[4] It is endorsed "*Gilda Cantebr'*." From the fact of its being called the Gild of Cambridge, Mr Toulmin Smith supposes it to have been the most important.

interesting as being different in several respects from those of other gilds. They very strictly forbid the affairs of the gild being placed in the hands of parsons,—"For it is neither becoming nor lawful that a parson should in any way mix himself up with secular business; nor does it befit the good name or come within the calling of such men, that they should take on themselves offices and things of this sort."[1] Ecclesiastics were allowed to join the gild as ordinary members but were disqualified from office. The gild also agreed to appoint a chaplain "if the means of the gild enable it." Under the same condition there was to be a candle-bearer enriched with a carving of the Holy Trinity, on the top of which three candles were to be kept burning on Sundays and Feast-days. On the eve of the feast of Holy Trinity, the Alderman, the two stewards, the Dean, and the brethren were to meet at some place agreed upon, and thence march two and two, in their livery (if they had any) to the Church of Holy Trinity to hear evensong. They in like manner had to attend services on the Feast-day and to present offerings. Any one who did not attend was to pay two pounds of wax.

It is impossible here to give even an abstract of the very full and interesting laws which the brethren of this gild drew up, and for which they obtained the approval of the Bishop. The first ordinance,—*De Officiariis*,—will give some idea of the objects and organization of the gild and the way in which its affairs were managed.

> There shall be one head of the Gild, who shall be styled 'Alderman.' There shall also be two Stewards, who shall gather in and deal with the goods and chattels of the Gild, and shall trade with the same; and they shall give an account thereof, and of all gains thence arising, to the Alderman and bretheren, and deliver them up

[1] "Item statuimus et ordinamus quod si contingat aliquem virum ecclesiasticum, presertim in sacris ordinibus constitutum, ad dictam fraternitatem assumi, quod non preficiatur in aliquam officiarium dicte Gilde, nec aliqua bona habeat ministranda;...cum non deceat, nec liceat, clericus negociis secularibus se aliquatenus immisceri...." (Toulmin Smith, 265.)

as is hereinafter said. They shall take an oath of office, and moreover find two sureties. There shall also be a Dean of the Gild, who shall enter the names of new-comers; give warning to the bretheren of all the times when they must meet, and make record of the warning; write down moneys received and fines that are due, and levy the latter; give out to needy bretheren their allowances, as is below said; carefully see that all is rightly done on the burial of a brother or his wife; and range the bretheren in becoming manner when they meet.[1]

There were five meetings in the year: at four of these the ordinary affairs of the gild were considered, and each member paid sixpence to the common stock. At the fifth meeting, held soon after Trinity Sunday, accounts were audited and officers elected. The election was not made by the whole body, but by seven members selected by the retiring Alderman. At the death of a brother or of his wife 'all becoming services' were done, and the officers of the gild were expected to be present. Any brother, or brother's wife who was in need without fault of their own, received sevenpence a week[2] and a gown and hood once a year, and was free of all contributions to the gild. These allowances were continued to the widow of a departed brother so long as she did not marry again. New members were elected by the whole body of brethren; they paid an entrance-fee of thirteen and fourpence, and also sixpence to the Alderman and threepence to the Dean. Respect was to be paid to the Alderman, his ruling at meetings was to be obeyed, and there was to be no angry or idle talk. If the Alderman was aware of a quarrel between two brethren he was to try to bring them to peace. The Alderman had power to punish a disobedient brother or one who did anything hurtful to the good name of the gild. If the brother refused to submit he might be turned out of the gild, or, on the presentment of the Alderman and two brethren, he might be dealt with by the Bishop as a perjurer and faith-breaker.

[1] Toulmin Smith, 263.

[2] Considering the change in the value of money, this is quite a liberal allowance.

The Bishop not only approved these laws, but granted an Indulgence of forty days to all who should join or help the gild.

The other gilds founded in Cambridge in the fourteenth century have ordinances equally interesting and original. The Gild of the Annunciation was begun in order that "kindliness should be cherished more and more, and discord be driven out." The wives of brethren were admitted to the rights of membership, but all other women were excluded, and also all parsons and bakers. The Gild of the Blessed Virgin in the Church of S. Mary next the market (*juxta fforum*) admits parsons and will keep a chaplain, "but it is to be clearly understood that, if the funds of the Gild fall below ten marks, the finding of a chaplain shall stop; and the goods of the Gild shall be then bestowed in the maintenance of a light and of the poor brethren. When the Gild gets richer, a chaplain shall be refound."[1] The Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Church of S. Botolph allowed a poor brother *7d.* a week, or, if there were two brethren in need, *4d.* each.

"The fulness and originality of the ordinances of the many gilds in Cambridge, up till the end of the fourteenth century," has been pointed out by Mr Toulmin Smith, who thus proceeds, "Not less striking is the entire change in this respect which took place in the fifteenth century. Nowhere else in all England have I yet found one gild after another copying the ordinances of an older gild. In the fifteenth century this happened in Cambridge; and with such seemingly blind helplessness, that ordinances, professing to be those of distinct gilds, and which had more than forty years' difference between them in the dates of their foundation, are more identical in shape and words, so far as these could be used in separate bodies, than are the different versions of what are avowedly copies of the same Bye-laws of Tettenhall-Regis."[2] The ordinances are, nevertheless, not without interest, and we

[1] Toulmin Smith, 271.

[2] Ib., 272.

may, therefore, give the purport of the most important of them.[1] All the brethren and sisters met on the Sunday next after Low Sunday in their best clothes, to attend mass. There were also two other meetings in the year, called "morowe spechis" for general business, at which each paid for his pension twopence. Any one not present had to pay a pound of wax, or if coming "aftir prime be smette, he schal payne *ij denar*. And ye oure prime is clepȳd the secounde oure aftyr noone, alsowel in somertyme as in wynter." The election of officers was in this manner. "First, ye Aldirman schal clepene vpe ij. men be name. And the compenye schalle clepen vpe othir ij. men. And these iiij. men schul chesen to hem othir ij. men. And thanne these vj. men schul ben chargid, be the othe yat yei haue made to the Gylde beforne tyme yat yei schul gon and chesen an Aldirman, ij. Maystirs, a clerk, and a Deen, which hem thynkith, be heyr gud conscience that ben most able for to gouerne ye companye in ye yere folowyng." On the days of meeting the Alderman was allowed "to his drynk and for his geestys, *j Galone* of ale, and every Maystir *a potell*, and the clerk *a potell*, and ye deen *a quart* of ale." The clerk and the dean were each paid 20*d*. a year. The fifth statute ordains an entrance fee of 40*d*. and is followed by a devout prayer that the payment may be made promptly "to the more avayle and furtheraunce of the gylde and to his more meede, be the grace of our lorde gode. Amen." Thirty masses were to be sung for the soul of a departed brother within ten days of his death, and all the gild were "to come to the place wer the deede body is, for to gon therwith to ye chirche honestly and with the lyghtys of this company, and for to offren for ye sowl, at the messe don therfore, a farthyng." The vicar of the church was to be paid 4*s*. 4*d*. for praying for the members both living and dead.

[1] The following abstract is from the ordinances of the Gild of SS. Peter and Paul in the Church of S. Peter by the Castle, but those of the Gilds of S. Clement in the Church of S. Clement and of All Saints in the Church of All Saints [? in Jewry] are almost identical.

"If any brothir or sustir of this forseyd companye fall in-to olde age or in-to grete pouerte, nor haue wherwith to be foundene nor to help hymselfe, he schal haue, euery woke, *iiij. denar.* of the goodys of the gylde, also-long as the catell therof is worth *xl.s.* or more." If there was more than one poor man, then the 4*d.* was to be divided among them. The ninth statute is worth quoting at length: "Also if any man be at heuynesse with any of his bretheryne for any maner of trespas, he schal not pursewen him in no maner of courte: but he schal come firste to the Alderman, and schewen to hym his greuance. And than the Alderman schal sende aftyr that odyr man, and knowen his offence. And than he schal make eyther of hem for to chesen a brothir of the forsayde companye, or ellys ij. bretheren, for to acorde hem and sett hem at rest and pees. And if these men so chosen, with the good mediacion of the Alderman, mowe not brynge hem at acorde and at reste, thane may the Alderman geuen hem licence for to gone to the comown law yf thei wyll. And who-so goth to the common lawe for any playnt or trespas, vn-to the tyme he hath ben at the Alderman and don as it is sayde befor, he schal payen to the encres of the gylde *xl.d.*, withoute any grace." No member was to linger at a "comown drynkyng" after the Alderman had left. "And what brothir or sustyr, bot yf he be any offycer, entryth into ye chambyr ther the Ale is in, withoute Lycence of the offycers that occupye therin, he schall payne I: Lib: wax." Anyone who bewrayed the affairs of the gild "so that the compeny be slaunderyd or hynderyd, or have any other vyllany thereby" was fined 40*d.* The fines were paid either in money or in wax,—generally a pound,—"to ye amendment of ye lightes."

This slight sketch must here serve for the more lively picture which might be drawn of the gilds of Cambridge. They were to come to a sudden and disastrous end with so much else in the sixteenth century. The gilds were a prey too easy to escape the all-devouring Henry VIII. They were included in the Act for the suppression of the Colleges and

Chantries in 1545, and those that then escaped fell in the first year of Edward VI.

Of such measures it is difficult to speak with calmness. The system of gilds, so vigorous and healthy, so "helpyng ageins ye rebelle and vnboxhum" had been invented and developed by the native genius of the people for organization and self-help, and by their love of self-government. It had produced in every locality and almost in every brotherhood some distinguishing characteristics, some special features which separate that particular place and fraternity from others, and this is very clear in the case of the Cambridge gilds. But apart from the local feeling which comes out almost as distinctly as the local colouring, there is a wider and deeper interest arising from the spirit displayed by the whole system, a system which was to revive again after an interval of 250 years. The same spirit runs through both the old development and the new. But the old gilds bring out more plainly one side of the national character, namely, a brotherly kindliness and a strong religious feeling, not unmixed with worldly wisdom and prudence. The spirit that animated the gild brethren is the same that inspired the final order which Hawkins issued to the captains of his fleet for keeping in communication: SERVE GOD DAILY, LOVE ONE ANOTHER, PRESERVE YOUR VICTUALS, BEWARE OF FIRE, AND KEEP GOOD COMPANY.

List of Cambridge Gilds.

The following list gives all the Cambridge gilds of which we have found any record, arranged under the churches to which they attached themselves. The sources whence names have been obtained are: The Index of the Returns preserved in the Record Office; Mr Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*; information kindly given by his daughter and editor, Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith; the MS. collections of Baker in the Cambridge University Library and those of Bowtell in Downing

College; Mr C. H. Cooper's *Memorials* and *Annals;* and Mr S. Sandar's *Great S. Mary's Church*, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

The Gild of Thanès of Cambridge; Early Eleventh Century (see Chapter I.).

In the Church of All Saints [*? in the Jewry*]: Gild of All Saints; ordinances 1473 and 1503; similar to those of the Gild of SS. Peter and Paul; a brother in poverty allowed 4*d.* a week; women admitted.

In the Church of S. Andrew the Great: Gild of S. Katharine; existing in 1389 and in 1500; women admitted.

In the Church of S. Andrew the Less (*Barnwell Priory*): Gild of S. Catharine; existing in 1473 when they took on lease a house for gild-meetings. Gild of S. Mary. Gild of S. Nicholas.

In the Church of S. Benedict: Gild of S. Augustine; existing in 1504 and in 1526. Gild of Corpus Christi; probably begun about 1350; founded Corpus Christi College 1352; women admitted; existing in 1374. Gild of S. Katharine; existing in 1389.

In the Church of S. Botolph: Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; existing in 1389; a brother in poverty allowed 7*d.* a week.

In the Church of S. Clement: Gild of S. Clement; ordinances made 1431; similar to those of Gild of SS. Peter and Paul; existing in 1483; a brother in poverty allowed 4*d.* a week; women admitted. Gild of Jesus.

In the Church of S. Edward: Gild of S. Edward. Gild of S. Thomas the Martyr.

In the Church of S. Giles: Gild of S. Giles.

In the Church of S. Mary the Great: Gild of S. Andrew; existing in 1459. Gild of the Annunciation; begun 1379; existing in 1389; wives of brethren admitted; no parsons or bakers. Gild of S. Catharine. Gild of SS. Christopher and James. Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary; existing about 1284 and in 1408; united with Gild of Corpus Christi to found College of Corpus Christi; ordinances approved by Consistory, 1385. Fraternity of S. Mary. (It is often impossible to distinguish these two gilds if indeed they were distinct.) Gild of S. Peter Milleyne; existing in 1503 and in 1526. Gild of S. Thomas; existing in 1503 and in 1526. Gild of Holy Trinity; existing in 1389. Gild of S. Ursula; existing in 1503 and in 1526.

In the Church of S. Mary the Less: Gild of S. Mary.

In the Church of S. Peter by the Castle: Gild of SS. Peter and

Paul; ordinances 1448; similar to those of the gilds of All Saints and S. Clement; a brother in poverty allowed 4*d.* a week; women admitted.

In the Church of Holy Sepulchre: Gild of S. Etheldreda.

In the Church of Holy Trinity: Gild of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary; existing in 1389. Gild of S. Catharine; existing in 1504. Gild of S. Clement. Gild of S. George; existing in 1504. Gild of Holy Trinity; ordinances, 1377; existing 1389; a brother or brother's widow in poverty allowed 7*d.* a week; no parson to hold office. Gild of S. Ursula and Eleven Thousand Virgins; existing in 1504.

CHAPTER IV

TOPOGRAPHY AND ARCHITECTURE

Cambridge never fortified; its military position; consequent topographical characteristics. The Castle, 1068. The King's Ditch, 1215; its bridges. Bridges over the river: the sheriff and the hermit. Hithes. Streets. Market Place. Cross. Conduit. Pillory, Stocks, and Ducking-stool. Lesser markets and trade quarters; street names. Inns, taverns, coffee houses. Street architecture. School of Pythagoras. Commons.

CAMBRIDGE has never been a fortified town. It probably served as little more than a base of operations in early times, as it certainly did at a later period; a purpose for which it was well fitted by its situation. As such it has been used by successive commanders: by the Conqueror against the unconquered fen-men; by Henry III. in his fruitless attempts to reduce his enemies; by Northumberland in his plot for placing Lady Jane Grey on the Throne; and by Cromwell as a rendezvous for the Eastern Counties army. But it seems never to have been worth a serious attack or defence, except as an outpost. These facts it is necessary to bear in mind, for they explain much of the general topographical character of the town. The place was never packed closely within walls in the usual medieval fashion. Its parishes stretched across the river and along the roads which led out of the town, their bounds being evidently determined by the convenience of including the houses which fringed the road and not by circumscribing fortifications.

A castle was indeed built by the Conqueror on the site of

the earlier fortifications, and King John made a ditch round the town. But the Castle is absolutely without history, and at least as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century it was, like some other royal castles, used as a prison for common criminals.[1]

The ditch made by King John in 1215 was strengthened by King Henry III., who intended to build a wall in addition. The King's Ditch as it was always called can never have been any defence to the town, except perhaps against casual marauders, though it was for centuries a cause of annoyance and sickness to the inhabitants by serving as a harbour of filth. Branching out from the river at the King's and Bishop's mills, it followed Mill Lane and Pembroke Street (map, end of vol.), crossed the area now occupied by the Science Schools, ran down S. Tibb's Row, passed between the present Post Office and S. Andrew's Church, down Hobson Street, across the ground afterwards given to the Franciscan Friars, and now the site of Sidney Sussex College, down Garlic Fair Lane, now Park Street, and thence to the river which it re-joined just above the Common now called Jesus Green at a point nearly opposite to the gable of the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College. A small part of the town on the further side of the bridge appears to have been similarly enclosed.[2] The ditch was crossed by bridges on the lines of the principal roads. One of these, built of stone, still remains under the road now called Jesus Lane but formerly Nuns' Lane. There appears to have been a drawbridge at the end of Sussex Street[3] and an iron gate on the bridge beyond the Great Bridge.[4]

[1] From the time of Edward III. onwards it was used as a quarry by the royal founders of more than one college. In 1634 only the gatehouse remained.

[2] The passage of the river was also protected by a chain drawn across it at the Great Bridge. Cooper, *Annals* II. 82.

[3] Lease of 22 Hen. VI. in the Muniment Room of Jesus College (E. 15 a).

[4] Lyne's Map, 1574. This map shews the ditch beyond the river already out of use and that on the east side crossed by numerous small bridges. The town receives rent for one of these in 1494.

The river was spanned by two bridges in the middle ages, namely, the Great Bridge at the Castle end and the Small Bridges at Newnham. The bridges were in the hands of the king. His sheriff had to maintain the Great Bridge out of charges upon certain lands in the county. In the time of Edward I. the burgesses complained that the bridge was ruinous and impassable. The moneys levied by the sheriff for its repair he had kept for his private use; he had provided a barge to ferry the people across the river, the tolls of which barge went into his own pocket; while the keeper of the sheriff's prison took away by night the planks provided for the repairs of the bridge, in order to delay the work and so augment the sheriff's profits.[1]

The road to Newnham and Barton crossed two branches of the river, hence there were two small bridges. Their repair and the mending of the road to Barton was committed to a hermit who lived hard by; for these services he was allowed to take toll on certain articles brought into the town for sale.[2] A chapel stood on or near the bridge at the end of the fourteenth century.

Between the two bridges were situated the principal hithes: Corn Hithe, Flax Hithe, Garlic Hithe, Salt Hithe, Dame Nichol's Hithe. The common hithe immediately below the Great Bridge still continues in use. Numerous narrow lanes led down from the High Street to the quays.

The town was intersected by three main streets. From the Great Bridge ran Bridge Street,—called further on in its course Conduit Street but now Sidney Street,—to the Barnwell Gate opposite to the Post Office where it crossed

[1] Hundred Rolls (1278). In 1494 the Town Treasurers receive rent for a house built upon the bridge. The bridge was of timber till 1754, when it was rebuilt in stone by Essex. The present iron structure by Arthur Brown dates from 1823 (*Ancient Cambridgeshire*, C.A.S. Cooper, *Annals*).

Garret Hostel Bridge was rebuilt of iron in 1837.

[2] John Jaye was the hermit in 1399. One Thomas Kendall had succeeded him in 1406 (Cooper, *Annals*). This bridge was of timber till 1841 (see plate), when the present iron bridge superseded it (*Annals*).

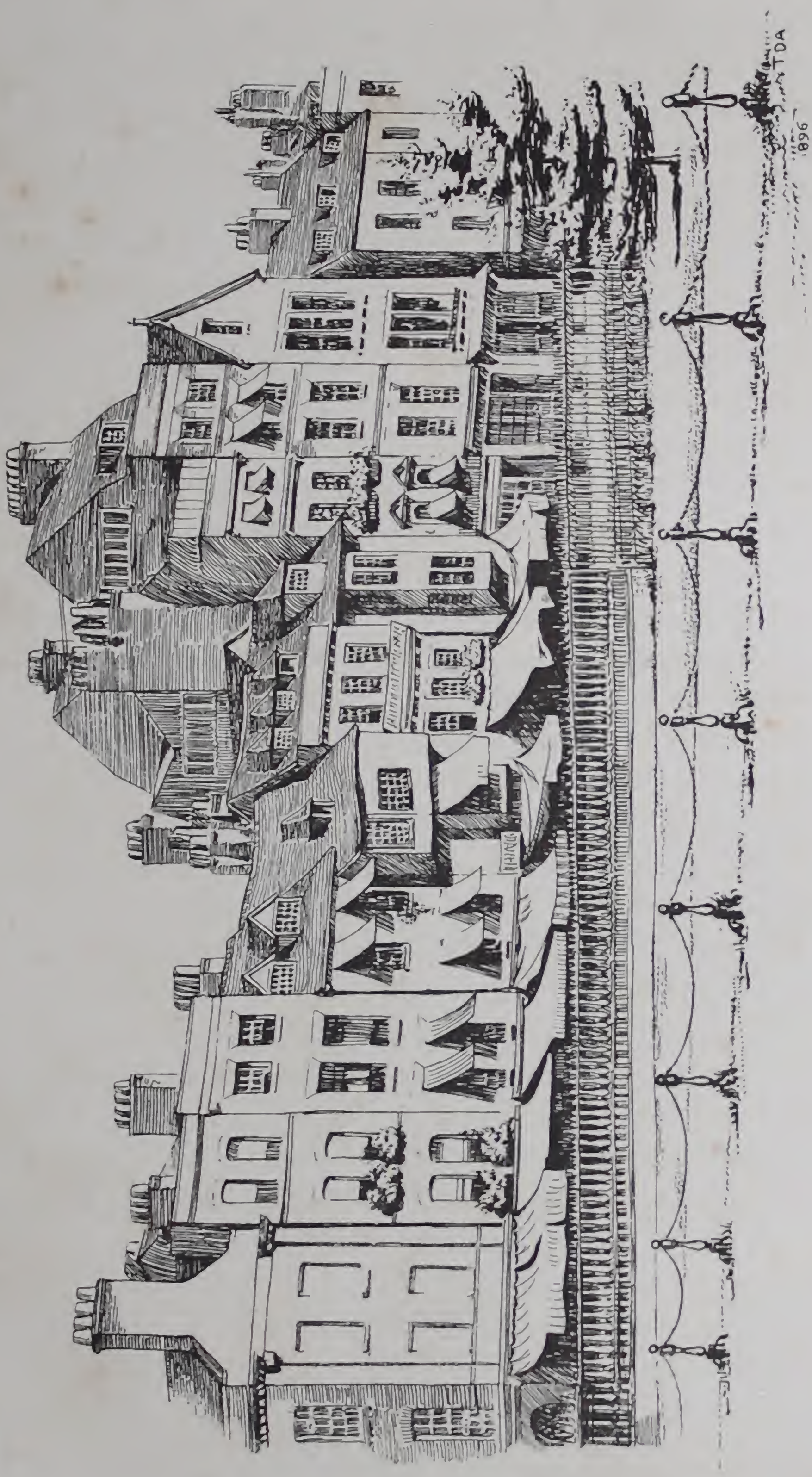


FIG. 7. KING'S PARADE.

the King's Ditch. Thence it was called Preachers' Street. From this street at a point opposite the Round Church, there branched the High Street,—now Trinity Street and King's Parade,—leading to Trumpington Gate. Parallel to this and between it and the river was 'Milne' Street, leading from the Mills at the south end of the town, and continuing northwards to the point where now stands the sundial in the great court of Trinity College; there it joined a cross street which conducted to the High Street. In Mill Street stood most of the colleges. Parts of it still exist under the names 'Queens' Lane' and 'Trinity Hall Lane,' but large sections of it were absorbed on the formation of the sites of King's and Trinity Colleges,[1] when some smaller streets and lanes were also closed. The closing of these lanes leading down to the river, though it was always done by arrangement with the Town Council and for agreed compensation, was a source of trouble between the townsfolk and the University.

The Market Place was both geographically and politically the heart of the medieval town (map, end of vol., and fig. 8, p. 65). It contained all the principal buildings, the Cross, the Tolbooth or Guildhall, the prison, the fountain, and also the stocks and the pillory. Looking on to it or close by were the principal inns, and the old names of the streets shew that the principal trades clustered round it.

The old Market Place was very unlike the large square with which we are now familiar. It was an L-shaped area, the two arms of which occupied the east and south sides of the present square, and this form it preserved till 1849. The north-west part of the present Market Place was covered with houses crowded together in great confusion, extending into St Mary's Churchyard and built up against the walls of the church itself (fig. 14, p. 82). This mass of dwellings was divided by a very narrow alley running north and south, called Smiths' Row, afterwards Well Lane, or Pump Lane,

[1] The northern part, called Le Foule Lane, was not quite in a continuous line with the rest of the street.

FIG. 8. PART OF HAMOND'S MAP, 1592.

from the common pump which stood in the middle of it, and at a later time known as Warwick Street.[1]

The open Market Place had assumed the L shape described above at an early period. Originally there was a third and southern portion, so that the area then consisted of three irregular quadrangles. The southern of these has been occupied, since the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, by permanent stalls or shambles, which, in 1747, gave way to the Shire House which now forms the front part of the Guildhall. The Shire House, however, was built upon open arches so that the ground floor could be let out for market stalls, as it continued to be till near the middle of the present century. The Town Hall stood on the south side of this southern part of the Market Place. By the erection of the stalls and still more by the building of the Shire House in front of it, it was thrust into the background, as it were, and lost the conspicuous place it formerly held. By the concession of the Shire House to the town and its conversion to municipal purposes, the Guildhall was once more brought to the front. Adjoining the Tolbooth was the Town Gaol. The history of these buildings will be dealt with more fully in another chapter.

The Cross was raised on a flight of stone steps and was protected by a lead-covered roof supported on columns, probably of wood.[2] The whole erection is shewn very clearly, and probably with some degree of accuracy, in Lyne's map of the town made in 1574. This is particularly fortunate as the protecting canopy was destroyed in 1587. In the Treasurers' accounts for that year we

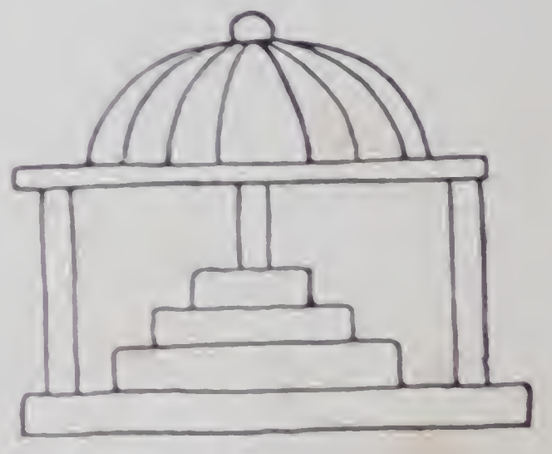


Fig. 9.
The Market Cross.

[1] Eight of these houses were destroyed by fire on Sept. 16, 1849. An Act was obtained in the following year by which the Corporation acquired the sites of the destroyed houses and all the adjoining houses. The latter were then destroyed and the Market Place laid out in its present form in 1855. The total cost of this improvement was £50,000 (Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 314).

[2] In the Town Treasurers' accounts for 1564, the following payments occur: "Item, to ye Painter for payntinge ye market Crosse, xv^s^. iiij^d^. Item, paid to ye plomer for mending ye leads about ye crosse, iiij^s^." In 1569 similar charges are made.

find in the receipts "Item, of Thomas Metcalf for ye old wood of the crosse xx^s^"; and among the payments "Item, for takinge ye leade of ye crosse and for carryinge the same, and for watchinge it the night before it was taken downe, & for takinge downe the tymber, iij^s^. iiij^d^."[1] These entries of course refer only to the canopy, the cross being left intact. In 1639 it was repaired at a cost of £5. 14*s*. 4*d*. Nine years later the Treasurers acknowledge the receipt of six shillings "for A stone parte of ye Crosse sold to Mr Nicholson."[2] Mr Nicholson probably bought the head of the cross. The base and shaft were still standing at the time of the Restoration, when the Vice-Chancellor, attended by the whole University, proclaimed Charles the Second as King.

Upon Thursday, being the 10th of May, 1660, the Vice-chancellor sent to all the Heads or in their absence the Presidents to come to the Schooles at one of the clock, & bring all their Fellows & Scholars in their Formalitys, which done accordingly, the Vichechancellor & all the Doctors in Scarlet Gowns the Regents and Non Regents & Bacchellors in their hoods turned & all the Schollars in Capps went with lowd Musick before them to the Crosse on the Market Hill. The Vicechancellor Beadles & as many D^rs^ as could stood upon the severall Seats of the Crosse, & the School Keeper standing near them made 3 O yeis. The Vicechancellor dictated to the Beadle who proclaymed the same with an audible voice.[3]

In 1664 the Cross was rebuilt. What was the character of the design we do not know, but it was described a century later as "an handsome square stone pillar of the Ionick Order; on the top of which is an Orb and cross gilt."[4]

The Cross was destroyed in 1786 when the Town Council "ordered that the Market Cross be removed to some more convenient place," and appointed a committee to consider of a more proper place "if they shall think a Cross necessary."[5] Apparently they did not think a cross necessary.

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 450.
[2] Ib. III. 424.
[3] MS Baker xxxiii, 337; xlii, 229; and Cooper, *Annals*.
[4] *Cantabrigia Depicta*, 10 (1763).
[5] Cooper, *Annals*, IV. 419.

It would seem that there was a fountain in the Market Place in early times; it is mentioned in 1423.[1] In 1429 the Four-and-Twenty made an ordinance to the following effect:

That the fountain in the market place should be cleansed of dirt; and that if any one cast dirt or filth into the same, he should pay 6*s.* 8*d.* to the mayor and bailiffs, to their proper use; or if he had not wherewithal to pay that sum, he should be imprisoned for seven days.[2]

We have no indication of the character of this fountain, but it was probably supplied by a well, as it appears that water was not brought from a distance by a conduit till the seventeenth century. In 1567 the Four-and-Twenty voted 20*s.* to George Addam, burgess, towards making a fountain in the market in such place as the Mayor should deem fit; but no further mention of the proposed fountain occurs.[3] Pumps for the use of the public stood in various parts of the town; the only water brought from a distance was that used by the Franciscan Friars.[4] Possibly a part of this supply was diverted into a fountain for the public use, for Sidney Street in which the Franciscans' house stood was formerly called Conduit Street. On the suppression of the house and the foundation of Trinity College, the supply was intercepted by the latter foundation, and now supplies the fountain in the middle of the Great Court.

In 1574 Dr Perne, Dean of Ely and Master of Peterhouse, had proposed to Lord Burghley[5] that water should be brought by a conduit which should intercept at Trumpington Ford an already existing stream running from the springs at Nine Wells in the parish of Great Shelford into the river. on the subject of the plague, which was at that time in the town. "Our synnes is the principall cause," says he. "The other cause as I conjecture, is the corruption of the King's dytch." (*Annals*, II. 322.)

1 Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 315.

2 Cooper, *Annals*, I. 180.

3 Ib. II. 231.

4 The site of their house is now occupied by Sidney Sussex College.

5 Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the University. Dr Perne is writing

This suggestion was adopted in 1610,[1] when the work was carried out according to a scheme by Edward Wright, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College. Wright was the best mathematician of his day and planned also the New River.[2] The work was done at the joint expense of the Town and University. Its object was the "cleansing easement benefit and commodity of divers and sundry drains and watercourses belonging to divers and sundry colleges halls and houses of students within the University, as also for the cleansing and keeping sweet one common drain or ditch commonly called King's ditch, and for the avoiding the annoyance infection and contagion ordinarily arising through the uncleanness and annoyance thereof."[3] By a system of sluices the numerous watercourses and ditches which then existed in connection with the King's Ditch could be periodically flushed. Some of the water was conveyed in pipes to a fountain in the Market Place (Plate, and fig. 14, p. 82). This was built, also by the University and Corporation, in 1614. An inscription on the conduit states that it was built at the sole charge of Thomas Hobson the famous carrier, but this is certainly incorrect. It was intended to raise the necessary amount by voluntary subscriptions, but it appears that when the work was perfected the 'Undertakers' had considerable difficulty in obtaining repayment of the moneys they had disbursed, and that £100 was still owing to them in 1620. When, in 1850, the Market Place was brought to its present form the old conduit ceased to occupy the central position it had formerly held; it stood almost in the corner of the new Market Place. It was removed in 1855 to the

[1] It was probably not long afterwards that the branch was made from the Spittle-house,—on or near the site of the present Hospital,—to Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges by Mr Frost, "then Manciple of *Emmanuel* Colledge in *Cambridge*, since Sword-bearer to the Lord Maior, and since that a Secretary to the Councel of State, a man beyond all exception for integrity of life, an excellent Mathematician, one that brought the water from the Spittle-house to *Emmanuel* and thence to *Christ's* Colledge" (Atwell, *The Faithfull Surveyour*, 81).

[2] *Cambridge Portfolio*, 312.

[3] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 37.

corner of Trumpington Road and Lensfield Road; at the same time a new fountain designed by Mr Gordon M. Hills, Architect, was built in the centre of the Market Place.

Having mentioned the principal features of the Market Place we must say something of the arrangement of the Market itself and of the distribution of the different trades in the streets which surrounded it. Early in the present century the north end of the Market Place was the Corn Market, and the south-west part, near S. Mary's Passage, was called the Garden Market; this was probably the old arrangement (fig. 14, p. 82). In addition to these there were several lesser markets in the surrounding streets. "Butcher Row" or "the Butchery" may probably be identified with Wheeler Street, but at a later time it was transferred to Guildhall Street.[1] We have seen that the space under the old Shire House was let to butchers for their stalls and that this was a continuation of ancient usage. The low building at the corner of Petty Cury and Guildhall Street was till recently known as the Shambles and was occupied on market days by about a dozen butcher's stalls. The oat market and the fish market were on Peas Hill, the fish stalls being under penthouse roofs, and the milk market was hard by. Of all these old names the only one which has been preserved is "Butter Row," by which the passage on two sides of the old Shire House was known. The butter stalls probably occupied the back portion of the space under the Shire House. The old name and the passage itself will shortly disappear.

We can trace some of the old trade quarters by the names of the streets. These have been, in almost every case, changed to colourless modern names and can only be made out now from old maps and leases. We still have Butter Row and

[1] In the 15th century the Butchery is described as being in S. Edward's Parish (Lease, Jesus Coll.); Wheeler Street answers to this description but Guildhall Street does not. In 1808 Guildhall Street was called Butcher Row and Wheeler Street "Short Butcher Row" (Lysons). The name Guildhall Street was adopted between 1869 and 1874.

Petty Cury or the 'little cookery,'—'Parva Cokeria' or 'Petite-curye' as it was called in the time of Edward III.,[1] —with its hostels and cook-shops. Shoemaker Row or Cordwainer Street has become Market Street; S. Mary's Gate was formerly Sheerers' Row or Cutlers' Row, being occupied by the shearmen or dressers of cloth.[2] Potters' Row ran northwards out of Sheerers' Row; Smiths' Row, nearly opposite to it, ran southwards past the end of S. Mary's Church and afterwards was called Pump Lane or Warwick Street. The situation of 'Comerslane,'—the wool-combers' lane,—we have not yet discovered; Pulterie Row was *juxta forum* in the 12th of Richard II.; 'the goldsmiths' corner' was in S. Botolph's Parish. In Conduit Street opposite "le Conduitte," at the end of the thirteenth century, Geoffry le Turner had a house between Roger le Turner and Fulco le Turner; not far from them, in Feleper Street—either Sussex Street or King Street—lived William Filtarius, Aunger le Feleper, and so on.

Some streets were named after well-known buildings which were situated in them, such as Preachers' Street in which stood the house of the Dominicans or Friars Preachers, Milne Street leading to the mills, Kings Childer's Lane, Monks' Place and others. But the most striking characteristics of the local names are the preponderance of personal names and the frequency with which street names change. For instance, Thompson's Lane, Aungery's Lane from Mr Robert Aunger, Wheeler Street from Wheeler the basket-maker who lived there in the first half of the present century, and many others now forgotten.

Cambridge seems to have been well supplied with good inns, in some measure, probably, owing to the fairs and especially to that at Stourbridge. These inns presented a comparatively narrow front towards the street. This front

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, 1. 273.

[2] They took the cloth from the weavers in a rough state and trimmed the nap to an even surface. This occupation is well illustrated in a piece of carving on a miserere from Brampton Church, Hunts, now in the Museum of Archæology and of Ethnology.

contained a large gateway which gave access to a long and narrow court yard; round the yard ran open galleries from which the principal rooms were entered, the ground floor being devoted to menial offices. At the further end of the court another archway led through into a second yard containing the stables. This yard straggled irregularly back for some distance to join a street in the rear. An exit was thus provided for waggons which could not possibly have turned in the confined yard. In this way some inn yards have gradually become public thoroughfares and others may be seen at various stages of transition, while some have been closed and kept private. Rose Crescent marks the site of the *Rose and Crown* yard which had its front gates in the Market Place and a long and very irregular yard running back to Trinity Street. That part of the building which bridged over the entry to the yard has been destroyed, but a part of the old inn is probably preserved in the house on the west side of the passage to which the pretty red brick front has been added. The east part has been rebuilt, but the balcony of the present house occupied by Messrs Reed, silversmiths, is the old balcony of the inn, from which at Elections candidates addressed their constituents.[1] Next door but one to this large inn was the *Angel*, a house, apparently, of almost equal importance. The yard connected Cordwainer Street with Green Street, and is still private. A little further down Cordwainer Street was the *Black Bear*, the yard of which is preserved in Market Passage. On the other side of the way was the *Crane*, the last fragment of which was destroyed about 1885.

Another group of important inns was situated in Petty Cury. Close to the Barnwell Gate was the *Wrestlers*, a very picturesque house of the early part of the seventeenth century, recently destroyed (fig. 10, p. 73). Further up the street were the *Falcon* and the *Lion*. The latter is almost the only hostelry in the town, still in use as such, which

[1] White, *The Cambridge Visitors' Guide*, 218.

preserves its primitive plan. The buildings, however, though probably in part medieval, have been cased with brick in recent times. The *Falcon* has now ceased to be used as an

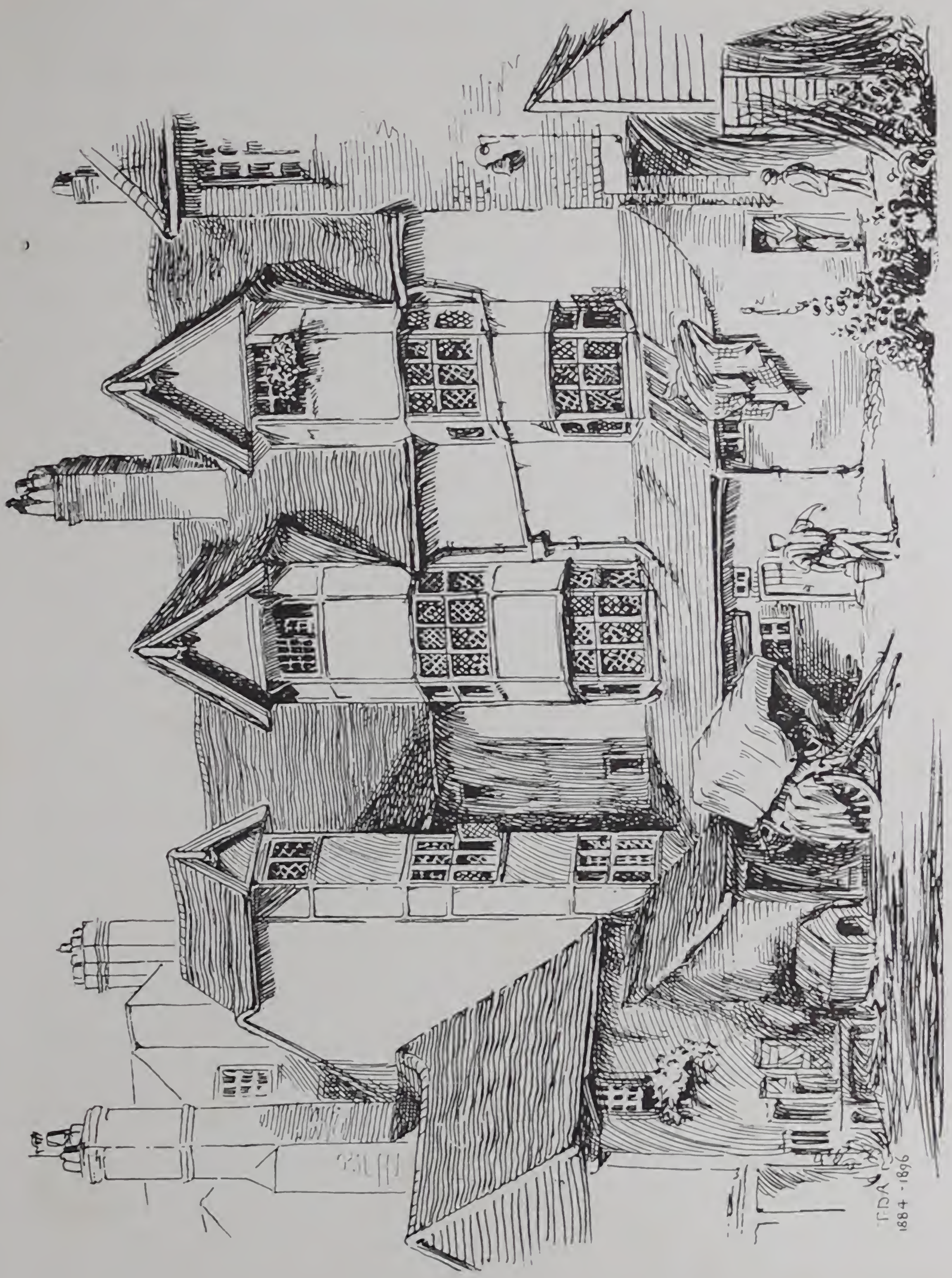


FIG. 10. THE WRESTLERS' YARD.

inn, but it is a very good example of the old arrangement (fig. 11, p. 75). Till quite recently the court was entirely

surrounded by the timber buildings of the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, and the west and south sides still stand almost unaltered. The buildings are in three floors, the two upper of which have open galleries, projecting slightly over the ground storey. The galleries probably ran all round the court originally, and gave accommodation to the Quality when a dramatic performance was being given in the inn yard; their inferiors meanwhile stood about in the yard or pit, in the centre of which the stage was erected. The galleries on the east side appear to have been destroyed in the last century to form a large reception room, the three round-headed windows of which appear in our illustration (fig. 11). Similar reception rooms are found at the *Lion* and also at the *Three Tuns*. The latter house stood at the corner of the Market and S. Edward's Passage, and has now been divided up into two dwelling-houses, the larger of which has the elegant brick front looking towards the Cury; "To the Three Tuns, where we drank pretty hard and many healths to the King &c.," says Pepys.[1]

Another large inn was the *Eagle and Child*, now the *Eagle*, Bene't Street. This house appears to have survived as a posting establishment into the days of stage coaches when many of the other old inns had become private houses. It was here that, in the good old days, the famous Rutland Club, of which we shall have to speak in a later chapter, was wont to meet; it is called The Post Office in maps of the early part of the present century; the greater part is now a private house. The *Dolphin*, at the Bridge Street end of All Saints' Passage, appears to have been a place of importance. Thomas Cranmer lived here for some time with his wife, the niece of the landlady,—"Black Joan of the Dolphin" as she is said to have been called.[2] *The Cardinal's Cap* was a large inn on the site of which the Pitt Press now stands, and *The Sun* and *The Blue Boar* were opposite

[1] *Pepys' Diary*, 25 Feb. 1660.

[2] *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, I. 145.

Trinity College. Some remains of *The White Horse*, which stood between S. Catharine's College and old King's

FIG. 11. THE FALCON YARD.

Lane,[1] are preserved in the Archæological Museum.[2] Some

[1] The lane formerly lay further to the north.

[2] And illustrated in the *Cambridge Portfolio*.

of these did a better trade as fashionable taverns than as inns; of these the *Three Tuns* was perhaps the chief. These gave way to coffee-houses. In 1663 and for long after there was but one coffee-house in Cambridge. In the first quarter of the following century, however, there was a large increase in the number, undergraduates habitually resorting to them after hall, which was then at mid-day, and after chapel, spending hours in talking and reading the papers. Among the earliest were *The Greek's*, so called from the nationality of its proprietor, and *Dockerell's*,[1] famous for its milk-punch. In Trinity Street there was the *Turk's Head*, the house with the pretty plaster-work front, lately Messrs Foster's Bank. Others were kept in the inns such as the *Rose*. In 1763 John Delaport opened a coffee-house next to Emmanuel College. It had a pleasant garden and rapidly became popular. Musical performances were given and the coffee-room contained a 'Library of Books.' Harangues were occasionally to be delivered against the follies of mankind, and morality was to be enforced by Prints and Diagrams. 'A person will attend, to gather Fruit, Pease or Beans, for such as choose to take a Dinner or Supper.' Mr Delaport also provided his patrons with legal advice, fishing, French lessons, and perukes. 'None but the free, generous, debonnaire and gay, are desired to attend.'[2]

With one exception, there are no remains of domestic architecture in Cambridge earlier than the sixteenth century. Though work of that period does not meet the eye of the casual observer, it is to be found in many nooks and corners. Many a house which appears to be quite modern—of the last or of the present century—reveals, on inspection, features of the time of Henry VIII.

A good example is afforded by the house of the Veysy family at the corner of the Market Place and Petty Cury. With the exception of the chimney-stacks and a strong brick

[1] In Trumpington Street.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, IV. 328.

wall next to the court yard of the adjoining house the building was entirely of timber.[1] But it was excellently built, and the fireplaces, which were of clunch, were admirably carved with foliage and with a great variety of devices. John Veysy had, in fact, recorded a great part of the history of the house on the building itself. His trade-mark (fig. 12), the arms of the Grocers' Company, of which he was presumably a brother, the Royal arms, the date 1538, the family name, and the initials of its various members, are scattered in profusion over the chimney-pieces of the best rooms. The architecture is very good and may be said to be fifteenth century in character, except the lintel of one fireplace, which is carved with a Renaissance scroll.

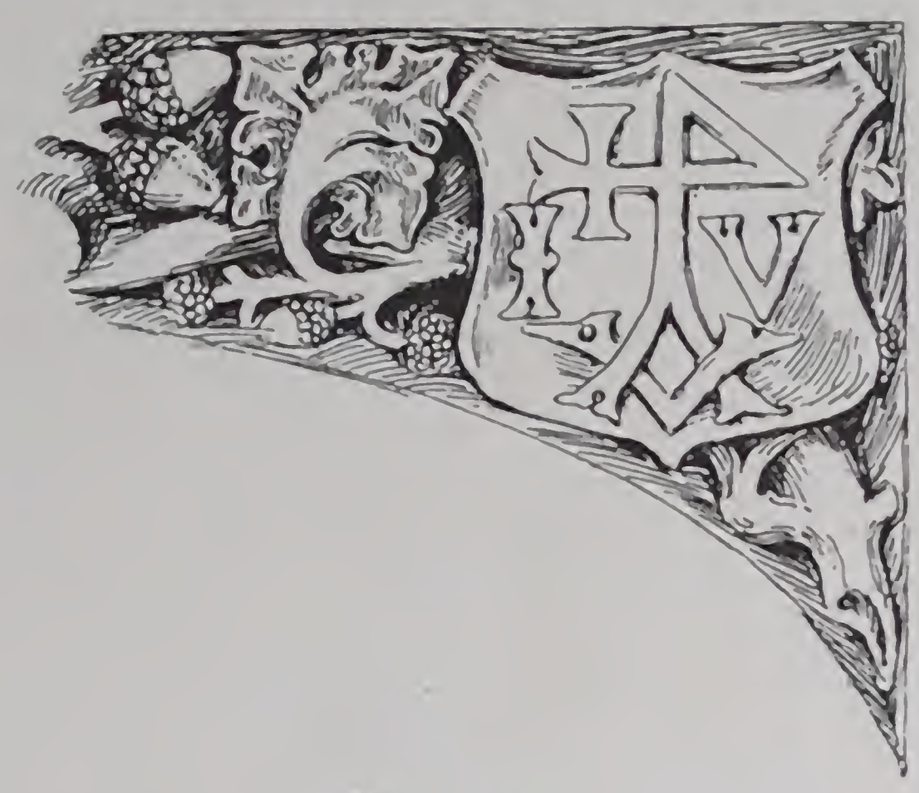


FIG. 12.
JOHN VEYSY'S TRADE MARK.

The house afterwards came into possession of the Musgrave family, and it was here that Peete Musgrave, the father of the future Archbishop of York, lived. We happen also to know something of the owners of the house which had been rebuilt by Veysy. In the latter part of the fourteenth century it belonged to one John Blankpayn, who had sat as Burgess in Parliament for the borough in 1377. He was one of the collectors of the Poll Tax of 1381, and this was doubtless the cause of an attack made by the mob upon his house on Sunday, the 16th of June, during the Peasant Revolt. For this and for his other misdeeds John Hanchach of Shudy-camps lost his head.[2] Sir John Cheke, the first Professor of Greek, is believed to have been born in this house in 1514.

[1] The house has been rebuilt, but the brick wall, with the four fireplaces which it contained, has been preserved. Plans and some details of the house are given in *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, VIII.

[2] Powell, 52.

The street-fronts of such houses as these were probably of a simple character. There is no vestige of anything like the elaborate timber work which we find in such towns as Shrewsbury. With us timber was not so plentiful, and what

FIG. 13. HOUSES IN SILVER STREET.

decoration our houses boasted was probably done in plaster. The shop-fronts were of course without glass. They were closed by two shutters; the lower of these was hinged at the

bottom and would let down to a horizontal position to form a table on which to expose goods for sale; the upper shutter was hinged at the top and was hooked up under a penthouse roof at the level of the first floor, or under the overhanging upper storey. Though none of the penthouses actually so used remain, their direct successors are to be seen on the old houses in Peas Hill. In some of the houses there it is easy to discover the original line of frontage, about two feet further back than at present; the shop fronts have been brought forward, to the line of the upper storey, but the posts and brackets which support the latter may still be seen. This medieval arrangement of shop fronts did not give place to modern glass windows till between 1750 and 1770,[1] and one example remained in the Market Place till 1850.

Although brick was occasionally used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it did not become common till the sixteenth century. Almost every house was of timber and covered with thatch. The most remarkable of the stone houses was, doubtless, the one which still stands and is known as the 'School of Pythagoras.' This house, however, can hardly rank as a town house; it is a large detached building and should be looked upon as a manor house built on the outskirts of the town. It dates from the latter part of the twelfth century. The original house appears to have consisted of a single range of building of two storeys, the lower one formerly vaulted, and used as cellars and offices, the upper floor being presumably the Hall.[2] How the place came by its present name we do not know, but there is no reason to suppose that it was at any time a school.

Cambridge is exceptionally well provided with Common lands, possessing as it does close upon three hundred acres. Most of these have been public land from time immemorial; those which have been acquired within historic times we have marked in the following list with an asterisk.

[1] *MS. Bowtell*, III. 219.

[2] Kilner, *Pythagoras School*.

The acreage of the several Commons in 1877 was as follows:[1]

	A.	R.	P.
Coldham's Common	98	1	36
Stourbridge Green	42	1	4
Midsummer Common	57	2	1
Butt Green	7	1	13
*Parker's Piece	20	0	35
*Land between Parker's Piece and East Road ...	4	0	20
*Land between Mill Road and the Town Gaol[2] ...	3	0	0
*Land between Mill Road and Zion Place	2	2	12
Queens' Green	4	1	10
Laundress Green	0	3	2
Sheep's Green	22	0	20
Coe Fen	13	1	22
Coe Fen Straits	1	1	28
*New Bit	4	2	10
*Empty Common	5	0	9

Parker's Piece is a part of the land which was obtained in 1612–3 from Trinity College in exchange for two pieces of common land. One of these lay between the river and the road leading from Castle End to Newnham and between Garret Hostel lane and S. John's College grounds; the second piece of land called Garret Hostel Green, lay on the other side of the river opposite to the first. The land obtained in exchange for this was, at the time, held by Edward Parker, the College Cook, from whom it obtains its name.[3]

[1] Report of the Commons Committee of the Town Council, 21 December 1877. The Commons are controlled by the Town Council under powers conferred by the Commons Act of 1876.

[2] The site of the Town Gaol is now occupied by Queen Anne Terrace (see Chapter V.).

[3] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 57.

CHAPTER V

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Grant of Hen. III., 1224. *Guildhall:* Rebuilt 1386; on open arches. Rebuilt by Essex 1782. Aldermen's Parlour added c. 1790. *Shire-House:* Stalls in front of Guildhall. Shire-House, 1747. Surrendered by County to Town; new Shire-House, 1842. *Hist. of Guildhall resumed:* Scheme for rebuilding, 1859; Assembly Room, &c., 1865; Library, 1853; removed, 1862; Reading Room, 1884; New Courts and Offices, 1895. *Gaol:* Jew's House, 1224. Witches' Gaol; Tanners' Hall; Debtors' Hall. Condition of prisoners. Gaol removed, 1790, 1829, 1878. *Corn Exchange*, 1842; 1875.

In the first half of the thirteenth century, before we hear either of a Tolbooth or of a Guildhall, the enlarged jurisdiction of the town authorities made it necessary that they should have some building of their own which would serve as a prison. Accordingly in 1224 King Henry III. granted to the burgesses the house of Benjamin the Jew to make thereof a gaol.[1] This building stands in Butter Row and adjoins the Town Hall; we shall return to it on a later page. It is said that either the next house or a part of Benjamin's house was a synagogue, and that this was given by the town authorities to the Franciscan Friars who came to Cambridge at about this time.[2] The Friars finding the place inconvenient, removed, not long afterwards, to the site now occupied by

[1] Rot. Fin. 8 Hen. III. Cooper, *Annals*, I. 39.

[2] *Monumenta Franciscana*, I. 17. Also, Tanner, ed. 1744. Essex, writing in 1781, says, "Some remains of their old house may yet be seen in the corner house leading to the Guildhall." (Essex, *Round Churches*.)

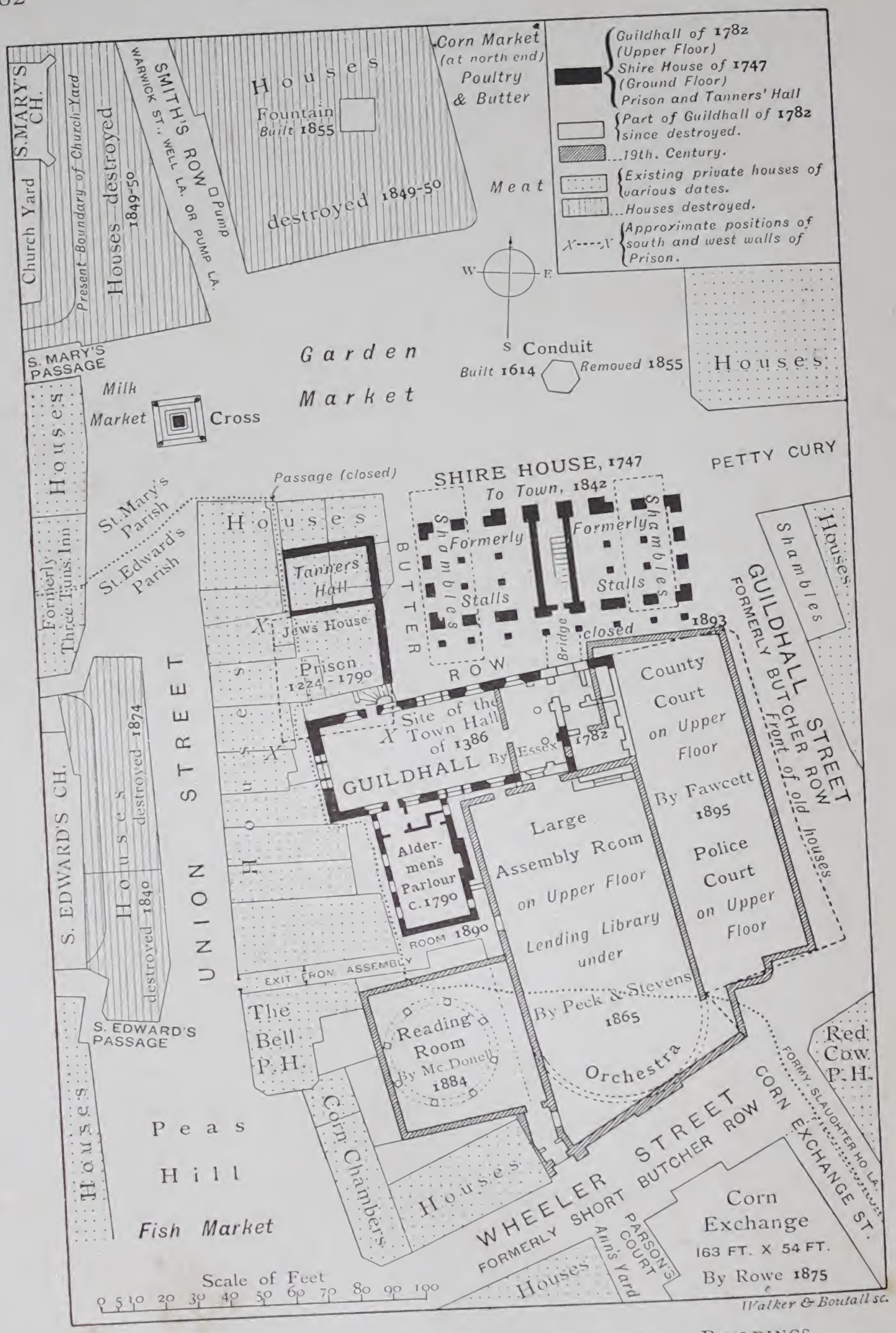


FIG. 14. PLAN OF THE MARKETS AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Sidney Sussex College, and the house they had occupied appears to have been thereupon converted into a Town Hall.[1]

Having thus briefly noticed the birth of our municipal buildings, it will be convenient to divide them into several groups, which we will consider separately, in the following

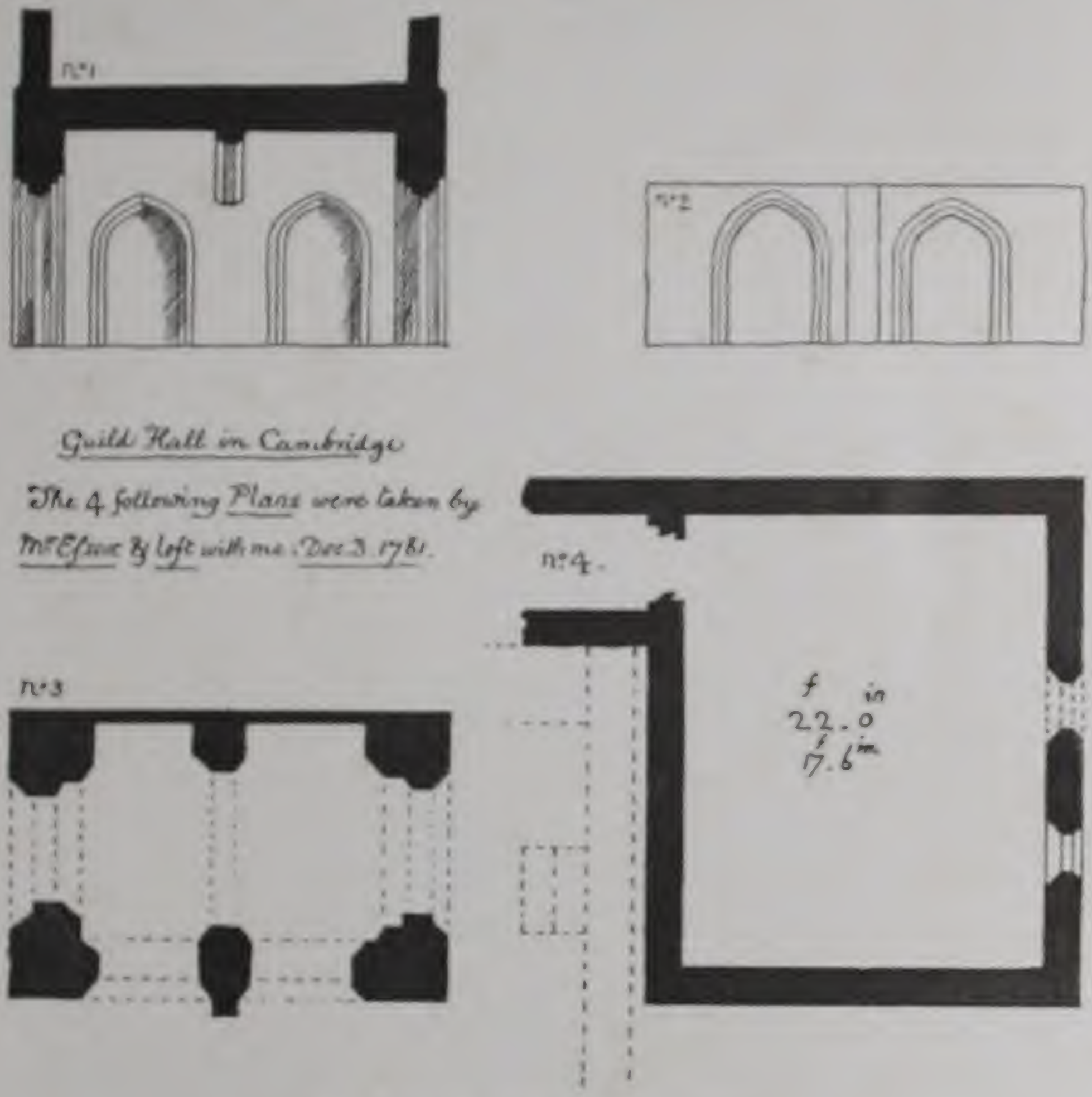


FIG. 15. THE OLD GUILDHALL.

1. Section. 2. Elevation. 3. Ground plan. 4. Upper floor plan.

order: the Guildhall, the Shire-House, the later buildings of the Guildhall, the Prison, the Corn Exchange. It must be

[1] Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 133. On the rebuilding of the Guildhall in 1782 some gravestones were found, one of which bore an imperfect Hebrew inscription to this effect: "The sepulchral stone of Israel.....who died....." On the other hand, one of the gravestones was undoubtedly Christian.

remembered that the building fronting on the Market Place and now a part of the Guildhall, was built as a Shire-House, and that the Town Hall stood behind it. As we explained in the last chapter, the Shire-House is an encroachment on the Market Place, which originally extended up to the old Town Hall (fig. 14, p. 82).

The Guildhall or Tolbooth was rebuilt in 1386, and though it appears to have been diminutive in size and unpretending in its architecture, the building then erected continued in use for just four hundred years.[1] Like almost all medieval Town Halls, it consisted of an upper storey supported on arches, the space below being open to the Market Place (fig. 15, p. 83).

This custom of raising a Town Hall upon arches is probably to be explained by considering the purpose for which the building was originally intended, namely, for a booth at which to weigh the goods brought for sale to the market with the object of levying the market tolls, in fact a toll-booth or market-house. The form that a building for such a purpose would naturally take would be merely a roof supported on pillars. When a place of meeting was required for the Gild Merchant which had control of the market, the simplest way of providing a room without encroaching on the market-place would be to build an upper storey over the existing toll-booth. The great Beam would probably project from the upper storey and overhang the street, and thus the upper room would serve as a weighing room.[2]

We have already pointed out how the Gild Merchant became merged in the Town Council. The latter body succeeded to the hall of the Gild Merchant as its place of

[1] A good deal of work was done at the Guildhall in 1491, but this does not appear to have amounted to a rebuilding.

[2] There was another Beam, or 'Weighing Engine,' as it was called, opposite the Castle Gatehouse. This existed in 1783, when it was let on lease to Mr Christmas (Corp. Coucher Book). One of these Beams is still preserved, though not *in situ*; it is kept in the Corn Chambers on Peas Hill. A good example is to be seen at Soham *in situ*.

meeting, and continued the traditional arrangement of an upper storey supported on posts or arches.[1] In another of its buildings Cambridge affords an example of an undoubted gradual transition from open booths to a substantial enclosed building such as we have suggested; in the front part of the present Guildhall we can trace the process step by step.

To return to the Cambridge Town Hall. The building of 1386 consisted of a hall used for leets and general meetings; a parlour in which the aldermen sat, at the east end of the hall; a pantry used by the Four-and-Twenty, on the south; and a kitchen to the west. These rooms were all on the upper floor and appear to have been reached by an outside staircase.

'After sermon', says Alderman Newton, 'the whole company went to the Towne Hall everyone in order two and two, and first the Threasurers, that new came in,[2] then every one according to his place and seniority. When the Treasurers came to the Hall staire foot doore, there they stood untill the Attorneyes first and then the Mayor &c followeinge went upp into the Hall; after the Commonday was done, dinner being prepared wee went to it.'[3]

The Hall, besides being used for public meetings, was let out to private persons for marriage feasts. Thus in the Town Treasurers' accounts we find:

1552. For ij brydalls kept in the Gyld halle, ij*s*.
1562. Item, of Thomas Clarke for a brydale kept in the hall, xx*d*.

It appears that the walls were covered with hangings, for in 1490 we find a charge of 16*d*. for 8 bushels of coals for drying the cloths hanging round the Guildhall.[4] The following charges also occur:

[1] The names Tolbooth, Guildhall, and Town Hall, by which the building has been successively known, afford a good illustration of the uses to which it has been put at different times.

[2] To office.

[3] *Diary of Samuel Newton* (1664), 3. C.A.S.

[4] In 1552 Wm Griffyn gave 13*s*. 4*d*. towards ceiling the Hall (Cooper, *Annals*, II. 65 note). The word ceiling was however sometimes used for wainscoting for the walls (Willis and Clark, III. 618). This gift may therefore have been made either for putting a ceiling under an open timber roof, or for substituting wainscoting for the hangings on the walls.

1500. Edward le Cryer for cleaning the Tolbooth Hall and for strewing the same, xij*d*.

1569. Item, to Myles for swepinge ye hall ye whole yere, xij*d*.
Item, to him for rushes & making clene the parlour, xij*d*.

The Charters and other muniments were kept in the Guildhall. In 1532 a new 'chyste' was bought "for the saif kepyng of the Charters and other Iuells,"[1] and we find, in 1605, a charge of fourteen pence "for Coles in the parlour when the Councell of the towne met to serch for chartres and evidencs."[2] Some of the town property however was kept in the Treasury House on the east side of Fair Yard Lane, now Corn Exchange Street. There are charges for a key for the treasury hutch and for the Storehouse.[3] The town armour, among other things, would be kept in the Storehouse. We have several inventories of the armour and also payments for furbishing it. In the last year of Queen Mary the Mayor makes a return shewing that the town had provided all necessary furniture for ten Bowmen and four Billmen, adding, "and as concerning the comission for frenchmen, we have none, thanks be to God."

Richard Andrewe, Spycer, burgess of Cambridge, in 1459 bequeathed to the town the sum of 80 marks to be deposited in a chest called by his name, in the Tolbooth or elsewhere, under the care of three keepers. From this fund burgesses might borrow sums not exceeding 26*s*. 8*d*. on cautions or pledges which were to be sold if not redeemed within a year and a month.[4] This chest would have to be large enough to hold not only the 80 marks but also the pledges. The University advanced money on the same terms, and the churchwardens of S. Edward's Parish hold a similar trust.

The old Tolbooth having become very dilapidated[5] it was

[1] *MS. Bowtell*, vol. VII. p. 2851. This chest was strongly bound with 'yeryn' and cost no less than £10. 10. 4. It is probably this same hutch in which the charters are still kept.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 19.

[3] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 235.

[4] Ibid. I. 210.

[5] Cole says: "There is a Ridge in the middle of the Floor, that is several Inches higher than the Sides of the Room, and the Floor is so full of

pulled down in 1782 and a new building was erected from the designs of Mr James Essex, F.S.A., a native of the town and an architect of considerable merit.[1] The cost was £2,500; this sum was defrayed by a public subscription and by the admission of a number of Honorary Freemen at a fine of thirty guineas each. In the new building (fig. 14, p. 82) the traditional arrangement of placing the Hall and other rooms on the upper floor was preserved. The area below, however, was not kept open; the space formerly occupied by the kitchen was added to the Hall, and the kitchen was placed on the ground floor. A Hall 72 feet long by 28 feet wide was thus obtained. The room for the Four-and-Twenty was placed at the east end. It was originally the intention of Mr Essex to make the Aldermen's Parlour to the south of the Hall, but this idea was abandoned. A few years later the Parlour was built in the position proposed by Essex, but the Hall had been completed without such an addition being contemplated, for the present Aldermen's Parlour blocks up some of the windows of the Hall, and is clearly an after-thought. The new Guildhall was approached by a staircase at the north-east corner. It was also connected, as the old Guildhall had been, with the Shire-House, which had been built in front of it, by a bridge built over Butter Row. The "brydales" of the middle ages had been long since forgotten, but it was hoped that the new Hall "might *occasionally* be made *use of* for *Concerts of Music*, and *Balls*, and by *these means* bring in an *annual income* to the *Corporation*."[2] We have just mentioned the Shire-House. Of this building we must now give some account before proceeding with the history of the Guildhall.

Holes, that when I dined there on Michaelmas Day last [1781]...several of them were covered with Deal Peices of Board, & the others conveyed the wind, that one had better sat in the Street."

[1] For a memoir of Mr Essex see below, Chap. XI. The Town Hall must have been Mr Essex's last work, for it was opened on 25th May, 1784, and he died on 14th September of the same year.

[2] *MS. Cole*, XII. 148.

Long before the time we have now reached the Town Hall had been thrust into the background, as it were, by other buildings being erected on the Market Place just in front of it. The first buildings on the site were stalls erected by the Corporation for butchers and others. We find them referred to in the town muniments in such entries as the following:

1347. Received of the new shops opposite the Guildhall, 28*s.*[1]

1435. Received of divers persons for the new Hall lately built in the market this year, let out to them, 4*s.* 8*d.*[1]

1552. Two houses erected by the Town Council in the Market Stede for butchers to stand in, each containing fourteen standings, viz., seven on the east side, and as many on the west.[2]

1571. A Sessions House to be built where the fish stalls do now stand in the Market Place of such length and breadth as the ground may bear. Fish to be sold in Pump Lane.

1578—9. The fishmongers which have usually stood "in the market over againste the newe Shambles" shall henceforth stand in "the peasse market hill."[2]

1632. The tanners shall use no other place than the chamber over the Shambles.[2]

Three booths are clearly shewn by Hamond in his map of Cambridge made in 1592 (fig. 8, p. 65). They are of one storey each, with their north ends abutting on the Market Place, and having open fronts above the counters, quite different to the ordinary houses. The westernmost of these three booths, or shambles as they were called, had an upper storey at least as early as 1632, when it was assigned by the Four-and-Twenty to the tanners for the sale of leather, as we have seen by the extract given above.[3]

In 1571 the Four-and-Twenty agreed that Roger, Lord

[1] Cooper, *Annals* (Town Treasurers' Accounts).

[2] Ibid. (Corp. Common Day Book).

[3] An old lease renewed in 1734 describes it as a "House coñonly called the Butcher Shambles with a chamber over the same as it was then Built and standing upon the Market Hill near the coñon Gaol contiñg in length 56 feet and in bredth 15½ feet" (Corp. Coucher Book). Only two buildings are shewn by Loggan in his map made about 1688.

North "shall & maie build a house where ye fishe stalls do nowe stand within the market place of the towne of Cambridge, of such lengthe and breadythe as the grownde there maie bere, for ye Justices of the Assyses and Sessions."[1] It would appear that the site thus defined was the ground in front of the Town Hall, on which were situated the shambles which we have described above. This scheme was not carried out,[2] but it is probable that the old Shire-House near the Castle[3] was built at about this time, for Cole states that it was of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

In 1747 a new Sessions House was built by an arrangement between the Town Council and certain Trustees for the County. The Town granted the site of the shambles which we have described above to the Trustees on lease for 999 years at a nominal rent, to the intent that they shall build

> a new Shire house for the use of the County consisting of two Courts so as the same be built upon pillars Eleven foot high from the ground, the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses always reserving unto themselves the stalls standings and Sellars under such now intended Building for their own and Sole and absolute use. And also the use of such now Intended Building at all times when not used by the said County.[4]

In return the County authorities were, for County business, "to have the ffree use of the present Town Hall and two parlours and one Chamber adjoining." The two buildings were to be united by a "passage or Communication," in other words, by a bridge over Butter Row.

This site was not selected without justifiable opposition from Mr Cole the antiquary. He says:

When the Sessions House was built (being removed from an old ruinous Wooden Building in Sir Edward North's Time, during the Reign of Elizabeth) I was appointed one of the Committee for

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 279 (Corp. Comm. Day Book). In the following year Lord North became High Steward of the town.

[2] Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 127 *note*.

[3] *MS. Bowtell*, II. 134. *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* VIII. 188.

[4] Corp. Coucher Book, 1712, 493.

the Rebuilding it in the Place where it now stands, and I used all my Influence and Oratory to no Purpose, to have it placed many yards backwarder, to the South, and to have purchased a few Houses where Alderman Carrington, the Butcher, then lived, now belonging to Alderman Burleigh, Merchant and Carrier, who married his Daughter. This would have given a fine opening to the Market Hill and a proper approach for the Judges, Justices & Gentry, to the Building, which is now void of any Approach, till within this year or two they have made a private way under the Colonnade below, which also conducts to the Town Hall. This no Doubt would have been attended with a considerable Expence: but as it was built by a County Rate 2 or 3 years more would have been sufficient to have done it completely....[1]

The upper storey was divided into two Courts for Assizes and County Sessions. The building has undergone various alterations from time to time. The timber gallery supported on wooden posts which runs along the back of the building, and which must have been a picturesque object before it was hidden, is evidently an early addition or a part of the original building. About 1835 the stalls were removed and the ground storey was enclosed and fitted up as shops and afterwards as municipal and other offices. A new Shire-House was built in 1842 from designs by Messrs Wyatt and Brandon, on the site of the Castle, the Gate-house of which was destroyed to make way for the new building. The County then surrendered to the Town their lease of the old Shire-House, one of the courts of which was thereupon converted into a Council Chamber.

1 *MS. Cole*, XII. 148. We give the passage as it stands as an example of Cole's style, omitting only the italics, which in this paragraph are used for two words out of three.

The following account of property destroyed to make way for the new Shire-House was prepared in 1770 by a Committee of the parishioners of S. Mary the Great to shew the loss resulting to the parish:

	Rents.		
Mr Wallis, plumber and glazier		14	0 0
Mr Saunders, Warehouse &c.		6	0 0
10 Stalls in the Shambles	25li.		
Deduct for the Stalls now let under the Shire Hall ...	9	16	0 0
Frost and King		8	10 0
Bridges and Saunders ...		3	0 0

(*MS. Bowtell*, 3. 235.)

The Shire-House having been handed over to the Municipality, it became henceforth a part of the Town Hall, to the history of which we may now return.

At the period we have now reached (1842) the municipal buildings consisted of the upper storey of the old Shire-House and the Guildhall erected by Essex, which comprised the Assembly Room, the Aldermen's Parlour, the Common-Councilmen's Parlour, and the Kitchen. The gaol had been removed to another site about fifty years before.

In 1859 the Town Council obtained plans from a number of architects in open competition, for entirely new municipal offices on a very complete scale. Only a comparatively small part of the scheme was to be carried out immediately, namely, an Assembly Room to hold 1,400 persons, Free Library and Reading Room, Town Clerk's offices, Committee Rooms, Telegraph Office, and a School of Art. The cost of these buildings was not to exceed £6,000. The designs were "to include estimates for the following buildings, the erection of which is reserved for a future occasion: Corn Exchange, Post Office, Inland Revenue Office, Council Chamber, Muniment Room, Magistrates' Court (to be used also as a County Court), Committee rooms," &c. &c. This somewhat ambitious scheme has suffered considerable modification since it was first propounded,[1] but the part which it was proposed to undertake first was put in hand at once. The work was carried out by Messrs Peck and Stevens, of Maidstone, architects, the successful competitors, and the building was opened in 1865. (fig. 14, p. 82.) The large Assembly Room was placed on the upper floor,[2] and under it, on the ground floor, the Public Library. The east part of Essex's Guildhall was cut off to form a vestibule, and the roof of the same building was raised so as to allow of the addition of another storey to accommodate the School of Art.

[1] The present Post and Telegraph Office, designed by Mr Boyce, architect, was opened in 1885. The office was till then at the corner of S. Andrew's Street and Alexandra Street.

[2] The orchestra is semicircular. The organ, by Messrs Hill and Son, was erected by subscription in 1882.

In 1853 Cambridge adopted the Public Libraries Act of 1851, and a reading-room was opened in the Friends' Meeting House in Jesus Lane. In 1858 a lending library was formed and newspapers were introduced into the reading-room. The Library was removed to its present position under the Guildhall in 1862, when the new buildings were so far completed as to admit of the ground floor being used.[1]

In 1884 an important addition was made to the Public Library by the erection of an excellent Reading-Room of ingenious design by Mr George MacDonell, of London, architect.

The latest addition to this group of buildings is the wing containing the County and Police Courts on the upper floor, and offices for borough officials on the ground floor, designed by Mr W. M. Fawcett, M.A., F.S.A., and completed in 1895.

We must now give some account of the old Gaol which adjoins the Guildhall and may therefore be considered along with it. We have already told how the house of Benjamin the Jew was given to the town for a prison by King Henry III., in 1224. The Jew's house, though it has been altered from time to time, appears never to have been entirely rebuilt, and some fragments of this, the earliest of our municipal buildings, are perhaps still to be seen. The house, as it now stands, measures externally 28 feet 6 inches from north to south, and 26 feet 10 inches from east to west, and consists of two storeys besides attics and cellars. Its walls contain a great variety of materials and shew clear signs of having been altered at several different periods.[2]

[1] A branch library was opened at Barnwell in 1875, for which a new building in Mill Road was begun in 1896.

The Central and Branch Libraries together contain 41,844 volumes (Report, 1895).

[2] We have shewn on the plan (fig. 14, p. 82) the walls which still stand—though not the doors and windows which they contain—in black, and what we believe to have been the original dimensions by a dotted line. The east wall is 3 ft. thick on the ground floor, and 2 ft. 4 in. thick on the upper floor. It is built partly of brick and partly of stone; a cross wall in the cellar is entirely of stone and appears to be of earlier date. The former dimensions of the building from

Of the history of the building little is known. In 1620 it consisted of two divisions, as is shewn by the following entry in the Town Treasurers' accounts: "For amendinge the particion between the Witches gaole & the other fellons gaole, xviij*s*." How long this subdivision had existed we cannot say, but during the war against witchcraft in the time of the Stuarts it was perhaps thought to be necessary for the protection of 'the other fellons' from the machinations of the witches. In 1632 it was ordered by the Four-and-Twenty that the chamber over the shambles should be used for tanners and that no hides of tanned leather should be sealed or sold in any other place, and that Tanners' Hall, where formerly leather was sealed and sold should, for the future, be used for no other purpose than as a house of correction for the prisoners of the Tolbooth.[1] We find mention of the Debtors' Hall[2] before this time. Both these buildings, the 'Detters Hall' and the 'Tanners Hall' as it continued to be called, stood to the north of the common prison[3] (fig. 14, p. 82). The names 'Star Chamber' and 'Pilate's Chamber' also occur.[4]

The separation of the various classes of offenders, however, was probably not carried very far, and those of each sort were huddled together in tiny buildings. The gaoler was not paid a salary but had to make what he could by fees and perquisites and by selling ale. Such a system would

east to west have been obtained from old leases; its north boundary is proved by old leases to have been the same as at present; its extent southwards cannot be accurately ascertained, but it is known that it was necessary to take down the south end in order to build the present Guildhall. The walls of Tanners' Hall have been destroyed; they are laid down from a plan given in an old lease (Corp. Coucher Book).

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 256 (Corp. Comm. Day Book). Yet in the Town Treasurers' accounts for 6—7 Hen. VII. [1491—2] we find a payment "pro factione ed edificat. veteris Carceris voc. le Pelourschambre."

[2] Corp. Coucher Book, 12 Car. I.

[3] Corp. Coucher Book. It appears that some time between 1637 and 1668 the Tanners' Hall ceased to be used as a house of correction and was thenceforth let to the occupier of the house to the north of it. The Debtors' Hall seems to have continued in use till the prison was removed in 1790.

[4] Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 142.

tend to aggravate the hard lot of the prisoners. The gaol was said to be "a most shocking place to be confined in"[1] at a time when people were not too fastidious in their ideas of what a prison should be. Bequests were frequently made for easing the lot of the prisoners, as for instance when John Mere, M.A., the University Registrary and one of the Esquires Bedel, left three shillings annually to the inmates of the Castle, the Tolbooth, and the Spital-house. Alms were also collected for them on market days by the town crier, who went about ringing a bell and collecting in a basket such scraps of food as the charitable would give. In 1575 one Anthonie Foster, on being admitted to the freedom, promised to give "a Bell which sholde serve the towler of the Market To gather for the prisoners of the Tolboothe."

In 1790, a few years after the Guildhall had been rebuilt, the Gaol was removed to a new building at the back of the Spinning House,[2] and the old building was converted into a public-house called the *Town Arms*.[3] The Gaol was again removed in 1829, when it was rebuilt at great cost on some land on the west side of Parker's Piece. Under the provisions of the Prisons Bill of 1876, this building was pulled down in 1878, since when prisoners have been sent to the county gaol at Castle End, which had been built in 1802. Previous to 1802 the Gatehouse of the old Castle had been the county gaol.

The last building that remains to be noticed is the Corn Exchange. We have already explained that the corn market was originally at the north end of the open Market Place, opposite to the *Rose and Crown* Inn. In 1842 a building was

[1] Edmund Carter, 1749.

[2] The Spinning House was founded by Thomas Hobson the Carrier in 1628 for setting the poor to work and as a house of correction for stubborn rogues. Common women were also committed to the Spinning House and there whipped by the Town Crier. It is now used for the confinement of such women and as a lock-up.

[3] The Town Arms was let on lease in 1790 for 999 years at a fine of £140 and a pepper-corn rent. It was again purchased by the Corporation in 1890 for £1000. In the interval a part had been cut off the west side, measuring 28 ft. 6 in. from north to south and 6 ft. 1 inch from east to west.

erected at the south end of Slaughter House Lane or Fair Yard Lane, on the site formerly occupied by the Slaughter House and by the 'Scalding House' or 'Scalding leads,' and called the Hog Market in Hamond's map of 1592. A larger building having become necessary, it was proposed in 1859 to include a corn exchange in the group of new municipal buildings, the area between the present large assembly room and the Peas Hill being the position suggested for it. This however was not carried out, and in 1874 the site to the south of Wheeler Street was selected. The Town Council obtained designs from several architects in competition. Those by Mr R. R. Rowe of Cambridge were selected, and the work was accordingly carried out by him and completed in 1875 (fig. 14, p. 82).

CHAPTER VI

LATER HISTORY

The Sixteenth Century. Kett's Rebellion. Religious persecutions.
The Civil War. Cromwell, Burgess in Parliament for the Town. The Association. Fears of an attack on Cambridge. Effects of the War. The Restoration.
The Nineteenth Century. The Old Corporation. The Rutland Club. Municipal Reform.

The Sixteenth Century

THE wholesale confiscations by Henry VIII., the rise in the price of provisions in consequence of his debasement of the coinage, and the enclosure of some of the open fields and commons, gave rise to disturbances at Cambridge, as in many parts of the country, in 1549. The fences enclosing the commons were destroyed on the night of the 10th of July, and other acts of violence, though not, it would appear, of a very serious character, were committed. A long list of grievances was drawn up specifying the commons which had been enclosed and the other rights which had been encroached upon "to the undoinge of the Towne and great hyndrauns of all thinhabytaunts of Cambrydge."

> Thether is a gud conveyence I wene
> To make that comon that ever hathe bene,

says Peter Potter in a contemporary doggerel. Robbyns Clowte, another "hedge-breaker," answers:

Methought it but a playe
To see the stakes fast straye
Down unto the raye[1]
Swymmyng evermore awaye,
Saylyng towarde the castyll
Lyke as they would wrastryll
For superyoryte
Or ells for the meyraltie.

The obnoxious fences had been cast into the river; they had enclosed a piece of common for the benefit of Bailiff Thomas Smyth, and so Buntynge-on-the-Hyll replies,

Syr I think that this wyrke
Is a gud as to byld a kyrke
For Cambridges bayles trulye
Gyve yll example to the cowntrye
Ther comones lykewyses for to engrosse
And from poor men it to enclose.[2]

Robert Kett of Wymondham was at this time heading a formidable insurrection in Norfolk and no doubt gave the more lawful of the people of Cambridge good cause for uneasiness. We find extra charges by the Mayor for watchmen "in the comocion tyme" and "at another tyme when Edward Loft went to Thetforthe as a scout watche." The Norfolk insurrection broke out at the beginning of July. Kett and his followers reached Norwich on the 10th, the day of the Cambridge riot, having destroyed many enclosures on their way. They took possession of the city and even repulsed a force sent against them under the Marquis of Northampton. An army of six thousand men which had been raised for service in Scotland was then sent against them, under the command of the Earl of Warwick. On his way to Norwich

[1] Presumably the Rhee or Cam.

[2] "Dialogue between Jake of the Northe beyonde the style, Robbyn Clowte, Tom of Trompington, Buntynge on the Hyll, Peter Potter, Pyrse Plowman, Symon Slater, Harry Clowte, Whyp Wylliam, and Hodge Hasteler." Dr Lamb thought that probably the dialogue was written by a member of the University. *Cambridge Documents*, 160. Cooper, *Annals*, II. 40.

the Earl passed through Cambridge. At his entrance into the town he was met by some of the Aldermen of Norwich who had fled thence for safety, and who, falling on their knees, with tears entreated him, "That he would lay no grievous thing to their charge, for they were innocent persons and guiltie of no crime." After receiving a present from the town, Warwick proceeded on his way and on the 24th of August entered Norwich. On the 27th he encountered the rebels, who after a stout resistance were defeated, and Kett and his brother were taken and hanged.[1]

Although a general pardon was obtained for the Cambridge people, yet the items in the Town Treasurers' accounts "for carrying out of Gallows, & for a newe Rope, iiij^{d}" and "for settyng up and bryngyng in of y^{t} agene, vj^{d}" suggest that mercy was tempered with justice. One is however led to hope that the gallows were only carried out and set up and brought in again, and that justice was in the end defeated, by the entry of a charge "for mendinge of the prison after the prisoners brake out."

The reign of Queen Mary opens with the plot of the Duke of Northumberland,—he who as Earl of Warwick had suppressed Kett's rebellion. He had hoped to assemble at Cambridge the army which was to place on the Throne his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey. Then came his sudden but too late conversion when he saw that the game was up. On the 20th of July he learned while at Cambridge that Mary had been proclaimed queen the day before, and "about five of the clocke the same night, he with such other of the nobilitie as were in his companie, came to the market crosse of the towne and calling for an Herault, himself proclaimed Queen Mary, and among other he threwe uppe his owne cappe."

The religious persecutions of Queen Mary's reign have, from various causes, left a more lasting impression than those

[1] Russell. Cooper, *Annals*, II. 43.

of earlier or later times. This is perhaps partly due to the writings of Fox, who has left a detailed record of the death of John Hullier at Cambridge.[1] Hullier had been a scholar of King's College and Vicar of Babraham, and afterwards a preacher at Lynn, "where he had divers conflicts with the Papists." Having been brought before Dr Thirlby, Bishop of Ely, he was sent to Cambridge Castle, whence he was removed to the Tolbooth, where he lay almost a quarter of a year. At length, on the Eve of Palmsunday 1556, he was brought before certain divines and lawyers at Great S. Mary's Church. In narrating what followed we preserve the language of Fox as nearly as our space will allow.

After examination, for that he would not recant, he was first condemned, then consequently he was degraded after their popish manner, with scraping crown and hands. When they had degraded him he said cheerfully, "This is the joyfullest day that ever I saw, and I thank you all that ye have delivered and lightened me of this paltry." In the meantime, one standing by asked Hullier what book he had in his hand, who answered, "A Testament," whereat this man in a rage took it and threw it violently from him. Then was he given over to the secular powers, Brasey being Mayor, who, carrying him to prison again, took from him all his books, writings, and papers. On Maundy Thursday he was brought to Jesus Green to be burned. He exhorted the people to pray for him and to bear witness that he died in the right faith and that he would seal it with his blood, saying, "I am bidden to a Maundy whither I trust to go and there to be shortly; God hath laid the foundation, as I by his aid will end it." Then he went to a stool prepared for him to sit on, to have his hosen plucked off. As he continued to speak, the Proctor and two other members of the University who stood on a bank watching, called to the Mayor to silence him or the Council should hear of it. Whereat simple Hullier, as meek as a lamb, taking the matter very patiently, made no answer, but made him ready, uttering his prayer. Which done he went meekly to the stake, and being bound with chains, was beset with reed and wood standing in a pitch barrel. The fire having been lighted without regard to the wind, it blew the flame to his back. Then he feeling it began

[1] Fox, *Acts and Monuments*, ed. 1684, quoted by Cooper (*Annals*, II. 103).

earnestly to call upon God. Nevertheless his friends perceiving the fire to be ill kindled caused the serjeants to turn it and fire it to that place where the wind might blow it to his face. That done, there was a company of books which were cast into the fire, and by chance a communion book fell between his hands, who received it joyfully, opened it and read so long till the force of the flame and smoke caused him that he could see no more, and then he fell again into prayer, holding his hands up to heaven and the book betwixt his arms next his heart, thanking God for sending it. The day was very hot, yet the wind was somewhat up and caused the fire to burn the fiercer. When all the people thought he had been dead he suddenly uttered the words, "Lord Jesus receive my spirit," dying very meekly. All the people prayed for him and many a tear was shed for him, whereat the papists menaced them with terrible threatenings toward. One Seagar, a breawer living near the Great Bridge, one who had befriended another sufferer some years earlier, gave him certain gunpowder, but to little purpose, for he was dead before it took fire. His flesh being consumed, his bones stood upright even as if they had been alive, which the people afterwards took away, dividing them among them.

The following year, 1556–57, saw an act as childish as it was brutal. The bodies of heretics who had been long dead were taken up and burned. During the visit of Commissioners sent by Cardinal Pole, Chancellor of the University, to enquire into the religious state of the University, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, anxious to prove their zeal for the faith, agreed "that for as myche as Bucer had been an arche heretycke, teachynge by his life tyme many detestable heresies and errors, sute should be made unto the Visitors by the university that he myght be taken upp and ordered according to the law, & lykewyes P. Fagius."[1]

Martin Bucer and Paul Fagius were two eminent German divines who had come to England in the previous reign at the invitation of Cranmer to lecture in Hebrew and Divinity at Cambridge. Fagius had now been dead more than seven years; Bucer not so long. The Visitors approved the resolu-

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 115.

tion of the Heads. Accordingly at nine o'clock in the morning the Mayor

commaunded certaine of his townesmen to wait upon him in harnesse, by whom the dead bodyes wer garded, & being bound with ropes, & layd upon mens shoulders (for they were enclosed in chestes, Bucer in the same that he was buryed, and Phagius in a newe), were borne into the middes of ye market sted with a great trayne of people folowing them. This place was prepared before, and a greate poste was set faste in the grounde to bynde the carcases to, and a great heape of woode was layde readye to burne them wythal. When they came thyther, the chestes were set up on end, wyth ye dead bodyes in them, and fastened on both sides wyth stakes, and bound to the poste with a long yron chayne, as if they had bene alive. Fyre beinge forthwith put to, as soone as it began to flame roundeabout, a greate sorte of bookes that were condemned wyth theym, were caste into the same. There was that day gathered into the towne, a greate multitude of countrey folke (for it was market day) who seinge men borne to execution, and learning by enquire that they were dead before, partly detested and abhorred the extreme crueltye of the Commissioners toward the rotten carcases, & partly laughed at theyr folly in making such preparature.[1]

The reign of Elizabeth is somewhat barren of material for a history of the town. At the time of the Armada the burgesses were busy in suing for the possession of Stourbridge fair, and other equally practical matters engaged their attention. Proposals were made for the establishment of a grammar school, of a hospital, and of a workhouse; for an improved supply of water, and for the erection of a fountain in the Market Place, and by-laws as to paving and lighting were passed. Most of these schemes were carried out in the following reign.[2]

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 118.

[2] See Chap. X.

The Civil War.

The part played by Cambridge in the Civil War was less conspicuous than that taken by Oxford, but none the less honourable. It was perhaps even more important. East Anglia was the wealthiest district of England and was strongly Parliamentarian. It contributed most of the men and, after London, most of the funds for the Parliament army. And the key to East Anglia was Cambridge. At the outbreak of the war the fate of a town or county depended much upon the metal of the man who represented it in Parliament. By a lucky chance the member for Cambridge was Cromwell himself.[1] To Cromwell the Houses committed the care of the town, and it was owing to his genius and energy that the Eastern Counties were preserved to them throughout the war. Cromwell was moreover a native of Huntingdonshire and had lately removed to Ely, and thus he was known and his influence was felt in all that part of the country.

A curious story is told of Cromwell's election as Burgess in Parliament for Cambridge and of the way in which his friends obtained for him the freedom of the town, which was necessary before he could be eligible as a candidate.

Cromwell, not being resident in the town, could only obtain his freedom by nomination of the Mayor, who happened to be a Royalist. A Mr Tyms, one of the Four-and-Twenty, with a Mr Kitchinman, an attorney, and some others devised a scheme for obtaining the Mayor's influence. Mr Kitchinman, it is said,

> went to the Mayors, by name Alderman French, and finding him at supper, without more adoe acquainted him with his business, told him that one Mr Cromwel had a mind to come and dwell in the Town, but first he would be made a Freeman, that he was a deserving Gentleman, and that he would be an honour and support to the

[1] Cromwell sat for Huntingdon in the Parliament of 1628, and for Cambridge in the Short Parliament of 1640 and in the Long Parliament which met in the following year.

Town, which was full of poor; and many more good Morrows: to which the Mayor answered that he was sorry he could not comply with his desires, for he had engaged his Freedome already to the King's Fisherman, and could not recede from his word; whereto Kitchinman presently replied, 'Brother do you give your Freedom to Mr Cromwel, I'le warrant and take upon me that the Town shall give a Freedome to the said Fisherman,' and with some other words perswaded the unwary Mayor to consent...

Next day the court being sate, the Ma. rose up as the manner is, and declaring that he had conferred his Freedome upon a right worthy gentleman, Mr Cromwel, using the same Character of him which he had received from Kitchingman; and hereupon a Mace was sent to bring Cromwel into the Court, who came thither in a Scarlet Coat layed with a broad Gold Lace, and was there seated, then sworn and saluted by the Mayor, Aldermen and the rest, with, Welcome Brother. In the mean while Cromwel had caused a good quantity of Wine to be brought into the Town-house (with some Confectionery stuffe) which was liberally filled out, and as liberally taken off, to the warming of most of their Noddles; when Tyms and the other three spread themselves among the Company, and whispered into their Ears, Would not this man make a brave Burgesse for the ensuing Parliament?[1]

To cut a long story short, when Cromwell was named at the election a fortnight later, "the Faction bauled as if they were mad, and by plurality of voyces carried it clear." Cromwell was re-elected in October of the same year. In consequence of the choice, or as a presage of coming trouble, the Cam became red as blood, and strange sights, as armed men fighting, were seen in the air.[2] In the spring of 1642 the trouble between the king and his Parliament had reached an acute stage, and when the king visited Cambridge 'neither the sherife nor any gentlemen in Cambridgeshire did meet him,' whereat he was 'much discontent.' A few months later Charles raised his standard at Nottingham, and the war began. The king had already appealed to the colleges

[1] Heath, *Flagellum*, 4th ed. 1669, p. 21. Mr Cooper quotes the story in his *Annals* (III. 297, 7 Jan. 1639–40) but gives some reasons for doubting its truth.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 303.

for the loan of money at eight per cent.; Cromwell had sent down arms and ammunition from London. The University despatched to the king a large contribution of plate and money, but Cromwell "with a disorderly Band of Peasants on Foot," intercepted a large portion of it.

The County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely were placed under the charge of Sir Dudley North and Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell took prompt measures to put the Town in a state of defence. Earthworks were thrown up round the Castle for defence against attack from the west, a smaller breastwork was made on the east side of the town between Jesus Lane and Walls Lane, and all the bridges over the river except the Great Bridge were destroyed. Houses round the Castle were pulled down, and the timber and stone provided by Clare Hall for their new buildings were seized for the new defences.

The battle of Edgehill was immediately followed by a more thorough organization of the Parliamentary forces. In December, 1642, the Eastern Counties were, for military purposes, formed into an Association under the direction of a Committee sitting at Cambridge;[1] the forces raised by the Association were commanded by William Lord Grey of Werke.[2] A protestation was drawn up in which the inhabitants solemnly bound themselves "before God & one another, that they will willingly & resolutely sacrifice their lives in this religious & just quarrel & that they will never lay down these arms till this, which is called the King's army, be dissolved." This declaration was followed by an offer "to raise a considerable Number of Dragooners, in the said Town and County, and to set them out with a Month's Pay." The Lords and Commons did thereupon declare the same to be

[1] The Associated Counties were: Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, Hertford, and the County of the City of Norwich. Huntingdon and Lincolnshire were afterwards added. None of the other associations into which neighbouring counties were formed continued till the end of the war. The Committee met at the Red Bear Inn in Cordwainer Street.

[2] Thomas Lord Grey of Groby was head of the midland association.

"a very acceptable service to the Commonwealth, and of special Use at this Time, if that good Affection be speedily put in Execution." It appears that the good affection was put in execution and soon after Mr Pym was instructed to write a letter to the Deputy Lieutenants "to encourage them to go on in the way they are in."

Early in the following year, 1642–3, there were great fears of an attack on the Eastern Counties by Lord Capel. The Association "offered to bring 40,000 right men into the field, had they but Arms." Cromwell gathered a large force, both horse and foot, at Cambridge, "they accounting that place a Bulwarke to the rest, these men come to Cambridge are very couragious and desire to goe see their King, and destroy his and their enemies."[1] The Parliamentarians still insisted that it was they who were for the king, and that his majesty 'who ought to be a father of his people' was the victim of a 'blasphemous & impious crew.' "Of all which forces," says a contemporary record, "the Lord Capel having notice, and that there were little hopes of effecting his designs there without opposition, or to gain honour without blows, as Prince Rupert, in plundering Gloucestershire, and advising better upon it, thought it more policy to dispense with his honour in that service, than purchase it at so dear a rate."[2]

Lord Capel having been frightened away, the greater part of the forces were disbanded, only a portion being retained as a garrison to the Castle. They were quickly re-assembled on the approach of Prince Rupert. Cromwell, who had gone to Lynn where certain persons "began to raise combustions there and to declare themselves against the Parliament," hurried back to take command, but Rupert withdrew without making an attack.

Cromwell, in February or March 1642–3, was promoted from the rank of captain of a troop of horse to that of colonel of a regiment.[3] He was at this time forming that famous

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 337.
[2] Perfect Diurnal, March 2. (Cooper, *Annals*, III. 338.)
[3] Carlyle, I. 111.

body of cavalry which, composed of "men of religion," should be a match for the gallantry of the Royalists. These men, sober Puritan freeholders and farmers of the Eastern Counties, he fired with some of his own enthusiasm, and in his Lincolnshire campaign, at Grantham, Stamford and Gainsborough, he first shewed of what metal his men were made.

But these successes were of little avail, owing chiefly to local jealousies and disputes among the commanders. In vain did Cromwell urge the necessity of united action on the generals and on the committee at Cambridge. Almost all the Parliament forces were withdrawn from Lincolnshire and only the siege of Hull held back the Earl of Newcastle from a descent on the Eastern Counties and on London itself.

In these circumstances Cromwell called upon the Committee at Cambridge to make further efforts. In forwarding a letter from Lord Willoughby of Parnham, then at Boston, he wrote as follows:

GENT.

You see by this inclosed how sadly your affairs stand. Its no longer disputing but out instantly all you can. Raise all your Bands. Send them to Huntingdon, get up what Volunteers you can, hasten your horses. Send these Letters to Norfolk, Suffolk, & Essex without delay. I beseech you spare not but be expeditious & industrious. Almost all our foot have quitted Stamford, there is nothing to interrupt an Enemy but our Horse that is considerable. You must act lively, do it without distraccion, neglect no meanes.

I am
Your Faithful Servant,
OLIVER CROMWELL.

Huntingdon ye 6th of August, 1643.[1]

The Houses, which had been busied about peace propositions, now took measures to put the Associated Counties in a better state of defence. The army of the Association was raised to 10,000 foot and dragoons and 4,000 horse. The Earl

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 355 (from *MS. Baker*, XXXIV. 429).

of Manchester was appointed to the command. Although Manchester was no soldier, it was thought that a nobleman of such exalted rank would exercise an authority which humbler though perhaps more capable officers lacked. Cromwell was one of his colonels of horse and presently became second in command.[1]

Manchester at once proceeded to lay siege to Lynn, which had declared for the king. Cromwell and his cavalry not being required for such operations were despatched into Lincolnshire to assist Lord Willoughby of Parnham. Having first given some relief to Hull he proceeded to Boston, where Lord Willoughby lay. They were presently joined by Manchester, who had taken Lynn, and by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had brought his horse out of Hull. Then followed the cavalry action at Winceby, near Horncastle, in which the Royalists were utterly routed by Fairfax and Cromwell, the latter leading the van and having his horse shot under him at the first onset. At the same time a diversion was made at Cambridge in favour of the king. A troop of Parliamentary horse was quartered in the town, but the Royalists were so wily as to blockade the stable doors before making their attack and for a while the Roundheads cut a sorry figure.[2]

The Earl of Manchester busied himself with reforming the University, many members of which were unfavourable to his party. Masters and Fellows were ejected for refusing to take the Covenant, for not appearing before the Earl when summoned, and for hindering the plans of the Parliament. In April 1644, sixty-three Fellows were ejected for non-appearance. 'Mawdlyn College' attempted to send plate to the king at Oxford, but this was seized and placed at the disposal of Manchester, as similar treasure had been seized by Cromwell some time before. The Great Bridge, the only one then left, was defended by a piece of ordnance known as

[1] Gardiner, I. 192. Carlyle, I. 144. Cooper, *Annals*, III. 360.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 352, 356.

'drake' and the rails of the bridge were for some time 'ready to fall into the water,' being apparently kept in that condition in case of a sudden attack. At this time Manchester gave a commission to the notorious William Dowsing to carry out the ordinance made by the Houses in August 1643 for the reform of churches and chapels. All altars of stone were to be destroyed and all communion tables were to be removed from the east end, and images, pictures, and crosses were to be destroyed. Dowsing did his work in Cambridge during December 1643.[1] The college chapels did not suffer to quite the same extent as the parish churches. Many influential members of the University were Puritans and were able to exercise a moderating influence on Dowsing. Thus it is to Whichcote, the Provost of King's College, that we owe the preservation of the chapel windows. The Committee sitting at Cambridge controlled the affairs of the Associated Counties, and were entrusted by the Parliament with supreme power. No stranger might enter the town without a certificate of his good affection 'to the King and Parliament' from four of the Deputy Lieutenants of his county. Soldiers were quartered in the colleges. One of the courts of S. John's College was used as a prison, and King's College Chapel as a drill-hall. Enormous taxes were laid upon the county for the support of its army and of the garrisons along the frontier of the Associated Counties.

The Eastern Counties army was presently released from its inactivity. In the summer of 1644 it was ordered north to join Fairfax. Marston Moor followed. The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdon Horse under Cromwell routed Rupert, and then, turning upon the victorious left wing of the enemy, drove them back, while Fairfax and Manchester attacked the central body of foot.

After the passing of the Self-Denying Ordinance Cromwell

[1] See Chapter VII. Many of the statements in the *Querila Cantabrigiensis*, in which a transcript of Dowsing's journal is preserved, must be received with caution.

became Lieutenant-General of the army with command of the whole of the cavalry. The New Model Army took the field in April 1645 and soon afterwards Cromwell was ordered to Ely to put the Isle in a state of defence. His presence had the effect of bringing in great numbers of volunteers,—"three-score men out of one poor petty village in Cambridgeshire, in which, to see it, none would have thought that there had been fifty fighting men in it."[1]

At the end of May the king took Leicester; whither he would next turn was a question of the greatest moment for the Eastern Association, and there was grave anxiety at Cambridge. An urgent letter signed by eleven members of the Committee at Cambridge, including Cromwell, was despatched to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Suffolk calling upon them to hasten forward what troops they could. A postscript adds: "Since the writing hereof, we received certain intelligence that the Enemy's Body, with 60 carriages, was upon his march towards the Association, 3 miles on this side Harborough, last night at 4 of the clock."[2] "The Original," says Carlyle, "a hasty, blotted paper,...and with the postscript crammed hurriedly into the corner, and written from another ink-bottle, as is still apparent,—represents to us an agitated scene in the old Committee-rooms at Cambridge that Friday."[3] On the same day the Committee appealed to Fairfax, who was engaged in a siege of Oxford, to come and help them, and the belief that the Association was threatened was so general that orders were sent by the Houses to Fairfax to march to its defence.[3]

Fairfax availed himself of the permission to leave Oxford, but he knew better than to march into the Eastern Counties. He at once determined to bring on a battle, and shaped his course direct for the king, who was hovering about Market

[1] The Exchange Intelligencer (Gardiner, II. 231) 'Volunteers,' we suppose, must be taken to mean those who had not been pressed, not volunteers in the modern sense of the word.

[2] Carlyle, I. 186.

[3] Gardiner, II. 236.

Harborough. Cromwell learning at Cambridge that a fight was imminent, waited not for the 4,000 men whom he had hoped to bring, but hastened forward with only 600 horse. He joined Fairfax at Kislingbury and as he rode into camp was welcomed with 'a mighty shout' from Fairfax's men. A few days later they met the enemy at Naseby.

The 27th of June was observed as a day of Thanksgiving for the victory. In the accounts of the treasurers of the town we find among other charges "Item to Mr Bryan, vintener for wine at the thankesgiving day in June 1645 by Mr Maior's appointment, £01. 02. 07. Item, to Mr Bryan, Confeccioner for cakes there, £00. 09. 06. Item, to Capt. Blackly by Mr Maior's appointment for the souldiers at the thankesgiveing in June £01. 00. 00."

The king had retreated into the west. In August he marched northwards in the hope of joining Montrose. Followed by David Leslie and met in Yorkshire by Poyntz he was forced once more to change his plans. In his desperation he determined to make a dash at the Associated Counties. He took Huntingdon by surprise on the 24th, and his men plundered the country round for several days. But it was impossible for him to remain here. Poyntz was following him from Yorkshire, and Cambridge turned out 1800 foot and eight troops of horse to meet him.[1] A few days later he retreated to Oxford and thence further west. A fortnight later Rupert surrendered Bristol.

The war had by this time reduced the town to a state of great distress. It had for a long time been kept in a state of perpetual alarm by threatening movements of the enemy, although the actual fighting had never come very near. Large bodies of troops were constantly quartered in the town or were passing to and fro. The pay of officers and men was then said to be forty weeks in arrear, and £3,000 was due to the town for their quarter, wherefore "the soldier is likely to starve, the Inhabitants disinabled to relieve them, for they

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 394.

are undone by the Burthen of quarter, yet unpaid." The Committee represented to Parliament that "allarums come hott of the Enemy's Strength, not farre from us." Parliament, it would appear, replied by ordering that the said counties should observe "a Day of Public Thanksgiving unto God, for his singular Mercies, in preserving the said Counties so graciously from the Fury and Violence of the Enemy." A petition presented by the University to Parliament describes, in somewhat flowery language, how "Our Schools daily grow desolate, mourning the Absence of their Professors and their wonted Auditories...frightened by the Neighbour Noise of War, our Students either quit their Gowns, or abandon their Studies; how our Degrees lie disesteemed, and all Hopes of our Public Commencements are blasted in the Bud."

The later incidents of the war need not detain us. At its conclusion Fairfax made his quarters at Cambridge where he was "highly caressed." He was given the degree of Master of Arts. At Trinity College "in the Chapel they presented him with a rich Bible; in the Hall with a sumptuous banquet." The town likewise entertained him: "Item, to Mr Bryan for A Banquet for Sir Thomas Fairfax £09. 06. 00. Item, for 6 pottles of wine for ye Banquet to Sir Thomas Fairfax £00. 13. 04."[1]

On King Charles' removal by Joyce from Holmby to Newmarket, Fairfax, afraid of a popular demonstration, cautiously forbade the king to pass through Cambridge. At Childerley he was visited by many members of the University and by the Parliamentary Generals; the route taken thence was through Trumpington.[2]

The renewal of the war did not affect Cambridge. The garrison, never a large one, had been removed in 1646. The earth-works were destroyed, Garret-Hostel bridge was repaired or perhaps rebuilt in the following year, and the Small Bridges were rebuilt in 1648. In the same year the guns,

[1] Town Treasurer's accounts 1647. (Cooper, *Annals*, III. 417.)

[2] Gardiner, III. 285. Cooper, *Annals*, III. 411.

which were perhaps required for the siege of Colchester, were removed from the Castle. Our last notice of the war is the payment made to Mr Hammond "for preachinge on the day of thanksgiveing for ye victory over ye Scotts [at Preston] £00. 10. 00."

We must now pass on to the rejoicings at the Restoration. The Proclamation was read by the Vice-Chancellor, attended by the Fellows and Scholars "in their Formalitys" and with "lowd Musick" at the Market Cross.

From the Crosse they went to the midst of the Market Hill, where they did the like, the Musick brought them back to the Schooles again & there left them, & went up to the top of King's College Chapell, where they played a great while. After the Musick had done, King's Bells & all the Bells in Towne rang till 'twas night, & then many Bonfires were kindled & many Garlands hung up in many places of the Streets.

The rejoicings were continued next day when the Proclamation was read on behalf of the town by the Mayor. With him was the "Recorder in his Gowne and all the Aldermen in their Scarlet Gownes on horseback and all the freemen on horseback." The ceremony was performed yet a third time at King's College, where "all ye Souldiers were placed round on the topp of their chappell from whence they gave a volley of shott."[1]

The prospect soon began to cloud over. The foolish exaction of oaths of allegiance and of supremacy from men from whom there was now nothing to fear involved a violent interference with the composition of the Town Council. John Lowry, Cromwell's colleague in the Long Parliament, Timbs and Kitchingman who, we have seen, are credited with having brought Cromwell forward and obtained his freedom and secured his election as burgess in Parliament,—these and a number of others were ejected from the Council and their places filled by royal nominees. The king's next interference with the privileges of the town was the exercise of

[1] *Diary of Ald. Newton; C. A. S.*

what was probably his legal right of confiscating the charters. This was done, no doubt, in order to obtain a fine from the town for re-granting them. The experiment having succeeded with the City of London, it was repeated in the provinces. The practice was, perhaps, founded on the theory that charters became void on the death of the grantor and had to be renewed by his successor, who exacted a fee for so doing. This surrender and renewal were, as we have seen, made at the beginning of each reign in early times, but afterwards the privileges came to be considered as permanent, and a revival of the old system was quite unjustifiable. The new charter, having cost the town £258, was read amid rejoicings on the 12th of January 1684–5.[1]

King James the Second continued the high-handed policy of Charles in removing Common Councilmen and appointing others in their place. In 1688, when it was too late, the ejected members of the Council were reinstated, and all the privileges held by the town before the time of Charles II. were hastily restored.

The Revolution was attended by great disorder among "ye rabble called the Mobile," who appear to have been allowed to do as they pleased. The confusion grew worse when it was rumoured

> that 5 or 6000 of ye Irish lately disbanded had burnt Bedford & cutt all their throats there, & they were comeing on for Cambr. to doe ye like there, whereupon all this whole Towne was in an uproare & fearfull crying out all about the Towne & all presently upp in armes crying out in the streets, 'arme, arme for the Lords sake,' and it being a rayny & darke night candles alight were sett upp in all windows next ye streetes, & it was said that they were comeing in at ye Castle End, others said they were come in & cutting of throats, soe that ye scare for ye present was very great & dismall, many running & rideing out of Towne to escape ye danger till it was considered how improbable such a thing should bee soe of a sudden.[2]

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 602–5. "Waites for playing when the Chartre was read, £1."

[2] Diary Ald. Newton, 79.

The Nineteenth Century.

We must now pass over a period of a hundred and fifty years. During that time Cambridge has no history. We take up our story again when, in the second quarter of the present century, municipal government was once more placed on its former footing. The parliamentary Reform Act was passed in 1832; early in the following year began the agitation for municipal reform.

The freely elected Town Councils, for which the boroughs had struggled so hard six centuries before, had fallen asleep. The privileges by which they had set such store and for which they had made such sacrifices had become the property of the few, and the rights of self-government while existing in name had utterly ceased in fact. The principle of placing all power in the hands of the freemen of the town, which had worked well enough in the middle ages, was impossible under modern conditions. The same results ensued in the government of the towns as in that of the nation at large; the number of freemen was very small and the great majority of the people had no voice in the management of affairs.

The charters granted subsequently to those already noticed added little or nothing to the liberties possessed by the town. Most of them were merely charters of Inspeximus, confirming old privileges after an inspection of the earlier charters, and some others were 'exemplifications' as to the conusance of pleas in the town courts.[1] Three new charters were granted by the Stuart kings but they merely re-granted the old liberties. The proceedings of Charles II. in this respect we have already noticed.[2]

[1] The charges incidental to obtaining "our newe confyrmacion of our Charters and the exemplyfycacion of the same" in 1548, are given in Cooper's *Annals*, II. 17.

[2] The following is a list of the

In 1833 Royal Commissioners were appointed to enquire into the state of all Municipal Corporations in England and Wales. In their Report on the abuses and corruption which they found Cambridge occupies an unfortunate prominence. With a population of over 20,000 there were only 158 burgesses,—that is, freemen,—and of these only 118 were resident. Out of 20,000, therefore, only 118 had any voice in the direction of affairs, and less than one-twelfth of the rateable property of the town was held by freemen. The 158 freemen were of course all staunch Tories, and elected Tory councillors. It was the custom to elect as mayor two or three persons in rotation; these persons were generally selected from, or nominated by one particular family which had acquired great influence in the Common Council, and used that influence in support of the political party favoured by the family of the Duke of Rutland. In return they received, through the influence of the duke, appointments to various civil posts in the town and county.

The accounts of the Corporation shewed a scandalous misuse of public money. In an expenditure of about £22,918 during fourteen years, more than £7,500 had been spent in legal proceedings, more than £1,300 in dinners, and only £480. 0*s.* 11*d.* in subscriptions for public purposes. The paving, lighting, and cleansing of the town was in the hands

Charters granted to the town (from the Report on Municipal Corporations and from Cooper's *Annals*):

Henry I. c. 1102
Henry I. c. 1118
John 1201
John 1207
Henry III. 1227
Henry III. 1227
Henry III. 1256
Henry III. 1256
Edward I. 1280
Edward II. 1313
Edward III. 1377
Richard II. 1382
Richard II. 1385
Richard II. 1394
Henry IV. 1405
Henry V. 1419
Henry VI. 1423
Henry VI. 1437
Edward IV. 1466
Henry VIII. 1510
Henry VIII. 1531 (exemplification)
Edward VI. 1548 (charter and exemp.)
Philip & Mary 1558 (exemplification)
James I. 1605
Charles I. 1631–2
Charles II. 1684–5

of commissioners who levied a rate which produced about £3,000; another rate levied by the magistrates produced more than £1,950; while the expenditure of the Corporation, even including their dinners, was but little over £1,000. The summary of accounts for 1832 is so instructive that we venture to give it in full.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS 1832.[1]

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Rental of land, houses &c.	542	14	6½
Lease	525	0	0
Fines on leases &c.	125	15	0
For estates granted by feoffment	175	0	0
Arrears of rent	14	4	6
Tolls &c. of markets and fairs	222	14	2½
	1612	18	3
Add balance in Treasurer's hands at beginning of year	622	14	10¾
Disbursements for year	1081	3	7½
Arrear	22	15	0
	1103	18	7½
Balance due to Corporation	£1131	4	6¼

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries, wages &c.	247	14	11
Repairs and improvements	82	8	0
Spital-houses	19	0	0
Dinners	27	10	8
Paving	21	4	0
Land-tax	49	2	6
Insurance	5	14	7
Journeys to London	25	12	11
Obiit Sermons	16	0	0
Gratuities and pensions	17	17	0
Law expenses	147	16	0
Interest on bonds	130	0	0
Serjeants at Sessions	5	6	0
Subscriptions to hospitals	5	5	0
Fee-farm rent	61	5	0
Tradesmen's bills and incidental expenses	165	7	0½
	£1081	3	7½

The heavy law expenses were due to three actions in which the town had been engaged. One of these was the trial of a claim set up by the Corporation for tolls on every laden cart coming into Cambridge. The Corporation were defeated; the expenses of the case were between £4,000 and £5,000; the reduction of the annual income due to the loss

[1] *Report on Municipal Corporations.* The account contains two mistakes, due probably to the Commissioners; in the Income the items given amount to £1605. 8*s*. 3*d*. instead of £1612. 18*s*. 3*d*., and in the Expenditure to £1027. 3*s*. 7½*d*. instead of £1081. 3*s*. 7½*d*.

of the tolls amounted to £750. It was these proceedings which required the expensive journeys to London.

The income of the Corporation had been very much reduced by the alienation of its property to members of the Town Council on beneficial leases. This seems to have been a not uncommon practice with corporations, but at Cambridge it prevailed to a very great extent. We will give one instance to illustrate the system. In 1808 the Corporation let a piece of land to an alderman for 999 years, at a fine of three guineas, and ten shillings rent. In 1812 the lease of a part of this land was sold by the alderman for £210, no money having been laid out on the premises. The Corporation also sold the freehold of some of its property to members of the Council on terms very favourable to the purchaser. Thus in 1791 the Corporation sold some land to, say, Mr Jobling, for £21, who, two days afterwards, sold it for £30 to an attorney "who was an alderman, and appears to have had very great influence in the corporation." The sale to Jobling was a mere pretence, the alderman was the real purchaser, and the property was at the time of the sale worth at least £400. This grant it is said "became the signal for a general scramble among the corporators."

The opinion held by one of the Common Councilmen, and openly stated before the Commissioners, on transactions of this sort may be worth quoting. "He thought that the property belonged, *bonâ fide*, to the corporation, and that they had a right to do what they pleased with their own.... The corporation had a right to expend their income on themselves and their friends, without being bound to apply any part of it to the good of the town." Although other members of the Council professed to be greatly shocked at this opinion, they had all acted upon the principle it laid down. Proceeds of the sale of some property which had been invested in stock amounted to £943; of this only £3. 0. 3. could be accounted for. Further sums received from the sale of property between 1790 and 1809, amounting to about £1197, were entirely

unaccounted for. It should, in fairness, be said that it was between these years that most of the alienation of property had taken place, and that such transactions had become less common latterly.

Finally there had been considerable misappropriation of the funds of charities for which the Corporation were trustees, and several small trusts had been entirely lost sight of; justice was not administered impartially and the magistrates did not command the respect of the townsfolk; the police were inefficient; the Common Council, although they usually had a large annual balance, refused to undertake or to assist in works of public utility even when they were legally bound so to do.

The Report concludes with an account of the famous Rutland Club. This Club consisted of the members of the Common Council, the Magistrates, and most of the freemen. It met at the Eagle Inn in Bene't Street, the landlord of which was a Common Councilman.

It is perfectly notorious at Cambridge, and denied by none, that a very powerful Political Influence was exercised there by the family of the present high steward, the Duke of Rutland, for a long series of years... For many years a monthly supper was prepared for the members; this was succeeded by a dinner in every alternate month, and a supper frequently followed the dinner. It was generally attended by the mayor and the other resident magistrates, besides the council, and some of the freemen... An alderman and magistrate, who had for many years been a member, said, that he did not attend the feast by invitation, but as a matter of right. He had not himself contributed anything towards it, nor did he know who provided the funds;...his belief was that they had been paid for by the Members returned for the borough: he always voted for those Members. The object of the club dinners was to support right principles, to [promote] and preserve harmony and unanimity among the freemen. The freemen admitted were unanimous in their votes at the elections—they had always supported the Rutland interest...Another alderman spoke with great satisfaction of the conviviality of the club meetings, which were provided, he said, with excellent dinners, excellent wines, and plenty of both; a supper followed the dinner, for he always

supped where he dined....He thought it was not improbable, that if he had voted against the Rutland interest, he might have received a hint, that his company at the club dinners could be dispensed with, but 'they were sure of their men.' In conclusion, he asserted the independence of his vote, and expressed his unfeigned sorrow that the feasts had been given up.

A single individual was found to look upon this periodical feasting in the light of an election bribe....Soon after his admission to the freedom, he was elected a member of the club. A written communication from the landlord of the Eagle gave him notice of the first club meeting, and he attended the dinner, where he met all the town magistrates who were in the corporation. The next morning he called to pay for his dinner, expecting from the nature of the entertainment that his share of the expense would be a sovereign, or five-and-twenty shillings, when he was told, to his surprise, that he had nothing to pay; upon which he immediately withdrew from the club, feeling, he says, that if he had nothing to pay, he was not feasted for nothing; and that his vote could not be his own while he continued a member of the Rutland Club.[1]

We may conclude this account of the old corporation with an enumeration of its officers. The Governing Charter—that granted by Charles the First—names the following: A Mayor, Bailiffs, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Common Councilmen, two Treasurers. The other officers were: High Steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, four Counsellors, two Coroners, Town Clerk, Deputy Town Clerk, Chaplain, nine Sergeants-at-Mace (including Hall Keeper, Town Crier, and the Bellman and Clerk of the Market), Pinders and Cook.

The Bailiffs were formerly returning officers jointly with the Mayor. The Common Councilmen, and presumably the Aldermen, were elected for life. The Sergeants-at-Mace were also constables. They attended on the Mayor at corporate meetings and processions. The Pinders were appointed for life; their number was uncertain; they had the general regulation of the commons and received a small fee for impounding cattle. The Clerk of the Market and the Cook

[1] *Report on Municipal Corporations*, pp. 2204–6.

were Common Councilmen. The Cook had, as his remuneration, the use of the kitchen, worth £20 or £25 a year, rent free. Cambridge was the only town in England that had an official cook.

The result of the Report of the Commissioners was the general reform of the Town Councils by an Act which received the Royal assent on the 9th September, 1835. Under this act the Corporation of Cambridge is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge" in place of the old name of "Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge." The franchise was extended to all householders within the borough or within seven miles thereof. The governing power was vested in a Council consisting of ten Aldermen and thirty Councillors, who were to choose one of their number as Mayor every 9th of November. The borough was divided into five wards, each of which was to return six councillors; one-third of the Councillors for each ward were to go out of office annually. The Aldermen were to be elected by the Council, and one-half of their number were to retire every three years.

With the passing of this measure we must bring to a conclusion our sketch of the history of the town.

CHAPTER VII

THE CHURCHES

Parish Churches: General characteristics; All Saints, S. Andrew the Great, S. Andrew the Less, S. Benedict, S. Botolph, S. Clement, S. Edward and S. John, S. Giles, and All Saints-by-the-Castle, S. Mary the Great, S. Mary the Less, S. Michael, S. Peter, Holy Sepulchre, Holy Trinity. Nonconformist Chapels. Roman Catholic Church. Cemeteries.

THE history of the parish churches is derived almost entirely from the evidence afforded by the buildings themselves, with the assistance of old drawings and descriptions made before the period of "restorations."

We do not propose to give the history of the endowments.[1] Before the close of the thirteenth century the appropriation and the patronage of almost all the parish churches belonged to the various religious houses,—the Augustinian house at Barnwell alone having possession of seven. These rights and profits were transferred in some cases to colleges, so that at the time of the dissolution of the religious houses, they were equally divided between the latter and the University. In other words, the monasteries and colleges not only had the right of presentation to every church, but possessed all the rectorial tithes and in some instances the whole of the tithes. In the one case the services and the care of the parish were

[1] For information on these matters the reader is referred to Cooper's *Memorials*.

undertaken by a vicar appointed by the impropriators; and in the other a stipendiary chaplain took the services, while the other duties were supposed to be performed by the impropriators whether collegiate or conventual. On the dissolution of the monasteries most of the churches which had belonged to them passed to the Bishop of Ely.[1]

At the beginning of the thirteenth century the division of the town into parishes was very much the same as at present. Three parishes have been lost through absorption by others. All Saints-by-the-Castle, as we have already said,[2] has been united with S. Giles' ever since the Black Death left it almost without inhabitants. S. Peter's has been united to S. Giles' for ecclesiastical purposes, though strictly speaking it is still distinct. The parish of S. John the Baptist was united with that of S. Edward in the fifteenth century, when all that part of the parish which was then occupied by private houses was acquired by King Henry VI. as the site of King's College. In addition to these the Priory churches of Barnwell and S. Radegund appear to have been also parochial.

During the latter part of the sixteenth and the beginning of the following century lectureships were founded in several churches to supply the deficiencies of the parochial clergy. These sermons were attended not only by the parishioners but by people from all parts of the town.

A Commission of the leading townsmen was appointed in 1650 "for provideinge mainteynance for preachinge Ministers and other pious uses." They reported that ten out of the fourteen parish churches were without any minister, and some had had none for eight years past; they recommended that six of the parishes be united to others, but this union was not effected.

The reformation of all that was supposed to savour of

[1] The See of Ely was created in 1108; till then Cambridge had been in the diocese of Lincoln. The boundary of the diocese of Ely has been considerably modified in later times.

[2] Chapter III.

superstition, involved, in the end, the destruction of almost everything but the bare fabric of the church. But the process was gradual. Archbishop Parker ordered that superstitious chalices which had been profaned by use at Mass, should be changed for "decent cups." The Rood-lofts and the figures upon them were destroyed under the same influence, but the Rood-screens were in some cases suffered to remain. In 1643 the Earl of Manchester, who was then in command of the Parliamentary party at Cambridge, commissioned one William Dowsing to carry out the ordinance of Parliament directing the abolition of altars, communion tables, rails, and the defacing of all images, crucifixes and superstitious inscriptions. This person kept a journal[1] in which he records his doings briefly but with some precision. The journal is such depressing reading that we forbear to quote more than one or two passages, but these will serve as instances to shew how much we lost in the few months of Dowsing's activity.

At Peter's Parish, Decemb. 30, 1643.

We brake downe 10 Popish Pictures, we tooke of 3 Popish Inscriptions of Prayers to be made for there Soules, & burnt the rayles, digged up the steps & they are to be levelled by Wednesday.

At Little Mary's, Decemb. 29, 30, 1643.

We brake downe 60 superstitious Pictures, some Popes & Crucyfixes, & God the Father sitting in a chayer & holding a Glasse in his hand.[2]

Unfortunately much of the beauty and interest of our churches which escaped the hand of Dowsing and much that is the work of a later time, has succumbed to the indifference of the last century and to the restoring zeal of our own day.

The Cambridge churches afford good examples of different arrangements adopted to suit peculiar circumstances. Thus in Holy Sepulchre we have one of the few round churches in

[1] The original of that part of the journal which refers to the town, county and university of Cambridge is lost, but a transcript is preserved in MSS. Bowtell. A part is given in Carter's *Town of Cambridge*. The Suffolk Journal has been printed, together with some account of the author, by the Suffolk Archæological Society.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 367.

England. S. Michael's and S. Mary the Less are churches to which colleges have been attached and which have been rebuilt with the view of accommodating more conveniently the members of those foundations, and S. Edward's has been enlarged in a peculiar manner with the same object. S. Mary the Less and S. Benedict's are each connected structurally with the college which adjoins them, by a gallery carried over the public entrance to the churchyard. S. Mary the Great, the last production of the church building age, must have been a splendid specimen of the richest and latest Gothic with sumptuous furniture, vessels, and vestments. As a conventual church in which the parish had rights, S. Radegund's, now Jesus College Chapel, is a small but interesting fragment. Thus the parish churches together with the college chapels form an excellent study in church arrangement. They form, too, a good historical series. Each century is represented by a tolerably complete example: the eleventh century by the tower of S. Benedict's; the twelfth by Holy Sepulchre and Stourbridge Chapel; the thirteenth by the nave of S. Clement's and Jesus College Chapel (the conventual quire); the fourteenth by S. Mary the Less and S. Michael; the fifteenth by Holy Trinity and S. Mary the Great; each of these is a good instance of the period. The rebuilding of S. Mary the Great was continued into the sixteenth century, but all features which bore the impress of that period have been carefully removed by the "restorers" of the present day. For examples of the following century we have to turn to the colleges. The chapel of Peterhouse is an excellent instance of the picturesque mixed style, the revived Gothic of the first half of the seventeenth century, while the chapels of Pembroke and Emmanuel Colleges are the more correct productions of the latter half. The chancel of S. Clement's Church is a small but characteristic specimen of the eighteenth century, while All Saints' Church is a good example of the work of the present day.

ALL SAINTS' IN THE JEWRY.

The New Church. Nave and south aisle, chancel, central tower and spire, vestry and organ chamber on south side of tower, north porch. Length, 117 feet; width, 45 feet. Seats for 400.

In the middle ages this church was known as 'Allhallows-in-the-Jewry or Allhallows-by-the-Hospital' to distinguish it from Allhallows-by-the-Castle.

The parish of S. Radegund lying round the nunnery of S. Radegund was probably originally a part of the parish of All Saints. The former appears to have been made into a separate parish at the request of the nuns, and the nave of their conventual church thenceforth served as a parish church. The advowson of All Saints' was given to the same convent soon after its foundation, and thus the two parishes were, in effect, amalgamated at a very early period. S. Radegund's ceased to be considered as a separate parish and the name fell into disuse. The two were formally united in 1857. A very small part of the large area covered by the united parishes is occupied by houses, and in the middle ages the proportion was still smaller. All to the east of Conduit Street, the present Sidney Street, was occupied by the Benedictine Nuns and the Franciscan Friars. To the west of the High Street now Trinity Street, lay the Hospital of S. John, King's Hall, and some waste land. The bulk of the inhabitants therefore lived in the area lying between the two above-mentioned thoroughfares of Conduit Street and High Street; this area formed the Jewry.[2]

The church occupied a position near the centre of the parish, standing on the east side of the High Street, on the spot now marked by a high cross. The tower stood entirely in the street, leaving just room for two carts to pass, a width till lately hardly exceeded by any other street in the town; the footpath passed under the tower. The church consisted

[1] The Hospital of S. John, now S. John's College.

[2] A list of the incumbents from 1341 to 1892 is given in *The Ely Diocesan Remembrancer*, New Ser., Nos. 135–6, (Aug. Sept. 1896).

of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower. The tower appears to have been built in the first half of the 15th century; the nave arcades consisted of three flattened ogee arches, and were probably of the middle or end of the 16th century; the nave had a good double hammer-beam roof of the same period, and the aisle roofs were of similar character. The windows, including the dormer windows in the clearstorey, and the whole exterior of the church were of later date. The chancel was rebuilt in 1726 at a cost of £181; the roof of the old chancel had been thatched. The organ, of a most elegant form, almost Gothic in character, had belonged to Jesus College and was given by that society in 1790.[1]

Owing to the gradual absorption of the west part of the parish by colleges and to the increase of the population of the eastern part, the church had by the middle of the present century lost the central position it had formerly occupied, and stood at a distance from the majority of the houses. It was therefore decided to rebuild it in a more convenient situation.

The church was closed immediately after All Saints' Day 1864 and was taken down in 1865. A new church was built opposite to the entrance to Jesus College, from the designs of Mr G. F. Bodley, and was decorated by Mr William Morris. The old font is preserved in the church.

The Registers begin in 1538. Some paper leaves at the end of the first volume contain entries for the years 1580 to 1597; these are probably the first transcript. The Minute Books begin in 1611 and the churchwardens' accounts in 1617.[2]

PLATE: Communion cups: (1) 1569, (2) 1707, (3) 1891. Patens: (1) 1569 [?], (2) 1634, (3) 1699, (4) 1707, (5) 1891. Flagons: (1, 2) 1735.

BELLS: (1) No inscription, probably early, perhaps twelfth or thirteenth century, (2) 1632, (3) 1606.[3]

[1] *The Ecclesiologist*, New Ser. xviii. (1860).

[2] There is a chained copy of a translation of *Bullinger's Fiftie Godlie and Learned Sermons*, 1587.

[3] Raven.

SAINT ANDREW THE GREAT.

Nave, north and south aisles with galleries, west tower, vestry and porch at west end. Length, 90 feet; width 52 feet. Seats for 816.

This parish lies almost entirely outside the area bounded by the King's Ditch. The church used to be commonly known as 'S. Andrew without Barnwell gate.'

"In 1650 the church was so decayed that it was ready to fall, and the parishioners being unable to repair it, the commissioners appointed for providing preaching ministers recommended that this church should be united to Trinity Church. Shortly afterwards, however, it was rebuilt, principally through the munificence of Christopher Rose, Alderman. The church erected by Mr Rose and his coadjutors (and in which the old materials were to some extent employed) was a low mean structure with a tower (rebuilt 1772). There was a plain octagonal font."[1]

From Loggan's map of the town made in 1688, it appears that the church consisted of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north and south transepts, and west tower. The tower and north aisle appear from the character of their architecture, as shewn in old views,[2] to have been rebuilt as stated above. But it is difficult to believe that the whole church was rebuilt, for in the present century it still retained all the character of a medieval church, except that there were dormer windows in the transept and nave. The east window was of three lights and of the fourteenth century. The transepts were large, and the north transept, which is shewn in views, appears to have been of the thirteenth century; it has a pair of buttresses at each angle and windows similar to the east window of the chancel. All the roofs were high pitched. "The Piers are of excellent Early Decorated character; and there is a good trefoliated Early-English piscina, with two

[1] Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 207.

[2] A lithograph by Metcalfe and Palmer inscribed "S. Andrew the Great, Cambridge. Taken down February 1842."

shallow circular orifices, in the north Transept; the western arch is particularly beautiful."[1] The church was destroyed in 1842 and not a fragment was preserved.

The present church was designed by Mr Ambrose Poynter, architect, and was erected by subscription. It was consecrated on the 19th October, 1843. It contains a monument to the memory of Captain Cook and his wife and children.

The Registers begin in 1635. The churchwardens' accounts begin in 1650. (The cover of the earliest volume says '1647 to 1708' but several leaves have been torn out since binding.) Briefs in the same volume begin 1663. In the accounts we find, towards the close of the seventeenth century, some charges, generally half-a-crown, for "Holly and Bayes" or for "Rosemary and Bayes for the church." One of the annually elected parish officers was the crow-catcher.

PLATE: Communion cups and cover-patens: (1) 1569, (2) 1845, communion cup (3) 1845, paten (3) 1884. Flagons: (1) 1733, (2) 1888. Alms-dishes (1) 1733 [?], (2, 3) 1845, (4, 5, 6) 1884.

BELLS: (1–6) 1843 and 1856, (7) 1667, (8) 1722[2].

SAINT ANDREW THE LESS.

In the middle ages this parish[3] was served by the Augustinian Canons at Barnwell. At that time and indeed until the present century it was a purely rural district, its population living chiefly in a straggling hamlet along the Newmarket Road. This hamlet is of great antiquity. Although few old houses remain, owing to the destructive fires of last century, it still forms an interesting and picturesque village street. The parish is now divided into the following districts.

[1] *Ecclesiologist*, i., 63 (Feb. 1842).

[2] Raven.

[3] The recent subdivision of the parish for ecclesiastical purposes, 1845; rights of parish church transferred from the Abbey Church to Christ Church, 1846; Mill Road cemetery made, 1847–8 (see p. 178); S. Matthew's Church built, 1866; the district made a parish for ecclesiastical purposes, 1870; S. Paul's built, 1843; S. Paul's district made a parish of "S. Andrew-the-Less otherwise Barnwell" may be briefly given. Christ Church built, 1839;

ABBEY CHURCH.

Formerly a nave and chancel, but the screen which formed the only separation between the two has been destroyed; vestry on north side. Length 70 feet; width 17 feet. Seats for 200.

Since the dissolution of the monasteries, and perhaps in earlier times, the parish has used the small building known as the Abbey Church, standing between the remains of the Priory and the road. This building was perhaps included in the precincts, but its exact relation to the Priory is not positively known. It is probable that the priory church was at first parochial as well as monastic, and that this building was afterwards provided for the use of the parish so that the canons might have the exclusive use of their own church.[1]

The church is a simple but pretty building in the Early English style, with long narrow lancet windows, and was evidently built early in the thirteenth century. The east window has slender shafts and richly moulded arches inside. The west gable is pierced with two openings for bells. The low side-window in the south-west corner of the chancel is an insertion of the end of the fourteenth century. It is of two lights, which are divided horizontally by a transom, the lower part having, of course, been fitted with shutters. The chancel is not separated structurally from the nave, but there was till 1826 a rood screen richly carved, coloured, and gilt; traces remained of the loft which it supported. The church was closed in 1846 but restored and re-opened between 1854 and 1856.

PLATE. Modern. BELL: (1) c. 1800.

Barnabas built, 1869–1888; the district made a parish for ecclesiastical purposes (chiefly out of S. Paul's district, but also by small portions taken from S. Andrew-the-Less and S. Matthew's), 1888. S. Matthew and S. Barnabas having been formed since the Mill Road Cemetery was made, share those parts of it which were allotted to the mother church and to S. Paul's, out of which they were formed. Each district keeps its own registers of Baptisms and Marriages, but S. Andrew-the-Less keeps the register of Burials for S. Matthew's, and S. Paul's keeps that of S. Barnabas.

[1] Compare S. Margaret's, Westminster, and S. Nicholas', Rochester. For this and for other suggestions we are indebted to Mr W. H. St John Hope.

Christ Church.

This is for all practical purposes the parish church. It stands on the Newmarket Road, and was erected in 1838-9 from the designs of Mr Ambrose Poynter, at a cost of £3,800. It measures 105 feet by 66 feet; it has large galleries and only a very shallow chancel; a vestry was added in 1865. The building will accommodate 1400 persons. The Registers begin in 1753.

S. John's. A mission church in Wellington Street.

S. Barnabas.

This church serves an independent district. It stands on Mill Road. It was built in three sections: (a) chancel, 1869-70, at a cost of £1,200; (b) first part of the nave, 1877-8, at a cost of £3,424; (c) last part of the nave, 1888, at a cost of £1,238; making a total of £5,862. The church was designed by the late Mr William Smith of London, it is built of brick and will accommodate 650 persons.

S. Philip's, Romsey Town. A mission church in the parish of Cherry-Hinton, but served by the clergy of S. Barnabas. It was built in 1891 at a cost of £2,000.

S. Matthew.

This church, situated in Barnwell, serves an independent district. It was consecrated 4 December, 1866. It is a brick building with an octagonal nave and four equal arms, the total length and width being 90 feet. It was designed by Mr R. R. Rowe, and cost about £2,000. It contains about 580 sittings. The old font formerly belonged to the old church of All Saints'; but it has been recently removed and replaced by a new one. The Credence, a table of the time of James I, also came from All Saints', where it probably served as the Communion Table. The Communion Table of

S. Matthew's Church formerly belonged to the Chapel of Trinity College. A large Parish Room, connected with the church by a corridor, was built in 1888.

S. JAMES THE LESS. A mission church in Ainsworth Street.

S. PAUL.

This church, serving an independent district, stands on the Hills Road, and was opened 17 May, 1842. It was designed by Mr Poynter. It originally had galleries at the west end and on each side, but the latter have lately been removed and transepts have been added. The building is of red brick and has a tower at the west end. There are 1086 sittings. The length, including the tower is 120 feet, the width across the transepts 80 feet, and across the aisles 50 feet. This church was the subject of a famous onslaught in the first number of *The Ecclesiologist*. The roof was said to be "as gay as the roof of the saloon in a first-rate steam-ship"; the east window was 'sprawling' and had 'consumptive-looking mullions and transom.' "As the Altar is not yet put up, and probably not yet thought of, we cannot say where it will be placed; but we have been unable, upon the closest inspection, to discover any place adapted for its reception: indeed, we are inclined to fear that it has been forgotten altogether." A remonstrance, complaining of the flippant tone of the article, signed by Professors Willis, Sedgwick, and others, was forwarded to the Committee, and a second edition of the number with the offensive article re-written, was subsequently issued.[1]

S. MARY MAGDALEN.

The chapel of the hospital for lepers in Stourbridge. Disused. It is described in the chapter on the Religious Houses.

[1] *The Ecclesiologist*, No. 1 (1st and 2nd editions) and No. 2. The east end was improved and extended about 1857. The Vicarage-house is by Sir G. G. Scott.

SAINT BENEDICT.

Nave, north and south aisles, chancel, vestry on south side of chancel, north porch, west tower. Length, 77 feet; width 53 feet. Seats for 330.

This parish consists of several detached portions. One part lies round the church; another lies at the angle of Trumpington Street and Mill Lane, and to the south of the latter; a third is bounded by Downing Street, Corn Exchange Street and an undefined line following the course of the old King's Ditch; a part of Downing College stands on a fourth; and another detached part formerly existed in Barnwell. The parish is evidently of great antiquity; perhaps in early times it included a very large area from which parts have been cut off and formed into new parishes, leaving other portions detached.

The church of S. Benedict is the oldest building in the county, being the only one of pre-Conquest date (fig. 2, p. 11, and plan Corp. Coll.), we may, therefore, perhaps be pardoned for describing it somewhat minutely. The tower presents those features which are usually taken to indicate a Saxon origin. It is divided into three well-marked stages, each one of which is rather narrower than the one below it. The quoins are of the well-known long-and-short work (a sign of late date), and the lowest quoin is let into a sinking prepared for it in the plinth.[1] The belfry windows are of two sorts; the central window on each face is of two lights divided by a mid-wall baluster shaft, supporting a through-stone of the usual character. On each side of this window there is a plain lancet at a somewhat higher level, and with rubble jambs. Above these latter there are small round holes,—they can hardly be called windows. Over each of the central windows there is a small pilaster stopped by a corbel which rests on the window head; these pilasters

[1] This characteristic feature is well seen in the south-west angle of the Saxon nave adjoining the south-east angle of the tower.

are cut off abruptly at the top of the tower, which has probably been altered since it was first built; most likely it was originally terminated by a low spire or by gables. The rough edges of the quoins are worked with a rebate to receive the plaster which originally covered the tower. The arch between the tower and the nave springs from bold imposts, above which are rude pieces of sculpture forming stops to the hood mould. The quoins remaining at each angle of the present nave shew that it is of the same length and width as the nave of the original church, and they seem to shew also that the original church had neither aisles nor transepts. The chancel is also the same size as that of the early church, for though the east and north walls have been rebuilt they are in the positions of the Saxon walls. The south wall of the chancel has been altered at many different periods, but has probably never been rebuilt. The bases of the chancel arch remain below the floor. This early church was probably lighted by small lancets about three inches wide, placed high in the wall, and without glass.

We will now attempt to trace the subsequent history of the building. For this we must rely on internal evidence. No record exists of any work except the building of the chapels on the south side of the chancel.

At the east end of the nave, on either side of the chancel arch, there are remains of two small arches, decorated with painting. They appear to date from the early part of the thirteenth century and are perhaps the remains of recesses on each side of the chancel arch. They are partly buried by the eastern responds or half piers of the nave arcades; hence we may infer that there were earlier aisles or transepts, with arches springing directly from the east wall of the nave without responds.

The north and east walls of the chancel have been recently rebuilt on the old lines. The south wall bears traces of a long series of alterations; it is perhaps contemporary with the tower, but the earliest features it contains are of the

thirteenth century. These consist of two widely splayed lancets, one of which is blocked up. In the south-east angle there is the jamb of an aumbry which formerly existed in the east wall. The other features in this wall belong to a later period. If we take the alterations made to the original church in chronological order, we must now return to the nave.

In the latter half of the thirteenth century the old nave was pulled down, and a new nave and aisles were built, the arcades which separated them being built on the foundations of the old nave walls. The columns of the north arcade are rather higher than those on the south side, and the mouldings of the capitals are not quite the same, but these variations probably indicate little or no difference in date.

At the same time a new chancel arch was built. This has since been destroyed, but the bases of its piers are still visible above the floor, and immediately below these bases are those of the original chancel arch. The rood loft apparently crossed the aisles as well as the nave, for there are remains of doorways which opened on to it in both walls of the nave.

In the fourteenth century a new sedilia and piscina were made. They have ogee arches and had formerly crocketed hood-moulds and probably elaborate cusping, and were decorated with colour. They are now mere wrecks and their proportions are destroyed by the raising of the chancel floor.

The next changes of which there is any evidence were made towards the end of the fifteenth century or at the beginning of the sixteenth century.[1] A two-storied building containing a chapel on each floor, was added on the south side of the chancel. This building was connected with the neighbouring college of Corpus Christi by a narrow gallery also two storeys high. A vaulted archway under the upper gallery gave entrance from Lortborough Lane to the churchyard.[2] A doorway was made in the wall between the lower

[1] They were carried out while Dr Cosyn was Master of Corpus Christi.

[2] This formed the common entrance to the churchyard. The principal door of the church was at this time on the south side. Compare the similar feature at S. Mary's the Less.

chapel and the chancel. At the same time the back wall of the piscina was pierced with a loop-hole so that the High Altar could be seen from the lower of the two chapels, and a window with widely splayed jambs and sill gave view of the chancel from the upper chapel.

The clearstorey appears to be early sixteenth century. The Perpendicular window in the tower is modern.

The north aisle was rebuilt and continued further west in 1853. The south aisle and the north and east walls of the chancel and the chancel arch were rebuilt in 1872; the roofs of the nave, south aisle, and chancel were reconstructed at the same time.

In the south aisle there is a small but good brass of Richard Billingford, D.D., Master of Corpus Christi College and Chancellor of the University, who died in 1432.

A part of an altar-slab is preserved in the church; in the churchyard there is a firehook, a stone coffin-lid, and what appears to be a part of another altar slab.

The Registers begin in 1539. The churchwardens' accounts in 1670.

PLATE. Communion cups and cover patens: (1) Late sixteenth century, (2) 1630. Flagons: (1, 2) 1660. Almsdishes: (1, 2) 1671.

BELLS: (1) 1663, (2) 1588, (3) 1607, (4) 1825, (5) 1610, (6) 1618.[1]

SAINT BOTOLPH.

Nave, north and south aisles, chapel and porch on south side of nave, chancel, vestry and organ chamber on north side of chancel, west tower. Length, 111 feet; width, 38 feet. Seats for 300.

This church was in existence in the time of Eustace, Bishop of Ely from 1197 till 1215, though how much earlier we do not know; possibly it was then a new building. No work of that period remains.

[1] Raven.

The earliest parts of the present building are the arcades between the nave and aisles; these belong to the first half of the fourteenth century. The nave and chancel roofs are perhaps of the same date. The aisles, which are narrow, were rebuilt late in the fifteenth century, the tracery of the windows and the roofs being poor and uninteresting in design. The south porch and the small chapel adjoining, however, form a picturesque group, and appear to have been built at the same time as the aisle. The chapel was originally separated from the aisle by a low wall or by an altar tomb; the desks are perhaps contemporary with the chapel; the floor is raised 14 inches above that of the aisle. There are the remains of a small circular staircase between the chapel and the porch, and in the aisle there is the doorway by which it was entered. This staircase led up to a room over the porch; the room has been destroyed and the porch mutilated and spoiled. The part of the staircase which projected into the porch has been cut off, the floor of the porch has been raised, the upper floor removed, and very large inner and outer doorways have been made.

The tower, the chancel screen and the blocked up doorway in the north aisle are also fifteenth century. There are the remains of a black-letter inscription on the wall of the south aisle. The interesting and picturesque font and cover belong to the first half of the seventeenth century; the coloured decoration is modern.

The church was restored in 1841. The west window in the tower was then inserted in place of a small circular window, apparently of the seventeenth century, with a square headed window above it. Further work was done in 1872. The chancel, a brick structure similar in style to the chancel of S. Clement's Church, and in a state of dilapidation, was rebuilt, and a vestry added, by Mr G. F. Bodley; it was probably at that time that the monument, now in the south chapel, to Thos. Plaifere, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, who died in 1609, was removed from the north wall of the

chancel. The picture of the Crucifixion forming the altar-piece was purchased in Antwerp and presented to the church in 1819. A second vestry was added about 1885.

The Registers begin in 1564. The churchwardens' accounts in 1600.

PLATE. The old plate, given by John Webb in 1633, was stolen in 1879, and has been replaced by modern vessels.

BELLS: A remarkably interesting medieval ring of four, intact; fifteenth or early sixteenth century.[1]

SAINT CLEMENT.

Nave, north and south aisles, chancel, vestry on north side of chancel, west tower. Length 95 feet; width, 55 feet. Seats for 370.

The nave of this church would appear to have been built at the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. The two arcades are not quite alike, but are probably of the same or nearly the same date. They are bold and well proportioned, but the arches have become distorted from some settlement in the work. The eastern arch of both the north and south arcades was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, but the bases of the responds are thirteenth century. The aisles were rebuilt late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century,[2] when the clearstorey was added or rebuilt. The font is fifteenth century. The richly moulded south door is much earlier than the rest of the aisle and may perhaps have been rebuilt; it is late thirteenth or early fourteenth century. A blocked-up archway in the east wall of the north aisle led into a chapel which formerly stood on the north side of the chancel. The site of the chapel is now occupied by a vestry built in 1866.

The chancel is of brick; it is said to have been erected

[1] Raven.

[2] The name Thomas Braken and the date 1538 are inscribed on the roof of the north aisle.

in or about 1726,[1] and the imposts of the chancel arch would appear to be of the same date. The chancel was formerly separated from the nave by a screen of the Corinthian order, and the altar was surrounded by Corinthian pilasters. These have been removed, and the windows have been partly blocked up in order to bring them into a Gothic form. There is no east window.

The tower and spire were erected in 1821 with a bequest made by Cole the antiquary who died in 1782. The west wall was formerly pierced by a large Perpendicular window of seven lights. A wooden belfry containing two bells formerly stood in the north-west part of the church-yard.[2]

The Registers begin 30 Dec. 1560. There are some paper leaves of the first transcript for 1572. There is one paper leaf of churchwardens' accounts of the time of Edward VI.

PLATE. Communion cups: (1, 2) 1839. Paten, 1668. Flagon 1850. Almsdishes: (1, 2) (plated) given in 1838.

BELLS: (1) 1691. Priest's bell, 1780.[3]

SAINT EDWARD KING AND MARTYR.

Nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north and south chancel aisles, vestry and organ chamber on north side of north chancel aisle, west tower. Length, 84 feet; width, 52 feet across the chancel aisles. Seats for 280.

The earliest part of this church is the tower, of which the lower part at least dates from the latter half of the twelfth century. With this exception the whole church was rebuilt at the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century, and the greater part of the work of that time still remains. The nave arches are unusually sharply pointed for so late a period.

The next change was made in the middle of the fifteenth century by the addition of an aisle on each side of the

[1] Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 265.
[2] Cole. Add. MSS. 5803, p. 35.
[3] Raven.

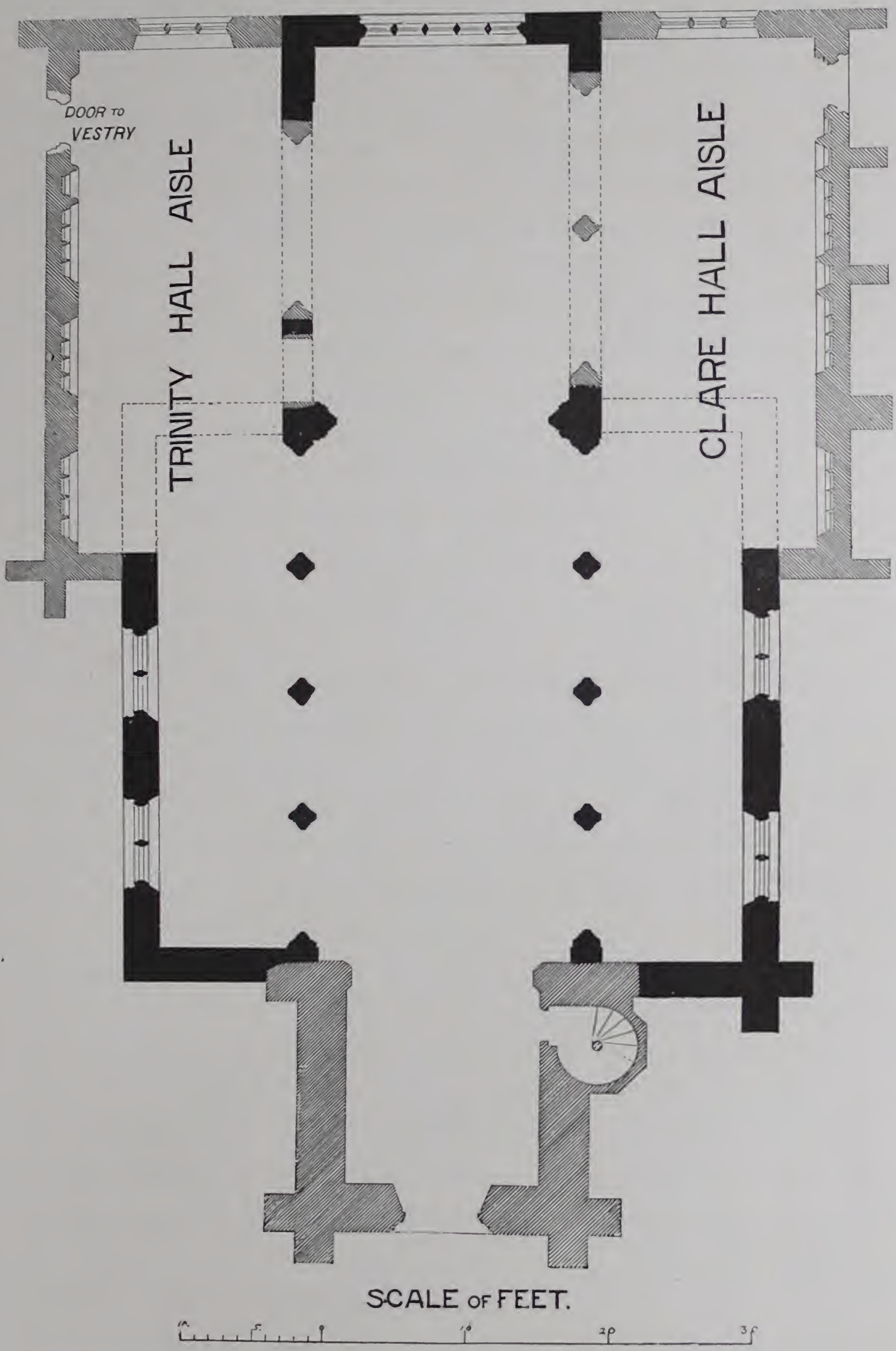


FIG. 16. PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF S. EDWARD.

chancel (fig. 16, p. 139). These had become necessary owing to the destruction of the parish church of S. John, which came about in the following way.

When King Henry VI. decided, in 1445, upon his second scheme for the foundation of King's College on a much larger scale than he had at first intended, he acquired the site on which the college now stands, which was then covered with houses and crossed by several streets and lanes. The land lay partly in the parish of S. Edward and partly in that of S. John Baptist,[1] or S. John Zachary, as it was commonly called. About half the parish of S. John was occupied by the site selected by the king, the rest of the parish was covered by the buildings of Clare Hall, Trinity Hall and the original court of King's College, now the second court of the University Library. S. John's Church stood immediately to the west of Milne Street, its chancel probably occupying the position of the west part of King's College Chapel. As it was necessary to pull down the church to make way for the new college, the king built a new church on the north side of the old court of his college. This church must have been useless from the first. As we have already said, all that part of the parish formerly occupied by private houses had been acquired by the king and if any parishioners remained, they had the right to use S. Edward's Church. The date of the destruction of this new church is not known. It was probably allowed to fall into ruins.

Clare Hall and Trinity Hall, though they appear to have had chapels of their own within their college walls, had sometimes used the old Church of S. John. Accordingly when the church was destroyed they added, on each side of the chancel of S. Edward's Church, a wide aisle for the accommodation of their members. These aisles are known respectively as the "Clare Hall Aisle" and the "Trinity Hall Aisle." The advowson of S. Edward's Church, which had been granted

[1] For a history of this parish see *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Rep. and Comm.* iv, 343.

by the Prior and Convent of Barnwell to the king, was given by him to Trinity Hall.

The Vestry and Organ chamber were built about 1865. The church has been extensively restored during the last forty years; the west door and the windows are new and without authority; the font and cover are early works of the Cambridge Camden Society; the coloured decoration was done in 1895 by Mr F. R. Leach, of Cambridge.

This church is notable for the sermons which were preached in it by advocates of both parties at the Reformation. Among the Reformers were Thomas Bilney, who was burnt at Norwich in 1531; Dr Robert Barnes, Prior of the house of Austin Friars, a friend and supporter of Hugh Latimer; he was burnt at Smithfield in 1540; and Hugh Latimer, burnt at Oxford in 1555. On the other side were Dr Buckenham, Prior of the Black Friars, Dr John Venetus and Dr West, Bishop of Ely.

The Registers begin in 1558. The churchwardens' accounts in 1640. Vestry minute-book, 1646. Rate book, 1655.

PLATE. Communion cups: (1) 1569, (2) 1628, (3) 1705, (given in 1734 for the use of the sick). Paten: 1650. Alms dishes: (1) 1711, (2) 1836, (3, 4) 1853.

BELLS: (1—3) 1669, (4) 1576, (5) Pre-Reformation,[1] (6) ?

SAINT GILES.

The New Church. Nave, north and south aisles, chancel, chapel on south side of chancel, vestry and organ chamber on north side. Length, 112 feet; width, 60 feet. Seats for 650.

It is not improbable that this is the parent parish of Cambridge. The choice must lie between the three parishes on this side of the river, namely, S. Peter, All Saints-by-the Castle, and S. Giles. The early importance of S. Giles' Church, and the large extent of the parish would seem to give to it the prior claim. The Augustinian Canons used

[1] Raven.

this church on their first settlement at Cambridge in 1092. They removed to Barnwell in 1112.

The present parish of S. Giles consists of three united parishes. S. Giles and S. Peter,[1] though still distinct parishes, are, for all practical purposes, one. The old parish of All Saints has had no separate existence since the fourteenth century, when the Black Death carried off almost the whole of its population. The church fell into ruins, but parts of it appear as still standing in views of the sixteenth century. It appears to have been situated on the south side of the Huntingdon Road and to the west of Mount Pleasant, on the garden ground now surrounded by a high brick wall.

Although the old church of S. Giles has been entirely destroyed, it is possible to trace, to some extent, the history of the building by the help of descriptions and views. The Norman church seems to have been of a type not uncommon and perhaps general in the county. It was very small[2] and consisted of a nave without aisles and a chancel with a square east end, communicating with the nave by a very narrow arch (fig. 17). The chancel arch, which has been preserved,[3] is of late Saxon or early Norman character, it shews the familiar long-and-short work and appears to date from the middle or the latter part of the eleventh century. The absence of buttresses at the east end, and a round headed lancet in the north wall, suggest that the chancel was of the same date as the arch.[4]

The nave is said to have been early English, but it is not improbable that the walls were Norman and contained

[1] An account of the Church of S. Peter is given on p. 162.

[2] The principal dimensions were as follows: nave, 40 ft. × 23 ft.; chancel, 24 ft. 6 in. × 16 ft.; span of chancel arch, 8 ft. 4 in.; walls about 3 ft. thick (*Cambridge Express*).

[3] This arch and the doorway of the nave have been rebuilt in the new church. Notice the holes cut in the stonework of the former for the Rood-beam, and the traces of the partition which filled up the arch above it.

[4] "Some portions of it [the church] are of early Norman or perhaps Saxon architecture, especially the chancel walls with curious windows, and the chancel arch." (*Cambridge Itinerary*, by C. C. Babington, 1854.)

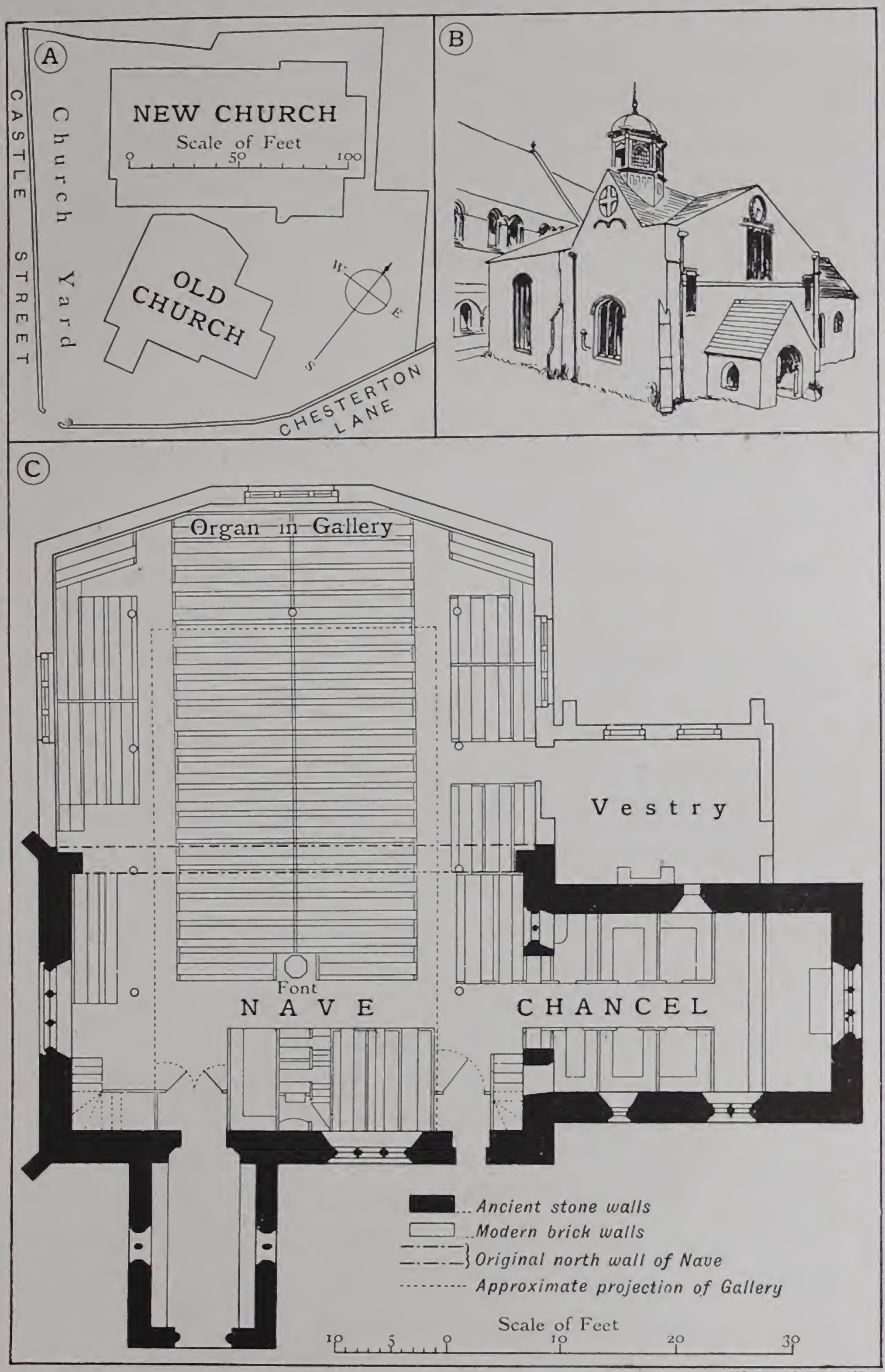


FIG. 17. THE CHURCH OF S. GILES.

A. Block plan of the site. B. South-west view of the old church.
C. Plan of the old church.

insertions of a later date. The south doorway was a very rich piece of work and would appear to have been built towards the end of the twelfth century. It has a sharply pointed arch ornamented with the chevron and the pyramid; its jambs contained groups of detached shafts with carved capitals; the arch was surmounted by a steeply pitched gable or pediment. Over the doorway there was a small niche for a statue. In the porch on the east side of the entrance there was a holy-water stoup. The font, preserved in the new church, appears to be of about the same date as the doorway. There was a north transept, or what Cole calls a "N. Cross Isle"[1] but we are not told of what period it was.

The chancel and nave contained lancets of the thirteenth century, or possibly of the same period as the south door of the nave; the lancets in the west wall of the nave were high up in the gable, and are believed to have been for bells to hang in, like those in the Abbey Church;[2] they had been blocked up, and only their hood-moulds were visible. The buttresses of the north-west and south-west corners of the nave were set diagonally, and so must have been additions of the fourteenth or fifteenth century; the two-light window in the chancel and the windows of the porch are said to have been of the time of Edward I.; the outer doorway of the porch, however, appears to have been of fifteenth century character. The east wall contained a Perpendicular window of three lights. In the fifteenth century a doorway was made in the south wall of the chancel under the two-light window, the sill of which was raised to make room for it.

Another alteration was made in the fifteenth century, of which we find several similar examples in the county. The chancel arch was so narrow as to admit little view from the nave into the chancel. On each side of the arch an opening was accordingly formed leaving but slender piers between

[1] Add. MSS. 5803, p. 42. Cole's description was written in 1742–3. The transept is shewn in Loggan's plan of the town made about 1688.

[2] See above, p. 129.

them and the chancel arch. That on the north side was a square topped Perpendicular window of two lights with trefoil heads; the character of that on the south side has not been recorded.

The three-light windows in the west and south walls of the nave "were such as were frequently put in during the seventeenth century, to replace more elaborate ones which had fallen into decay."[1] When the church was destroyed, the roofs over the old nave and chancel were high pitched, but they appear to have been of deal. There was no tower, the two bells being hung in a wooden Bell-House near the south-west corner of the church.[2] Among the monuments which formerly existed in the church was a brass of a figure in armour with a rebus on the name Beton. This is supposed by Cole to commemorate John Beton, Alderman in 1445.

FIG. 18. "JESUS HELP BETON."

The old church had retained its original plan, and probably to a large extent its early appearance, till about the beginning of the present century, when the ingenious Professor Farish, at that time the Vicar of the parish,[3] completely transformed the whole building. The north aisle and the north wall of the nave were destroyed and the nave was continued northwards in brickwork till its area was more than doubled. This was covered with a low pitched slated roof, the ridge of which ran north and south. The pulpit, one of the 'three-decker' class, was erected in the middle of the south wall of the nave; in front of it stood the font. Along the north wall and returning along the east and west walls ran a gallery supported by iron columns; the floor of the church was made to rise gradually northwards. The old chancel arch was quite hidden by the gallery and the chancel itself was

[1] *Cambridge Express.* (Raven.)

[2] MS. Cole; Loggan's plan of the town. It was taken down in 1796.

[3] William Farish held the living from 1800 till 1836.

almost filled with large square pews, but the old position of the altar was preserved. The organ was placed in the north gallery. The vestry and the octagonal lantern or bell-cot over the nave were probably made at the same time. Perhaps the most remarkable part of this remarkable church was the sounding-board of the pulpit. This was so scientifically designed that the preacher could be heard in any part of the building without raising his voice, and at the same time he could hear the least whisper among the congregation.

A large new church was built in 1875 from the designs of Messrs Healey.[1] Notwithstanding the transformation wrought by Professor Farish, the old church retained many interesting features, and every effort should have been made to preserve it. The new building might have been connected with the old church by removing the north wall of Professor Farish's addition; the old building, cleared of galleries, would then have formed a convenient side chapel for daily services. But most unfortunately, the two were made quite independent, and directly the new building was finished, the old church was destroyed. Besides the two fragments already mentioned, only the foundations have been preserved.[2]

The Register of baptisms begins in 1596; those of marriages and burials in 1607. The churchwardens' accounts and inventories begin in 1620. The accounts do not give the items.

PLATE: Communion cups: (1) 1622, (2, 3) with patens (modern). A chalice, paten, flagon and four alms-dishes, plated (modern).

BELL: (1) 1629.[3]

[1] Of Bradford. The cost was about £8000; this sum was raised by subscription. The old church accommodated about 100; Professor Farish's additions raised the number of seats to 600.

[2] The old materials were sold on 23 July 1875. One of the conditions of sale was: "nor are the foundations of the Building in any way to be interferred with." (Advertisement of sale in possession of the Vicar, the Rev. Canon Slater.)

[3] Raven.

S. MARY THE GREAT.

Nave, north and south aisles, with galleries, chancel, chapel on north side of chancel, organ chamber and vestry on south side, south porch, west tower with organ-loft. Length, 142 feet; width, 65 feet. Seats for 1500.

The church of S. Mary-by-the-Market, as it was formerly called, was almost entirely rebuilt at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. Of the ancient building which preceded the present church we know but little.

In 1346, licence to consecrate the High Altar was obtained from the Bishop of Ely, and the consecration took place in 1351.[1] The earlier of these two dates probably marks the period at which it was resolved to rebuild the chancel or perhaps the whole church, while the consecration in 1351 must necessarily shew that the work was then completed. It is probable that the rebuilding was interrupted and that the old nave continued in use for more than a century longer. But the chancel, in spite of later alterations and restorations, retains some features of this period. The sedilia and piscina, the blocked-up window in the south wall of the chancel, and the recessed tomb in the north wall, are all Decorated in character; and the niches on each side of the

[1] *History of the Church of S. Mary the Great*. C. A. S. To this work we are indebted for almost the whole of our account of the church. We also extract from it the following dates, giving an outline of the history of the building: The church granted by the king to Thos. de Chimelye, 1205. Parts of churchyard let on building leases, 1271–1284. Church burnt, 1290. Consistoral court held in the church, 1294. Licence to consecrate High Altar, 1346; consecration, 1351. Rebuilding begins, 1478. Tower begun, 1491. Nave roof framed, 1506. Windows glazed, 1514–9. Timber for hanging bells bought, 1515. Altar placed in Lady Chapel, 1518. Nave seats and Great Rood, 1519. Rood loft, 1523. Windows glazed, 1530. Rood loft destroyed, 1562. Belfry stage, 1593–1608. Font, 1632. New Chancel screen, 1640. Galleries, 1735. Aisle windows altered, 1766. Top of tower altered, 1841. Houses removed from east end, 1850. New west door, 1851. Chancel improved and nave seats made, 1863. Porch rebuilt, 1888. New glass, 1892.

east window, modern copies of those which formerly occupied the same places, are in the same style.

The old church being inconvenient and decayed, it was resolved to rebuild it, and in 1478 the first stone of the new work was laid. The University contributed largely and sent begging letters all over the country; subscriptions however came in slowly. The services were meanwhile continued, being held, presumably, in the old chancel. It was not till 1506 that the nave roof was framed and it appears that it was not covered with lead till three years afterwards.

The altar was placed in the Lady Chapel, which appears to have been the chapel on the south side of the chancel, in 1518, and in the following year the nave seats were made. The nave was then once more opened for use after having been closed for forty years. Some things still remained to be done. A Rood was erected before the church was opened, but the chancel-screen and the Rood-loft were not yet begun; the north chapel, S. Andrew's, was still unfinished and the tower was far from complete. A vestry had been built on the south side of the chancel and to the east of the Lady Chapel, from either of which it could be entered. The south porch had also been finished. Both vestry and porch have since been destroyed. A turret staircase had been built to give access from the Lady Chapel to the intended Rood loft.

The great Rood-loft, which must have been the most striking feature in the church, was finished in 1522–3. The contract for this work is preserved in the church chest. From this we gather that the screen extended across the entire width of the church, thus forming a partition to the chapels of Our Lady and S. Andrew as well as to the chancel; the latter was entered by folding doors, the side chapels by single doors. Over the screen was the loft, projecting four feet on each side, with wood vaults underneath springing from the posts of the screen. Above the screen was the Rood beam on which were placed the Cross and lights. The whole structure was enriched with "formes and fygures and ranke-

nesse of werke" and was doubtless elaborately coloured and gilded. A pulpit was erected in the middle towards the choir, and a candle beam was placed across the Lady Chapel. The whole was to cost £92. 6*s.* 8*d.* The contract is full of interest, but we have space for only the following passage:

[The principal parts] schalbe of good & hable oke withoute sappe rifte wyndeshakk or other deformatiff hurtefull AND the briste of the seyd new Rodde Loft schalbe after & Accordyng to the briste of the Roddelofte within the parisshe Chirche of Tripplow in all maner housynges fynyalles gabelettes formes fygures & rankenesse of Werkes as good or better in euery poynte AND the briste of the sayd new Roddeloft schalbe in depnesse viij footes AND the Soler[1] therof schalbe in bredith viij ffoots with suche yomages as schalbe aduysed & appoynted by the parochyners of the said parisshe of Seynt Mary and the Tremer after ye Roddeloft of Gasseley the parclose of the quyer with a double dore the parcloses of the ij chappelles eyther of them with a single doore The bakkesyde of the sayd Roddloft to be also lyke to the bakkesyde of the Roddelofte of Gasseley or better with a poule pete into the myddes of the quyer.....And all the Tymber of the same Roodloft schalbe full seiasoned tymber And all the Yomages therof schalbe of good pyketures fourmes & Vicenamyes[2] withoute Ryfts Crakkes or other deformatyuys The pillours therof schalbe of full seosoned oke..... and also schall set vp a Beme wherupon the Roodloft schall stond .....and also schall make a Candylbeme mete & conuenyent for our Ladye Chappell.

The tower had been begun in 1491, but in 1530 it had reached only to the level of the top of the west window, which was filled with stained glass in that year. The work then came to a standstill and was covered with a temporary roof. The belfry stage was begun in 1593 but was not finished till 1608, or 118 years after the tower had been begun. The general character of the belfry was made to harmonize with the earlier parts of the church, but it was finished with a picturesque parapet and pinnacles characteristic of the period.

[1] Solar, an upper chamber, the loft.

[2] Physiognomies.

(See plate.) The west door was also of the then prevailing style. These incongruities have unfortunately been removed by the purists of the present century.

The font bears the date 1632. The old benches of Jacobean Gothic appear to be of the same date. The west part of the north aisle is used as a Consistory Court; some of the furniture appears to belong to the seventeenth century.

We now come to the period of destruction. The Rood and Rood-loft had been taken down by order of Archbishop Parker before the west end of the church was finished. The screen was perhaps destroyed at the same time, but another was erected in 1640. It was probably in 1640 that the screens which still remain at the east end of each aisle were made. Dowsing, the iconoclast, had in 1643 defaced the images and pictures which the Reformers had spared. Yet the church retained till near the middle of last century much of its former grandeur. The chancel screen of 1640 still stood and the chancel retained its old stalls,—indeed, almost as much havoc has been done by the barbarians of the last hundred and fifty years as by the fanatics of earlier times.

In 1735 the galleries, excellent work of their kind, were erected. These so darkened the church that it was thought necessary to remove the old aisle windows and to substitute for them the present mean things. A few years afterwards the chancel screen and stalls were removed and the famous theatre-like auditorium was erected in the chancel for the accommodation of the Masters and Doctors who had formerly sat in the stalls. (See plate.) The old benches were taken out and the pews of the period fitted up in their stead. Houses were built up against both the east and west ends of the church.

During the last half century much has been done to improve the church. The houses at the east end were removed soon after the fire in the Market-place in 1849. The erection in the chancel was taken down in 1863, the nave

seats were made in the same year and the chancel-stalls soon after. The porch, destroyed in 1783, was rebuilt in 1888, by Mr W. H. Hattersley. In June 1892 the tower was repaired and a new clock by Messrs Potts of Leeds was bought by subscription; the north chapel was restored, and the organ over the vestry was built for the use of the parish. The organ at the west end, used for University services, was built in 1698.[1] The clerestory windows are being gradually filled with painted glass.[2] The scheme is to illustrate the three verses of the Te Deum, "The glorious company of the Apostles," "The goodly fellowship of the Prophets," "The noble army of Martyrs"; the series will begin at the north-west corner with twenty-four Prophets, then will follow the Apostles, who will occupy both sides of the easternmost bay, and on the south side there will be twenty-four Martyrs. The aisle windows contain the coats of arms of the subscribers towards the rebuilding of the nave between 1478 and 1519;[3]

[1] By Bernard Smith. Rebuilt by Hill, 1870.

[2] By various donors.

[3] The benefactors thus commemorated are the following (beginning on the north side at the west end): I (above the gallery) 1, Dr Barowe, Archdn of Colchester, Master of the Rolls, d. 1499. 2, John Vere, Earl of Oxford, d. 1514. 3, Sir Reginald Bray. (Below the gallery) 1, K. Richard III. 2, Lady Margaret. 3, K. Henry VII. II (Benefactors in north of England) 1, John Russell, Bp Lincoln, 1480, Lord Chancellor. 2, Thos. Rotheram, Archbp York. 3, Rd Fox, Bp Durham, 1501, Chancellor of University. 4, Wm Senhouse, Bp Carlisle, 1496. III 1, Abbot of Vale Royal. 2, John Birkenshaw, Abbot of Chester. 3, Lawrence Bew, Abbot of Selby, 1486. 3, John Whitby, Prior of Gisburgh, 1491. IV (Midland Counties) 1, John Farewell, Prior of Nottingham. 2, The Prior of Coventry, 1493. 3, Edmund Thorpe, Abbot of Croyland, 1487. 4, The Abbot of Thornton. V (Eastern Counties) 1, Thos. Ratlisden, Abbot of Bury S. Edmunds, 1479. 2, John Alcock, Bp Ely, 1486, Lord Chancellor, Founder of Jesus Coll. 3, Rd Holbech, Abbot of Thorney. 4, Robert Cubitt, Abbot of S. Benedict's, Hulme, 1499. VI 1, Hy Newnam, Prior of Newenham, Beds., 1493. 2, Thos. Edwards, Abbot of Waltham, Essex, 1475. 3, Thos. Ramage, Abbot of S. Alban's, 1484. 4, J. Sarysforth, Abbot of Walden. 1485. VII 1, John Hyningham, Abbot of S. Osyth, Essex, 1495. 2, John Huntington, Abbot of Ramsey, 1485. 3, Walter Stansted, Abbot of S. John's, Colchester, 1499. 4, Thos. Bohun, Prior of Norwich, 1471. VIII (Southern Counties) 1, Thos. Atwell, Prior of Lewes, 1486. 2, Thos. Langton, Bp Winchester. 3, Ed. Storey, Bp Chichester, 1478. 4, Elizabeth Gibbes, Abbess of Sion, Middlesex, 1487. IX (Western Counties) 1, T. Newbold,

these were given in 1892 by the late Mr Samuel Sandars, who also discovered and blazoned the coats. The whole of the glass is by Messrs Powell of Whitefriars.

BELLS: (1, 2) 1773, (3–10) 1722 and 1723, (11) 1825, (12) 1770. Priest's Bell, 1607.[1]

The famous chimes were composed by Dr Jowett, Tutor of Trinity Hall, with some assistance, apparently, from Dr Crotch, about 1790. The tunes are as follows:[2]

1st Qr.	*2nd Qr.*	*3rd Qr.*	*4th Qr.*	*Hour.*
1 2 3 6	3 1 2 6	1 3 2 6	3 1 2 6	
	3 2 1 3	6 2 1 3	3 2 1 3	10
		1 2 3 6	1 3 2 6	
			6 2 1 3	

The wardens of this church were incorporated by King Henry VIII. in 1535, and had a common seal.

The magnificent collection of plate and other ornaments possessed by the church in the middle ages is now represented by quite uninteresting modern vessels. There is a fine chest of the fifteenth century with traceried panels, in the vestry. The records belonging to the church are particularly interesting and various. The churchwardens' accounts begin in 19 Hen. VII.; the registers in 1558; and there are four inventories of church goods, 1305, 1504, 1541, and 1634.[3]

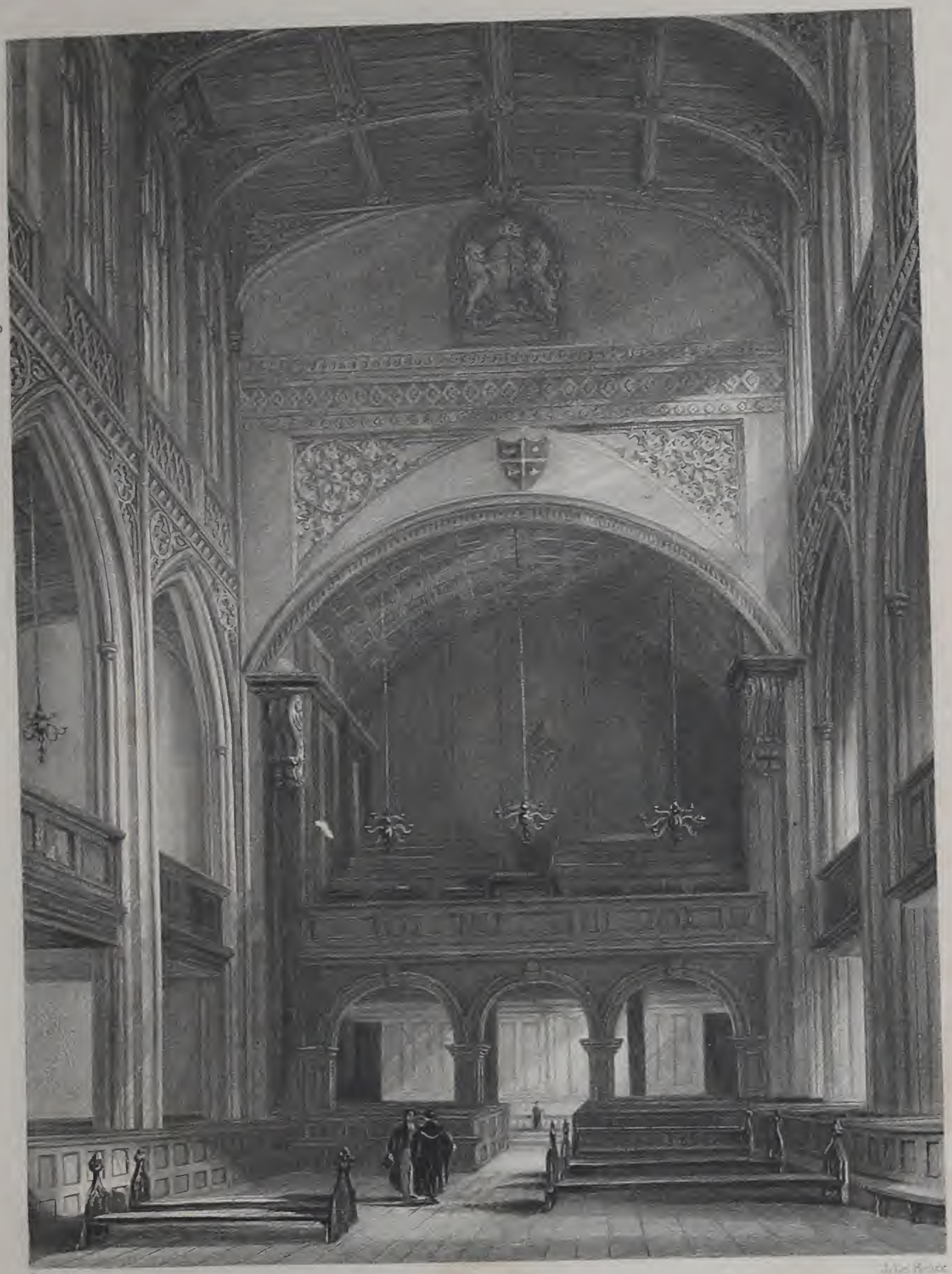
There is an interesting monument of Dr William Butler of Clare College (died 1617) in the vestry, and an inscription in the west porch to John Warren, the builder of the tower, who died in 1608 just as his work was finished.

Abbot of Evesham, 1491. 2, John Blythe, Bp Salisbury. 3, John Farley, Ab. Gloucester, 1472. 4, Huan Hesketh, Bp Isle of Man, 1487. X (above gallery) 1, R. Westminster, Prior of Ely, 1478. (Below gallery) 1, Sir W. Hussey, Ld Chief Justice King's Bench, 1481. 2, Sir Hy Colet, Ld Mayor, 1486 (father of Dean Colet). 3, Wm Rayson, Prior of Barnwell, 1496. (*Cambridge Review*, 19 Oct. 1892.)

[1] The bells were rehung in 1891.

[2] Denison, *Rudimentary Treatise on Clocks and Watches*, 191.

[3] They are printed in the *History*.



LAdam.

St Mark's Church Interior.
Shewing the Throne.
1841

PLATE. Communion cups and patens: (1, 2) 1869. Flagon, 1869. Alms dishes: (1, 2) 1681. Straining spoon, 1871. Two metal patens (modern). One glass cruet (modern).

SAINT MARY THE LESS.

Nave and chancel without any division, vestibule and three storied building on south of chancel, south porch, vestry at west end, north-west tower (unfinished). Length, 100 feet; width, 28 feet. Seats for 300.

This church, formerly dedicated to Saint Peter, was called S. Peter without Trumpington Gates in order to distinguish it from S. Peter by the Castle. It existed in the first half of the twelfth century, as appears by some work of that period which still remains. In 1281 Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, placed some scholars in the Hospital of S. John, whence he removed them about three years later to two hostels next to the Church of S. Peter. This, the earliest college in Cambridge, was the last to have a private chapel of its own, and meanwhile its members used the parish church for their devotions.

All that remains of the original church is a fragment of the tower standing at the north-west corner of the present building and the arch which led from it into the church. This marks the west end of the old church, which was probably a good deal shorter than the present one, and appears to have had a different inclination to the meridian.

About 1340 the church was entirely rebuilt, owing, it is said, to a part of the old church having fallen down. The work was finished in 1352 and the building dedicated in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It appears that the work then done was only a part of what was intended. Five bays or severies were first built. These, it seems, were to form the chancel, which was to be separated from the rest of the church by an arch.[1] The length of this chancel would have been about

[1] Indications of this arch were found on the restoration of the church in 1857.

80 feet, but it is possible that that of the nave would have been less. At S. Michael's Church, which had been recently rebuilt for the scholars of Michael House, a large collegiate quire occupied the greater part of the church. Perhaps the same arrangement was to be followed at S. Mary's for the accommodation of the members of Peterhouse. However this may be, the work for some reason,—probably the Black Death,—was not carried out according to the original intention. It would seem from the appearance of the sixth buttress from the east on each side of the church that the nave was to have been about 4 feet 6 inches wider than the chancel. But the building was eventually completed by the addition of another bay of the same width as the rest; this was probably done very soon after the chancel was finished, for all the details of the work are the same.[1] The windows are filled with excellent flowing tracery characteristic of this period, and are separated by buttresses of bold projection. "On the outside of the east end are two tabernacles, now in a hopeless state of dilapidation, placed one on each side of the east window, rising considerably above the level of its present sill. The base of a third, exactly the same in form as the others, is placed in the middle, and once doubtless rose as high as they do, and was connected with the tracery of the window and with the lateral tabernacles by screen-work and other curious devices, which, falling into decay, were all swept away. A restoration of these was contemplated in 1857, but they were found to be too ruinous, and the idea was wisely abandoned."[2]

Against the fourth bay from the east there was, on either side of the church, a chantry chapel. The windows in this bay are made shorter than the others to allow space below them for the roofs of the chapels. The wall between each of the chapels and the body of the church is pierced by a small

[1] Except the west window and the tracery of the westernmost window on the south side; these are of the 15th century.

[2] Willis and Clark, I. 61.

doorway, and by a low wide arch, richly foliated, beneath which was an altar-tomb; each arch was formerly filled by an iron grate. Though it is possible that the chapels were built, or at least proposed, when the church was rebuilt in the middle of the 14th century, it is clear from their architectural character that these doorways and arches are quite a century later.[1]

In the easternmost bay on the south side sedilia and a piscina were formed by carrying down the recess of the window and the mullions to a convenient level for a seat. The lights of the window were filled with masonry to a height of 17 feet from the floor. A canopy was formed over the four recesses corresponding to the four lights of the window above, by vaulting springing from the mullions at a height of about 6 feet 6 inches from the floor.

Against the bay containing the sedilia—the east bay on the south side,—a vestry was built at the same time as the rest of the church. It was to allow for this vestry that the solid filling to the window was continued above the canopy of the sedilia as we have described. To the west of the vestry and against the next bay there is a vestibule, entered by a door in the south wall of the chancel. This apartment has also, on the east side, a door into the vestry with a small glazed window on each side of it, and a third door on the south side into a space, once vaulted, directly opposite to the ancient entrance of the college.[2] Besides these doors the vestibule contains an ancient stone staircase which leads to a fourth door above the last, opening into a gallery; through this gallery the chaplain and other members of the college were enabled to enter the chancel at all times, without passing through the external gate of the college.

The vestry has a piscina and square windows of two

[1] The chapel on the north side is probably that founded in 1436 by Thomas Lane, Master of Peterhouse, and consecrated in 1443. That on the south side is believed to be the chapel of Henry Horneby, Master from 1509 till 1517. (Willis and Clark.)

[2] See plan of Peterhouse below.

lights each, one on the side next to the college, and two on the eastern side; the former retains its cusps and is in its original condition. The vestry is approached by four steps, being raised on a vaulted chamber till recently used for the preservation of any human bones that might be accidentally disturbed. Such was very probably the purpose for which it was originally intended. A room was added over the vestry at a later period, and is now used as an organ-chamber.

The vaulted space referred to above between the vestibule and the college, was partly destroyed in the eighteenth century to allow of the erection of some college buildings. It is of later date than the vestry. It was originally of the same width as the vestibule; its east and west walls were pierced by wide arches, so that access from the road to the church and churchyard was not interrupted. The chief entrance to the church seems to have been on the south side. A similar gallery, made about 1487, connects Corpus Christi College with S. Benedict's Church.

In the middle of the fifteenth century when the college buildings were being carried on some work was done at the church. In 1443 two altars were dedicated. They appear to have stood against the rood-screen, one on each side of the door, that on the north being dedicated in honour of S. Mary Magdalen and S. Margaret, that on the south of S. John the Evangelist. The screen stood between the third and fourth bays. Mutilated remains of its doors still exist. The pavement and desks of the choir were made in 1446 by the executors of John Holbrook, Master of Peterhouse.[1] A south porch was built at the same time, a new west window was made, and new tracery was put into the westernmost window on the south side. The room over the vestry was built about 1485; the vestry appears to have been converted into a chantry chapel by John Warkworth, Master of

[1] Holbrook was Master from 1418 till 1431, and died in 1446.

Peterhouse at about the same time.[1] Its altar was consecrated in honour of S. Etheldreda, S. Leonard, S. John the Evangelist, S. Mary, and All Saints in 1487. The gallery connecting the church with the college was probably built at the same time.

Cole has left a long description of this church, dated 1743, from which we may quote the following:

The present Church of Little St Maries as it is always called to distinguish it from that of Great St Maries, or St Mary ad Forum or near ye Market consists only of a noble large Nave or Body, but divided abt ye middle by a neat Screen, wch runs quite across and so makes a Chancel and Nave, wch is tiled and roofd Archwise with large Arches of wood work wch are handsomely adorn'd wth carv'd work over ye part wch constitutes ye Chancel.... There are stalls wch run round ye Chancel part, to ye lowermost step of ye Altar, wch stands on an Eminence of two, and rail'd round ye uppermost step. The upper end of it is also beautifully wainscoted and painted from ye end of ye Stalls on both sides and ye E. Wall behind ye Altar; ye Pannell behind wch immediately is painted of a fine blew and gilt: above wch is also gilt and carv'd I. H. S., and over this a Globe, and on it a large gilt Cross.... Over ye Door of ye Screen pretty high hangs ye Arms of ye present Royal Family neatly painted, and was the Gift of Mr Valentine Ritz, a German Painter who has lived in this Parish near 50 years, and is now very old: he was formerly no indifferent Copier; but now past his Work.[2]

All the furniture described by Cole has been removed, except the pulpit and sound-board, which are probably late 17th century; the last of the other fittings disappeared at the restoration of 1876. The roof appears to have been Jacobean. The font is fifteenth century, and has a good cover bearing the date 1632, and the initials W.G., I.B., I.D. The church was restored in 1857, when the niches on each side of the east window inside the church were made from

[1] Possibly Warkworth's altar was in the upper room, which may also have formed his private closet or pew.

[2] MSS. Cole II. 49. (Willis and Clark, I. 60.) The painting is preserved in the vestibule. Valentine Ritts painted the picture of Sir I. Newton in the Hall of Trinity College.

indications then found of the originals. Another restoration was undertaken in 1876 under Mr G. G. Scott jun., who designed the altar-piece.

In 1892 the south porch, which had been destroyed, was rebuilt, and vestries were added at the west end; a tower, forming also a porch, was begun at the north-west corner, incorporating the remains of the Norman tower. The stained glass in the east window (1892) and west window (1893) is by Mr Kemp.

In the middle of the chancel are the remains of the brass commemorating John Holdbrook (d. 1436). Immediately to the south of this there is another brass of a man in doctor's academical costume, c. 1480. In the nave there is an early coffin-shaped slab with an inscription in Lombardic characters, but the name is illegible; the sinking for the brass plate is doubtless later. Near the entrance there is a monumental tablet which is noteworthy on account of the association of the name of Washington with the stars and stripes. The inscription is as follows:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of the Late Revd. Mr Godfrey Washington of the *County* of *York*. *Minister* of this Church and *Fellow* of St Peter's Colledge. Born July the 26th 1670, and Dyed the 28th day of Sepr 1729.

The arms are: Barry of four in chief three mullets. The crest: a demi-eagle issuing out of a coronet.

The Registers begin in 1557.

PLATE. Communion cups: (1, made from old plate), 1870; (2 with paten, made from old plate) 1892. Patens: (2) 1685; (3) 1714; (4, made from old plate), 1875. Flagon: (made from old plate) 1870.

BELL: (1) 1608.[1]

[1] Raven.

SAINT MICHAEL.

Nave, north and south aisles, chancel, vestry on north side of chancel, chapel on south side, north porch, south-west tower. Length, 95 feet; width, 51 feet. Seats for 380.

This church was connected with the second college founded at Cambridge in the same way that the church of S. Mary the Less was with the first. It served as the place of worship for the scholars of Michael House as the church of S. Peter ad Portam had served those of Peterhouse.

In 1323 Hervey de Stanton, Canon of York and Wells and Chancellor of the Exchequer, founded a college in the parish, and obtained the advowson and appropriation of the church. The house which he bought as a dwelling for his scholars was, however, situated at a distance from the church, being on the site now occupied by the south-west part of the great court of Trinity College. The licence granted by the Bishop of Ely for the appropriation of the church contains, among other reasons for giving his consent, the following express statement:

> because, as your permanent habitation is situated in the parish of the aforesaid church, you will be able to celebrate Mass in that church, and to perform your other religious duties therein at proper hours, as it is fit you should do, in greater Tranquility, from having, to all future time, the cure of souls entrusted to you.[1]

The original church, the age of which is not known, but which was certainly in existence in the middle of the thirteenth century, was rebuilt from the foundation by Hervey de Stanton. He arranged the plan so as to suit the purpose he had in view of employing it as a collegiate parish church. Dying at York in 1327, his remains were, in accordance with his own instructions, conveyed to Cambridge and buried in the church, in the middle of the chancel, among his scholars. He had charged his executors with the care of finishing the church and the

[1] Willis and Clark, III. 490. The scholars of Michael House were all to be in Priest's Orders.

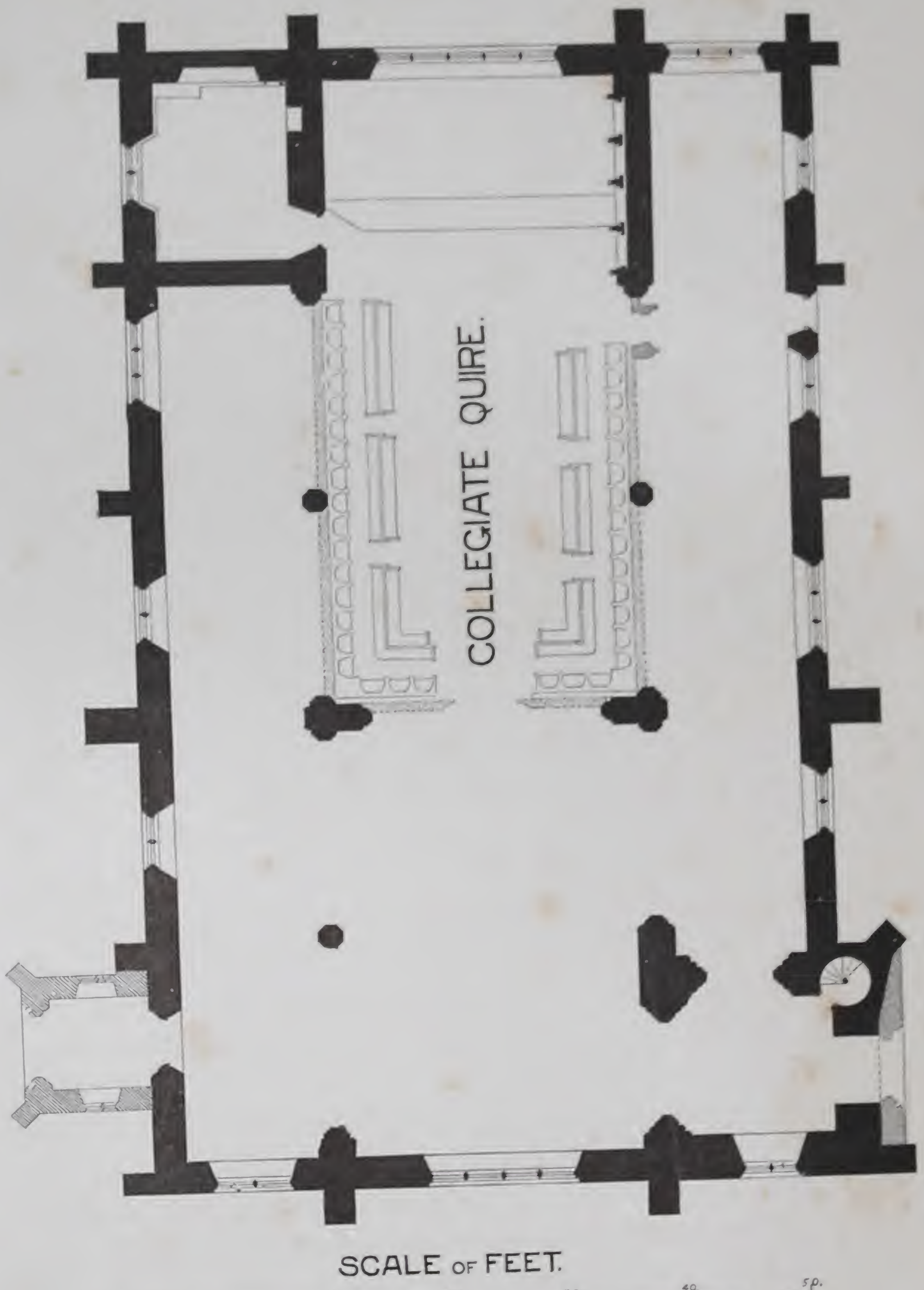


FIG. 19. PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF S. MICHAEL.

House which he had begun, and of completing the establishment of a perpetual charity for his soul. As the church has been very little altered since its rebuilding it presents in a very complete form Hervey de Stanton's intentions.

The chancel which the founder provided for his college of priests is the same width as the nave and 14 feet longer. The floors of the two are at the same level and were clearly intended to be so from the first. The chancel was probably enclosed on the north and south sides and towards the west by a stone screen. The small piece of stone wall immediately to the west of the sedilia containing a doorway leading from the chancel into the south aisle appears to be a fragment of this screen. It was doubtless the intention of the founder to place within the enclosure stalls for the members of the college, arranged as at present; the present stalls, however, are of the fifteenth century. The sedilia and piscina are an excellent piece of work with details very similar to those of the Lady Chapel at Ely, which was built at about the same time. The aisles are of the same length as the body of the church. The easternmost bay of the north aisle is cut off by a wall to form a vestry. The east part of the south aisle is formed into a chapel. It is not separated from the rest of the aisle, but was doubtless enclosed by a screen. In the north-east and south-east angles are two niches of excellent design and with details very similar to those of the sedilia. There is also a plain piscina in the south wall, and in the north wall there is a loop-hole giving upon the chancel and commanding a view of the High Altar. The tower stands over the west part of the south aisle and is open to both the aisle and nave. It was formerly surmounted by a small timber spire.

We must briefly notice the few changes that have been made in recent times. A fire which occurred in 1849 destroyed the roof and did other damage. This led to a thorough repair and restoration of the church under Sir George Gilbert Scott. A new roof copied from the old one was constructed, a gallery "of more than ordinary ugliness" in the north aisle was

removed, a porch was built on the north side of the church, and a doorway was formed in the south wall of the tower.

The stalls in the chancel are said to have been brought from the chapel of Trinity College when its present fittings were erected. We are also told that "there was till within the last few years an elegant oak screen, separating the nave and chancel."[1] The exact date of its removal is not known, but it can hardly have survived the fire of 1849.[2]

At the east end of the north aisle there is a large painting of King Charles I., presented to the church about 1660.

The Registers begin in 1538; the churchwardens' accounts in 1853.

PLATE. Communion cups (1, 2) 1839. Paten (date doubtful). Alms dishes (1) 1822; (2) 1840. Flagon, metal (modern).

BELLS: (1—3) 1683, (4) 1684.[3]

SAINT PETER.

Present building: nave, west tower and spire. Length, 35 feet; width, 15 feet. Seats for 60.

This church was formerly known as S. Peter-by-the-Castle or S. Peter-on-the-Hill to distinguish it from S. Peter-without-Trumpington-Gates, now S. Mary the Less. With the exception of the tower and spire, the present building is entirely modern. Some of the materials of the old church have been re-used in the present building, and the architectural character of these shew that they are of the twelfth century.

The church formerly consisted of a nave, chancel, south aisle and west tower and spire. The nave was separated from the chancel by a screen, and there was a staircase in the north wall leading up to the rood-loft. The aisle was destroyed before 1742, and the arcade either blocked up or removed.

[1] Cooper, *Memorials*, ed. 1866, III. 343.

[2] In the vestry there is a drawing of the interior of the church made before the fire.

[3] Raven.

Cole, who wrote a description of the church in that year, gives a rough sketch made from the south-east.[1] He shews a small door at the extreme east end of the south wall of the chancel, an east window of three lights, and two windows in the south wall of the chancel of two lights each; all these appear to be of Decorated or fourteenth century character, corresponding with the style of the tower. The south wall of the nave was of little interest, for it was quite modern and replaced the arcade between the nave and the destroyed aisle. It contained two large square windows without mullions; there were also two small windows at different levels, probably intended to light the pulpit, which stood against the screen and on the south side of the church. The pulpit was doubtless of the three-decker type and would require windows at different levels to light the various stages. A large buttress immediately to the east of these two small windows may mark the position of the east wall of the demolished south aisle mentioned above. There was a small porch on the south side of the nave; all the roofs were covered with tiles, and there was one bell in the tower.

The porch shewn by Cole concealed a rich late Norman doorway which must have been rebuilt when the aisle was destroyed. Opposite to it there is a small plain doorway of the same period, and near to this there is a window of the fifteenth century. These appear not to have been entirely rebuilt at the general rebuilding of the church, and it would thus appear that there has never been a north aisle.

The bowl of the font is interesting; it is probably of the same date as the south doorway. At each angle is a grotesque creature with a human body and two fish's tails, which it grasps with outstretched arms. It stands on an absurd made-up pedestal.

The church ceased to be used in 1749, and it fell into ruins between 1750 and 1760. In 1772 Cole says it was without roofs or window glass. In 1781 it was entirely rebuilt, with

[1] Cole, Add. MSS. 5803.

the exception of the tower and spire and perhaps a small part of the north wall, on a reduced scale, many of the old materials being re-used. Bricks, generally believed to be Roman, are used in both the old and the new walls.[1]

The parish has been for all practical purposes united with that of S. Giles for several centuries, but the two are, strictly speaking, distinct, and each elects its own officers.

The Registers begin in 1586.

BELL: (1) 1603.[2]

HOLY SEPULCHRE AND SAINT ANDREW.

Circular nave with ambulatory round it, chancel, north and south chancel aisles, vestry and bell turret on north side of north aisle. Length, 70 feet, width, 54 feet (across chancel aisles). Seats for 180.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre and S. Andrew is one of the four round churches in England.[3] To judge by the style of its architecture, which is the only evidence we have as to date, it was built between 1120 and 1140. In its original form the church consisted of the present nave with its ambulatory and, probably, a semicircular apse to the east (fig. 20, p. 165). The ambulatory was vaulted, and so also in all probability was the central area, while the apse would doubtless be covered by a half dome. The nave was divided into three stages of nearly equal height.

The thorough "restoration" which this church has undergone makes it impossible now to trace its history. It is said that during the progress of the works ample proof was obtained that the chancel and north aisle were of "beautiful and highly finished Early-English work."[4] This part of the church had been, however, completely remodelled in the 15th

[1] The keys of the church are kept by Mr Hinson, 29, Castle Street.

[2] Raven.

[3] The others are: S. Sepulchre's at Northampton, c. 1100–1127; Little Maplestead in Essex, c. 1300; the Temple Church in London, finished 1185. To these may be added the chapel in Ludlow Castle, c. 1120.

[4] *The Ecclesiologist*, ii. 58.

century. Depressed arches were made between the chancel and aisle and between the aisle and ambulatory. The arch between the chancel and ambulatory (fig. 20, *b*, *e*) was rebuilt and a small window was made on each side of it (*a*, *f*). The small doorway (*k*) was of this date; there was another door (*l*)

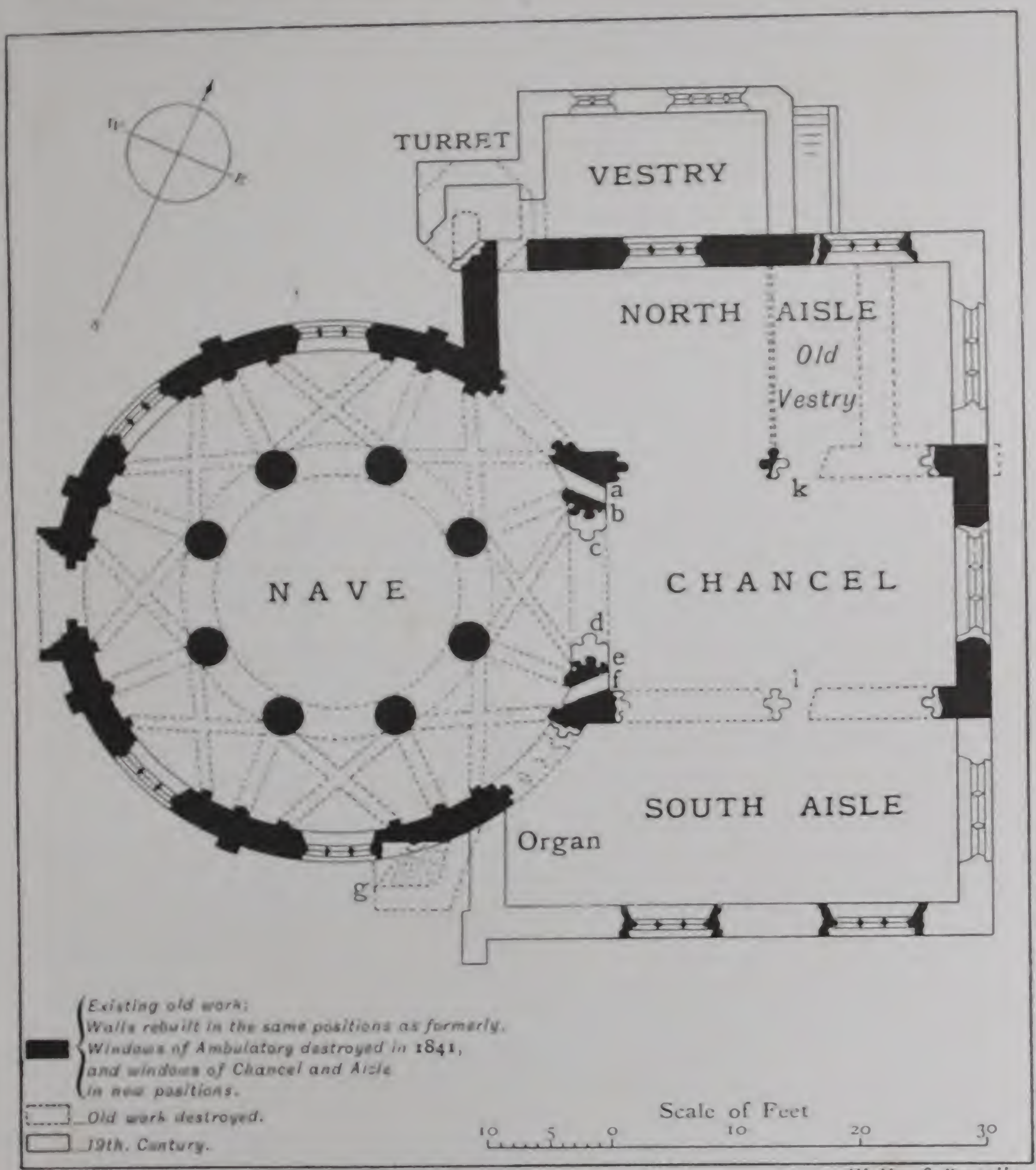
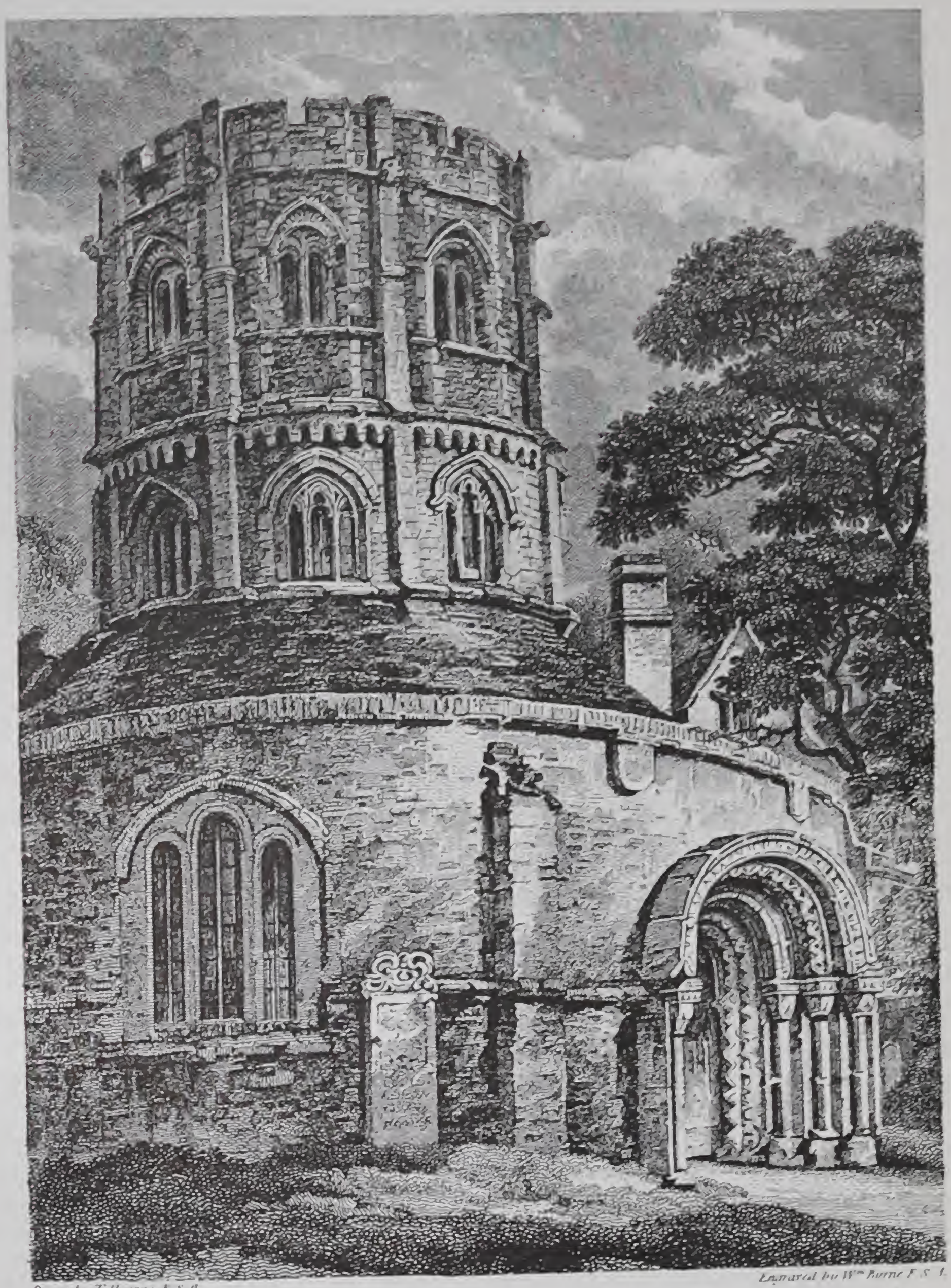


FIG. 20. PLAN OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

opposite to it. The roof of the north aisle is also of the 15th century. An important alteration was made to the circular nave at about the same time by carrying up the

walls to form a belfry. This additional stage was polygonal and had a slender buttress at each angle. The corbel-table under the original eaves was not destroyed and thus served to



Drawn by T. Blayne F.S.A. Engraved by Wm Byrne F.S.A.

FIG. 21. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE BEFORE RESTORATION.

mark the top of the Norman wall. Windows of three lights were inserted in the ambulatory and clerestory.

Such was the condition of the church when, in 1841, the Cambridge Camden Society undertook its "restoration." The polygonal upper storey of the circular nave, containing four bells, was destroyed; sham Norman windows, copied from one remaining old one, replaced those which had been inserted in the fifteenth century; and new stone vaults and high pitched roofs were constructed over the nave and ambulatory. The chancel, with the exception of one arch, and the wall above it were entirely rebuilt; the north aisle, with the exception of the entrance arch from the west, was rebuilt and extended eastwards to the same length as the chancel; a new south aisle of equal dimensions with the enlarged north aisle was added; and a small turret for two bells was built at the north-west corner of the north aisle; the lower stage of this turret was considered a sufficient substitute for the destroyed vestry.[1] A new chancel arch (*c*, *d*) of less width than the old one was built, and a pierced stone screen was formed above it. In addition to all this, those old parts which were not destroyed were "repaired and beautified," or "dressed and pointed," or "thoroughly restored." What these processes involved is clear from an inspection of the parts to which they were applied; in the west doorway, for instance, there is not one old stone left.

The Registers begin in 1571; the churchwardens' accounts in 1778.

PLATE. Communion cups and patens: (1) 1723, (2) 1734. Flagon, modern. Alms-dishes: (1) 1734, (2) modern.

BELLS: (1) 1663. Priest's bell, no inscription.[2]

[1] A new vestry was built in 1893. In the accompanying plan walls which were rebuilt in 1841 in the same positions as formerly are tinted black like the old work. The windows in the side walls of the aisles are modern, but they are probably copies of the old windows; they are very different from those in the east wall of the church, which are entirely modern.

[2] Raven.

THE HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY.

Nave, north and south aisle, north and south transepts (the latter with a gallery), chancel, north porch, vestries on north side of chancel and at south-west angle of church, west tower. Length, 95 feet; width, 52 feet across nave and aisles; 72 feet across transepts. Seats for 450.

It is recorded that in 1174 this church[1] was destroyed by a great fire which consumed a large part of the town. It may have been rebuilt at once, but no work of that period remains. The earliest building of which we have any definite knowledge dates from rather more than a century later. The tower, which stands within the church, is supported on piers of late thirteenth century date, and the chancel, which existed till 1834,[2] was of about the same period; possibly the whole church was rebuilt at that time. The building though somewhat diminutive in size was evidently of great beauty. The very sharply pointed arches under the tower are of excellent proportion, the chancel was vaulted in stone and had good Decorated tracery in the windows.[3] (See plates.)

Late in the fourteenth century the nave and aisles were rebuilt on a larger scale; the south side was taken in hand first and then the north. The new nave was probably a good deal wider than the old one as it is quite out of proportion to the tower and to the destroyed chancel. Both the arcades, and the wall of the north aisle, also built at this period, still remain, and one of the crosses made at the re-consecration of the church is still to be seen on the aisle wall between the windows. About the middle of the following century the two large transepts,[4] which now form the most striking feature of the church, were added; the porch and the clerestory of the nave were probably built at the same time. The south

[1] *C. A. S.* IV. 313.

[2] It was then pulled down and the present large chancel built of brick. This was faced with stone c. 1885.

[3] The whole of the tower and the spire are probably of this date but they have been mutilated past recognition during the present century.

[4] The arches between the transepts and nave were rebuilt in 1851.

transept was originally a very rich piece of work and tho-
roughly characteristic of the period, lofty, with large windows
and decorated in various parts with cresting of leaves very
delicately carved.[1] It appears to have contained the altar
of S. Erasmus, which is known to have existed in this church.
The other altars of which we have record were dedicated in
honour of the Virgin and S. George. These no doubt stood
in one of the transepts. Two wardens of each of the lights
which hung in front of these altars were elected annually
along with the churchwardens, the guardians of our Lady's
light being women. Guardians were also elected for the
Crucifix light before the great Rood under the chancel arch,
and for the Sepulchre light, the Sepulchre being no doubt on
the north side of the chancel. A screen, painted and gilt,
separating the nave and chancel existed in the last century.

The north transept is plainer and somewhat later in date
than the south transept. Its north wall contains a niche in
which there formerly stood the figure of a bishop, carved in
clunch and richly coloured.[2] This transept and the roofs
throughout the church appear to date from the close of the
fifteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the south
aisle was widened.[3]

We have already said that the nave rebuilt in the latter
half of the fourteenth century is probably wider than the
earlier nave. The abutment which the early arcades afforded
to the tower was therefore lost when the nave was rebuilt. It
was probably due to this cause that the tower subsequently
shewed signs of failure. At the beginning of the sixteenth
century two large buttresses were built against the north-east
and south-east piers to give the necessary support. The outer
orders on the east face of the east arch were added at the same

[1] This carving and the Consecration Cross are very much obscured by white-wash.

[2] Discovered on the removal of the Gallery in 1878, and now preserved in the Museum of Archæology and of Ethnology. A good coloured illustration of the figure is given in *Proc. C. A. S.* IV.

[3] In 1520 Hugh Chapman, Alderman, left £10 by will towards building this aisle.

time. Though these buttresses seriously injure the beauty of this part of the church, they have been effectual in preserving it from ruin.

The establishment of Lectureships in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to supply the lack of competent parish priests, marks an important epoch in the history of the church and of the parish. The Trinity Lectureship established by public subscription towards the close of the sixteenth century became famous, and appears to have been considered as belonging to, and to have been supported by the whole town. It consequently became necessary to erect galleries for the increased congregation, and a Faculty for the erection of the first of these was obtained in 1615–16. It was built on the north side of the nave and extended from the west end about 33 feet eastwards. Other galleries, subsequently erected in the transepts, made a further increase in the accommodation; such an increase became very necessary on the appointment to the living in 1782 of Charles Simeon.

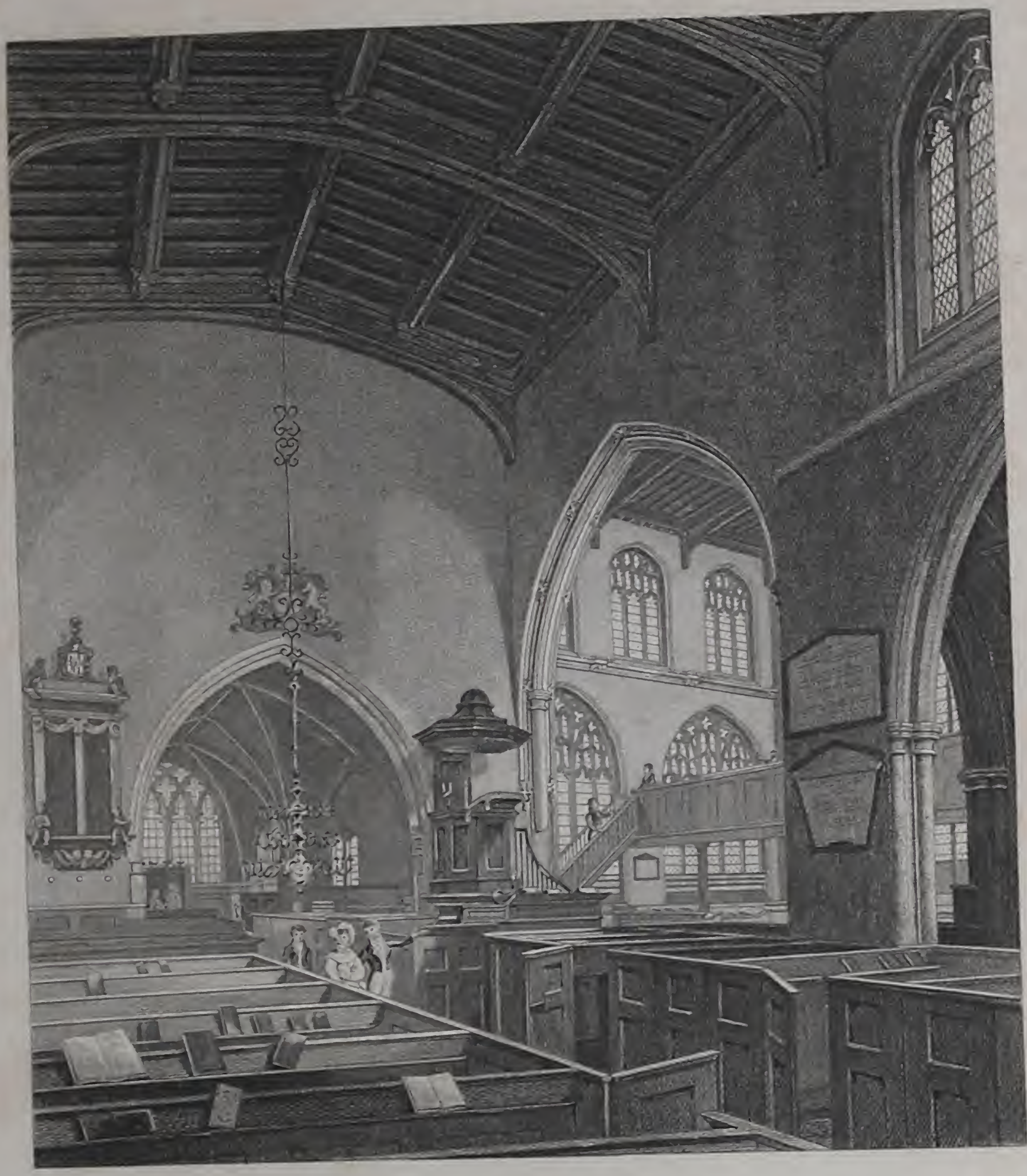
The Registers begin in 1564. The churchwardens' accounts from 21 Hen. VII. till the present day have been preserved. There is a deed of grant of shops and land to the parish dated 4 Hen. IV.

PLATE. Communion cups and patens: (1) 1569, (2) 1622. Communion cups: (3, 4) 1839 (copies of nos. 1 and 2). Flagon, 1874. Alms-dish 1631.

BELLS: (1—5) 1705. Priest's bell.

S. LUKE.

This church stands in the Victoria Road, in the parish of Chesterton. It was built in two sections, the first part was consecrated 19th October, 1874, and the second part was dedicated 3rd February, 1885. The total cost was about £11,000. The building is of white brick and stone, it measures 115 feet by 60 feet, and will accommodate 700 persons. The architect was the late Mr William Smith.



in the Revd C. Simeon's time.

1630.

S. Mark.

This church serves a part of the parish of S. Giles and the district of Newnham Croft in the parish of Grantchester. The church is situated in the latter parish. It is a temporary wooden building designed by Mr R. R. Rowe and opened on 10th November, 1871. The total cost was about £375. The site, containing about two acres, was purchased from Corpus Christi College in 1876 at a cost of £600, of which Mr Vansittart gave £300 and Corpus Christi College £100; the law expenses amounted to £39. A Parish-room was built on the same piece of land in 1885 and a parsonage house adjoining it in 1891, the total cost being about £2000. A fund is now being raised for a permanent church.

NONCONFORMING COMMUNITIES.

The history of Cambridge Nonconformity begins in 1457, when there existed at Chesterton a congregation which assembled secretly for divine worship. It taught boldly that the Pope was Antichrist, and that all men should be free from his and from all human authority in matters of religion.[1] These reformers were accused of heresy, and six of them were condemned by the Bishop of Ely to do penance at Ely, at Cambridge, and at Great Swaffham. It was two hundred years after this that the Society of Friends, the earliest of the congregations which exist at the present time, established themselves in Cambridge.

The Society of Friends.

The earliest record we have of the Quakers in Cambridge is in 1653, when two Friends, Elizabeth Williams and Mary Fisher, visited the town. They were publicly whipped by

1 "The Early History of Emmanuel Church," by C. Kenny, LL.D. (*Past and Present*, 1691–1895.)

order of the Mayor and expelled. Others of the sect continued to come though they always met with a hostile reception. In 1654 there were no less than sixty-seven Quakers confined in Cambridge gaol, and fifty-one in Ely. The meetings appear to have been held in the house of William Brazier, a shoemaker, in Jesus Lane. All Brazier's goods were seized for allowing these meetings, even his working tools, wearing apparel and bedding. George Fox, the founder of the Society, passed through the town in 1655 and was attacked by a crowd of students. "I kept on my Horse's Back," says he, "and rid through them in the Lord's Power," but his companion was unhorsed. The Mayor, who was friendly to them, fetched them from the inn after dark and brought them to his own house, and next morning they proceeded on their way without observation.[1] In 1659 George Whitehead held meetings at "our own Meeting House which is over against Sidney College," probably the house of William Brazier. Hither came the University Librarian to argue with Whitehead and prove that he was a heretic and a Papist. "He that refuses to take the Oath of Abjuration," says he, "is a Papist. But you refuse to take the Oath of Abjuration. *Ergo*, you are Papists." Whitehead had not much difficulty in demolishing his logic.

In 1660 a letter was presented to the king signed by twenty-nine Friends describing an attack made upon them. Scholars and townsmen had assaulted both men and women, and when "they had driven us from the house, and cleared the streets of us, they returned and quite battered down the walls and bays on each side of the Meeting House and laid it open to the streets."[2]

"In 1700, Ann Docra left by will the estate in the Meeting House yard in Jesus Lane and certain lands at Fulbourne, to be held under trustees for 1,000 years for the

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 464.

[2] *Friends' Quarterly Examiner*, 7th month, 1888. *History of Cambridge Meeting-House.* By J. H. Fox, Leominster, 1895.

benefit of Friends. An account-book exists shewing the appropriation of their rentals in various ways, amongst which are expenses for travelling Friends and the entertainment of their horses."[1]

In 1777 the Meeting House was rebuilt at a cost of £300. The cause seems to have languished at about this time and meetings were held only during the time of Stourbridge Fair. These were afterwards dropped, and in 1855 the house was let to the corporation as a Free Public Library, though meetings were still occasionally held. In 1862 the Library was removed to the Guildhall. A revival took place in 1884 and since then meetings have continued to be held. In 1894 the building was condemned as unsafe and was then rebuilt in red brick.

The Congregationalists.

In 1662, in consequence of the passing of the Act of Uniformity, thirty-three members of the University were ejected, including John Ray the naturalist and Francis Holcroft "the Apostle of Cambridgeshire," a Fellow of Clare Hall and Vicar of Bassingbourne. Holcroft continued to preach and was imprisoned in Cambridge castle, where he continued for nine years. By the connivance of his gaoler, however, he frequently went out on parole, from Saturday night till Monday morning, and together with his colleague Joseph Oddy, continued to preach. The two lie buried together in a garden at Oakington which Holcroft had purchased as a Nonconformist cemetery.[2]

On the issue of the Declaration of Indulgence in April 1687 the Presbyterians bought a piece of ground on Hog Hill, now Downing Place, and erected thereon a Meeting House, and in 1691 appointed their first settled pastor, the Rev. Joseph Hussey. The new pastor found seventy-six persons in full church membership, of whom fifty-two were women.

[1] J. H. Fox. [2] Oddy died on 3 May, 1687, and Holcroft on 6 January, 1692–3.

The early years of Hussey's ministry saw some very remarkable changes in the Presbyterian body over which he presided. He persuaded the majority to adopt Congregationalism. In 1696, "the minority who disliked the change withdrew, and joined the Congregational Church in Green Street; which they succeeded in inducing to make a converse change in its practices and to become Presbyterian."[1] It must be remembered, however, that these changes then involved much less than they would in our day.

In 1721, the year after Hussey's departure for London, another secession took place and the Baptist cause was established.

In 1807 a manse was built, and in 1884 a daughter church was founded in Victoria Road. The Emmanuel Church and schools in Trumpington Street at the corner of Little S. Mary's Lane were finished in 1874.[2] The church will accommodate 685 persons. The plate consists of a cup of 1699 presented to the church in 1756, two other cups and a flagon given in 1816, and a silver baptismal basin given in 1829.

The Baptists.

The body which seceded from the Congregationalists in 1721 first held their services in a barn standing in a place called 'The Stone Yard,' next to the Spinning House founded by Hobson in S. Andrew's Street; this site they have continued to hold till the present time. Soon after its establishment doctrinal disputes arose among the congregation and the cause languished for a time. In 1760 a revival took place, the cause was re-organized and Robert Robinson was invited to the pastorate. Robinson, who afterwards became so distinguished, was then a young man of 25. He died in 1790, and was succeeded by Robert Hall, who held the charge till 1806. In 1837 the old chapel, built in 1764, was pulled down and the present building,

[1] Kenny.

[2] At a cost of £13,000.

accommodating 800 persons, was erected. After the death of William Robinson in 1874 there was an interval of five years during which there was no minister. A school was built behind the chapel in 1890. The present membership is about 450, the congregation between 700 and 800, and the Sunday-school attendance about 500. The East Road Chapel, originally a branch of this, has recently been separated and formed into a separate cause.

The Wesleyan Methodists.

An attempt to introduce Methodism into Cambridge was made in 1800, but about five years after the services were discontinued. In 1810 a second effort was made. A room capable of holding about forty persons was hired. The place was in the *Brazen George* yard, and was called the 'Black Ditch.' The *Brazen George* was an inn in S. Andrew's Street where the Post Office afterwards stood, and the present Alexandra Street was formerly the inn yard. The town ditch made by King John ran through the yard and the room hired by the Methodists presumably stood near or over the ditch. In 1815 a chapel was built in Blucher Row, Barnwell. This was chiefly due to the energy of one William Beacock, who had come from Yorkshire to work as a plasterer at one of the colleges. Beacock built the chapel with his own hands, the members of the society providing him with board and lodging and helping him by wheeling materials on to the ground in the evenings after working hours. On the completion of the chapel Beacock went to the West Indies as a Missionary, and died there eighteen months later. The Society then numbered eighty persons and Cambridge was made a Circuit-town.

In 1830 a chapel in a back yard in Green Street which had formerly belonged to the Presbyterians was obtained. The congregation gradually increased to three hundred members. In 1846 a freehold site in Hobson Street was

bought, and a chapel accommodating a thousand persons was built at a cost of £3,300, and was opened on Good Friday 1849.[1] The Green Street Chapel was for a short time let to the Calvinists. The old chapel in Barnwell continued in use for several years after the Hobson Street Chapel was built; in 1856 it was sold to the Primitive Methodists and has since been converted into a factory.

The Primitive Methodists.

This body began their labours in Cambridge in 1820 when a Mr Joseph Reynolds came from Nottingham and began to hold open air meetings at Castle End. Two years later a chapel was built in S. Peter's Street at a cost of £1,500. At the present time there are four chapels, the combined congregations amounting to about 560, of whom about 260 are members of the Society. There are about 400 children in the Sunday-schools.

The Primitive Methodist body, it should be remembered, is not a secession from the Wesleyan Methodists, though often spoken of as such. It was recruited from people who had previously belonged to no religious community.

The Presbyterians.

The persecutions under Elizabeth and the Stuarts effectually trampled out for the time all Presbyterianism in Cambridge.[2] We have already seen that in 1687 a community established themselves on Hog Hill, that by the persuasion of their pastor they became Congregationalists, and that the Green Street Congregationalists joined the Presbyterians.

In 1881, in response to a petition sent to the Presbytery of London and signed by Professor Clerk Maxwell and several others, a mission station was opened here, and services were

[1] *The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*, May 1862 (5th series, Vol. VIII. 407).

[2] Heywood and Wright, I. 123.

regularly held in the Guildhall. In 1891 a church was built on a site at the corner of Downing Street and Downing Place which had been obtained at a cost of over £2000. A stone building was erected from the designs of Mr Mac Vicar Anderson, architect, at a cost of £3700; this sum was raised by subscription, £1500 being raised in Cambridge and the rest chiefly in Scotland.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The old form of religion has always been retained at Sawston Hall, the seat of the Huddlestons, about seven miles distant from Cambridge, but in the town there was no place of worship till near the middle of the present century. Between 1830 and 1840 a few Irish families, brought over probably for harvesting, settled in Barnwell, and in 1841 the Rev. B. Shanley was sent to minister to them. Under great difficulties he obtained a site and built the Church of S. Andrew. This was the first building designed by A. W. Pugin after he joined the Roman Church. Some years later a school was opened and a site for a new church was obtained, principally by gift of the Duke of Norfolk, at the corner of Lensfield Road and Hills Road.

In 1887 a large and handsome new stone church was begun, chiefly through the liberality of Yolande Marie Louise Lyne-Stephens. The building was designed by Messrs Dunn, Hansom and Dunn, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was carried out by Messrs Rattee and Kett, of Cambridge. The church is rich in sculpture and stained glass; the statues at the tower and west entrances and in the interior are by Mr Boulton, of Cheltenham; the glass is the work of Messrs Lavers, Westlake and Co. and of Messrs Hardman and Co. The organ is by Messrs Abbott and Smith, of Leeds.

The church was consecrated on the 8th of October, 1890, and dedicated to Our Lady and the English Martyrs.[1] The

[1] An account of the church is given in *The Church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs, Cambridge* (Cambridge: Palmer).

building is cruciform in plan, with a polygonal apse and a central lantern. At the north-west angle there is a tower which forms a porch and is surmounted by a spire, the total height being 216 feet. The principal external dimensions are as follows: length, 165 feet; width across aisles, 57 feet; width across transepts 83, feet.

A Rectory House of red brick, adjoining the church, was built at the same time.

A clock by Mr Potts, of Leeds, and a ring of eight bells by Messrs Taylor, of Loughborough, were added in 1896. Both are the gift of Mrs Lyne-Stephens. The tenor bell, D flat, weighs 31 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs.; there is a ninth bell for tune playing.

The building of the church and house cost about £50,000, but with the furniture, decorations, &c. the total probably amounted to between £60,000 and £70,000.

CEMETERIES.

We may here briefly notice the cemeteries. In 1842 the Cambridge General Cemetery Company was formed and a burying-ground on the Histon Road in the parish of Chesterton was opened in the following year; this ground has not been consecrated. A cemetery containing about 10 acres near the Mill Road for the use of "the twelve parishes on the southern side of the river Cam," was consecrated by the Bishop of Ely on 7th November, 1848. The ground had been purchased by a subscription begun in 1844 and amounting in 1848 to £4948. A part of this sum was reserved for providing additional burial ground for the parishes of S. Peter and S. Giles. A cemetery for these two parishes on the Huntingdon Road, containing about one and a half acres, was opened in 1869.

CHAPTER VIII

THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES

Barnwell Priory. Priory of S. Radegund. Hospital of S. John the Evangelist. Hospital for Lepers at Stourbridge. List of Religious Houses, Hospitals, Chapels and Almshouses.

ALTHOUGH none of the Religious Houses was of great size or of wide fame, the number was considerable and a variety of orders were represented.

The largest and richest house was the Priory of Augustinian Canons at Barnwell founded in 1092. The Benedictine nunnery of S. Radegund, now Jesus College, was founded about 1133. The Hospital of S. John, now S. John's College, served by Augustinian Canons, was established two years later. Then there is an interval of nearly a hundred years. In the thirteenth century came the Gilbertine canons and the Friars,—the Franciscans, the Carmelites, the Friars of Bethlehem, the Friars of the Sack, the Dominicans, the Austin Friars,—all between the years 1224 and 1290. Besides these there was the monastic college founded for students from several Benedictine Houses, known as Buckingham College.[1] This was not founded till near the middle of the fifteenth century. Although this was the only House directly connected with the University, it is probable that it was the presence of the University that drew so large a number of different orders to the town.

[1] See Magdalene College, Chapter XVI.

BARNWELL PRIORY.

This was the first religious house in Cambridge of which there is any record, and it was also the most important. The story of its foundation is this. Earl Picot, the first Norman sheriff of Cambridgeshire, of whose hard treatment the people complained to the commissioners of the Domesday Survey, had married a noble and pious woman named Hugoline. Hugoline being taken very ill at Cambridge and on the point to die, vowed a vow that if she recovered she would build a church in honour of S. Giles. Being shortly after restored to health she and her husband, in 1092, built near their castle at Cambridge a church in honour of S. Giles with convenient apartments, and placed therein six canons regular of the order of S. Augustine. Very soon after both Picot and Hugoline died; their son was charged with treason and was obliged to fly; the estates were confiscated, and the canons were reduced to great want and misery.

The estates of Picot were granted to Pain Peverel, a valiant young soldier, and standard-bearer to Robert Curthose in the Holy Land. Pain Peverel came to the rescue of the house and resolved to increase the number of the canons to the number of the years of his own age, namely thirty. He determined also to move the house to a more convenient situation, and accordingly, in 1112, it was transferred to an excellent site in Barnwell lying between the high road and the river, where a hermit, lately dead, had built a little wooden oratory in honour of S. Andrew. Here also there were excellent springs of water which the canons had lacked in the old house by the castle. In this pleasant place was the house rebuilt on a very large scale, and, by the liberality of Peverel and his son William, richly endowed, the number of brethren sometimes amounting to thirty.[1] The portion for Pain Peverel, both out of the cellar and kitchen, writes the

[1] Baker, *Hist. Coll. S. John*, 1. 48.

chronicler nearly two centuries later, is daily set before the president at dinner in the frater, and will be set there for ever.

The early history of the Priory and the approximate dates at which the different parts were built are given in the Barnwell Cartulary, and a list of the principal buildings with an inventory of the furniture which they contained was made by the king's commissioners in 1538. As, however, with one slight exception, the buildings have been entirely destroyed, and as the whole site has been excavated for gravel so that not even any foundations remain, it is impossible to speak with certainty of their arrangement. It has however been conjectured on good grounds that the conventual buildings lay on the north side of the church. We are told, in the first place, that the latter building if finished would have reached to the high road which lay to the south of the Priory; and secondly, when the church was destroyed by fire in 1287, the wind carried some of the sparks in such a direction as to set on fire "the houses of our neighbours," which stood upon the high road; if the conventual buildings had been on the south side of the church they also would have been set on fire. The church had a central tower and spire. There were doubtless transepts, and certainly there was one aisle, and probably two. The quire most likely extended under the tower.

The Priory suffered severely during the Barons' War. The Barons' party plundered the country round and burned the Prior's barn at Bourne.

> They came every day to the priory of Barnwell and would eat and drink, and made sad destruction, and did just what they pleased. It happened one day, that a certain fellow of a prodigious stature, called Philip le Champion, came and pulled the prior out of bed as soon as it was light, and told him 'that he must have all his corn and malt and all his provision for the use of his master; therefore,' says he, 'give me the keys.'[1]
>
> But Philip presently fell to quarrelling with his companions, and so the house escaped for that time.

[1] *Hist. and Antiq. of Barnwell Priory*, 26.

The Priory suffered from both parties, for when the war was over William de S. Omar, the king's justiciary, came to hold an inquiry and took up his residence in the houses of the Priory for a whole year, with a great family, and also his wife, who would sometimes have twenty-two women. At his departure he fined the Prior 40*s*. for some misdemeanour,—unjustly, as it turned out.

The fire referred to above is so graphically described in the Barnwell Cartulary that we will give a translation of the passage.

> In the year of the Incarnation of our Lord 1287, on the day of S. Blaise, Bishop [3 February], after sunset, whilst the canons were singing compline, a violent storm arose, and a terrible bolt struck the upper part of the cross which stood on the summit of the tower. Instantly flames burst forth from it so fiercely that sparks as big as golden apples fell into the middle of the quire, to the great dismay of the canons. After compline, however, the canons came outside and saw sparks flying from the upper part of the cross. Thereupon several canons and laymen ascended to the top of the tower on the inside, and found nothing wrong there, because the fire was above the cross on the outside. So they came down, and said that there was no cause for alarm. The fire, however, kept continually making its way downwards, consuming the cross as far as the neck, in which it burnt for a long while without shewing on the outside, so that the brethren took heart a little, and thought the fire had gone out. But when the neck had been burnt, the iron which carried the vane fell down together with the cross, and then there flew out with terrible violence fiery sparks like arrows and melted lead like flakes of snow, and burnt the houses of our neighbours, first the more distant, afterwards those nearer to us. The wind meanwhile was so violent and so cold that no one could help either himself or others. The fire too kept on raging, and burnt all that night and through the next day till sunset. From the tower the fire fell upon the quire, and consumed it. God knows what losses we then sustained in respect of stonework broken, of the clock, of lead, of windows, of bells cracked, of damage done to our neighbours, and of expenses incurred in repairing everything.[1]

[1] *Barn. Cart.* Book IV. fol. 84*b*. Translation given in *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* VII. 229.

Through the energy of the sacrist the church was quickly repaired. It was reconciled by the Bishop of Ely on the 6th of March, 1288, and was finished about a year after.

When the famous parliament of Cambridge met in 1388 the king stayed at Barnwell and it is said that the sittings were held at the Priory also.[1] This was the parliament that ordered the Gilds to give an account of themselves, and passed the Statute of Cambridge for the cleansing of towns.

All that now remains of the Priory is a small church or chapel standing near the road, and a fragment of some other building. The church has been described above.[2] The other building is also of the thirteenth century; it is vaulted and formed a comfortable living room or office. It is now the property of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Thus the material remains of the Priory are meagre. On the other hand, however, an interesting insight into the domestic economy of the house is afforded by a *Consuetudinarium*, or Book of Observances, written in 1296. This forms the Eighth Book of a manuscript volume known as the Barnwell Cartulary.[3] We may give a few passages as instances of the minute directions which it contains.

Brethren ought to rise for Matins at midnight. Hence the Sub-Sacrist, whose duty it is to regulate the clock, ought before then to ring the little bell in the Dorter to awaken the convent. When the brethren have been aroused by the sound they ought to fortify themselves with the sign of the cross and to rise and say their private prayers while they noiselessly get themselves ready....Next when the lantern has been lighted which one of the younger brethren ought to carry in front of them, and a gentle sound has been given, they should put on their shoes and their girdles, march into church in procession and devoutly and reverendly begin the triple prayer, six at a time.

* * * * * *

1 *Hist. and Antiq. of Barnwell Priory*, 56.

2 Chapter VII., S. Andrew-the-Less.

3 Brit. Mus. MSS. Harl. 3601. The Eighth Book has recently been printed with a translation and an Introduction by J. W. Clark, M.A. It is from this edition that we quote the following passages.

It is the duty of the Fraterer to lay the table-cloths at proper times, whether for dinner or for supper; to set clean salt on each table in clean salt-cellars, and, if it should have got damp, to serve it out for use in the kitchen, dry and wipe out with a cloth the damp salt-cellars, and to set on clean salt; ...to provide mats and rushes to strew the Frater and the alleys of the Cloister at the Frater door, and frequently to renew them; in summer to throw flowers, mint and fennel into the air to make a sweet odour....He ought also to be careful that the kitchen hatch be always clean at the hour of dinner and supper, in order that dishes dirty on the underside may not be set before the brethren, and stain the table-cloths.

* * * * * *

The servitors are to serve the food quickly and actively, not running or jumping in an unbecoming fashion....They are not to lock their hands while waiting at table.

* * * * * *

At the end of dinner the brethren ought to heap together the remnants at the edge of the table, and the President to give the signal for collecting the spoons. When this has been done, the servitors ought to collect the remnants in baskets, beginning with the President.

* * * * * *

The Almoner ought to be kind, compassionate, and God-fearing....Those who in former days have been rich, and have come to poverty, and are perhaps ashamed to sit down among the rest, he will assemble separately, that he may distribute his bounty to them with greater privacy. He ought to submit with calmness to the loud-voiced importunity of the poor....Moreover the Almoner ought to have trustworthy servants who will in no wise cheat him in the collection and distribution of remnants—namely by covertly sending them to their laundresses, their shoemakers, and their friends, without his leave or order.

THE PRIORY OF S. RADEGUND.

The only religious house in Cambridge of which more than a mere fragment remains is the Benedictine nunnery of S. Radegund, or, as it was at first called, S. Mary, and now familiar as Jesus College. The earliest mention that we have of this foundation is about the year 1135, when it was

endowed by William le Moyne, goldsmith,[1] with a part of his land at Shelford, for the souls of King Henry and of all the faithful in God, and for the maintenance of one nun for ever. From this it would appear that the convent was at that time already in existence. The site adjoins, and perhaps originally formed part of the common called Greencroft lying between the river and the road from Cambridge to Bury St Edmunds. On the west side lay the town, from which the Priory was afterwards separated by the ditch which surrounded the former. Between the ditch and the Priory ran a lane now called Park Street, but formerly known as Garlic Fair Lane from the fair granted to nuns by King Stephen and held in the churchyard.

We may assume that the buildings were begun soon after the nuns had come into possession of the site. The style of the earliest of those that remain quite falls in with this presumption. The buildings, like all others in the middle ages, were constantly damaged by fire and by storms of wind; nevertheless almost all the work which now remains belongs to the first half of the thirteenth century, and it is therefore probable that a great deal of building was then done, and that that was the period of the convent's greatest prosperity.

All records of later times which have come down to us shew the nuns in poverty and distress. They were unable to pay for all the masses for which property had been made over to them, or to keep their buildings in a state of repair. In the year 1373, during a vacancy in the bishopric of Ely, William Whittlesey, archbishop of Canterbury, made a visitation of the religious houses in Cambridgeshire, the records of which are still preserved at Lambeth. The account of the inquiry at S. Radegund's shews that the sisters were not living in perfect peace and harmony, and that the roofs did not keep out the rain.

[1] The remainder of the land was held by a descendant of William le Moyne in the reign of Edward I. by the serjeantry of repairing the king's crown whenever it should require it, at the wages of two shillings a day.

In 1487 Bishop Alcock made a visitation of the nunnery. The Prioress having died, the nuns made the usual petition for leave to elect a successor. But instead of granting their request, the Bishop introduced a stranger, one Joan Fulborn, a nun of the same order but from another house, and made her Prioress, assigning as his reason, that for certain just, notorious, and manifest causes, the nuns were unfit and disqualified to elect a Prioress.[1]

Nine years later the Bishop again visited the Priory,[2] only to find that his efforts at reform had failed. There were but two women, one of whom, he says, was a stranger and the other a disreputable character. The buildings also were in a state of ruin and the church services were not maintained. The Bishop accordingly in 1496 petitioned the king for leave to suppress the house and to found in its place a college. As to the accuracy of his description of the house opinions differ; but it is a description which, after allowing for exaggeration, will yet admit of a case being made for the suppression, and it is further supported by accounts from other sources.

We must now give some account of the conventual buildings. The arrangement of these will be more clearly understood if we first state briefly the changes made by Bishop Alcock (fig. 22 opposite, and fig. 23). The present chapel and ante-chapel formed the choir transepts and eastern part of the nave of the conventual church. The western part of the nave was converted into chambers by Bishop Alcock and now forms part of the Master's Lodge. The aisles of the choir and nave were destroyed, and the arches between them and the body of the church were blocked up. The cloister is on the site of the old cloister, and the college hall is on the site of the nuns' refectory. The other buildings round the cloister, the gateway, and the buildings next to it, are also successors of conventual buildings. The top storey of most of them was added by Alcock.

[1] Gray, *Chanticlere*, Nos. 25, 27.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*.

The cloister and its surrounding buildings were placed on the north side of the church. This was probably done in order

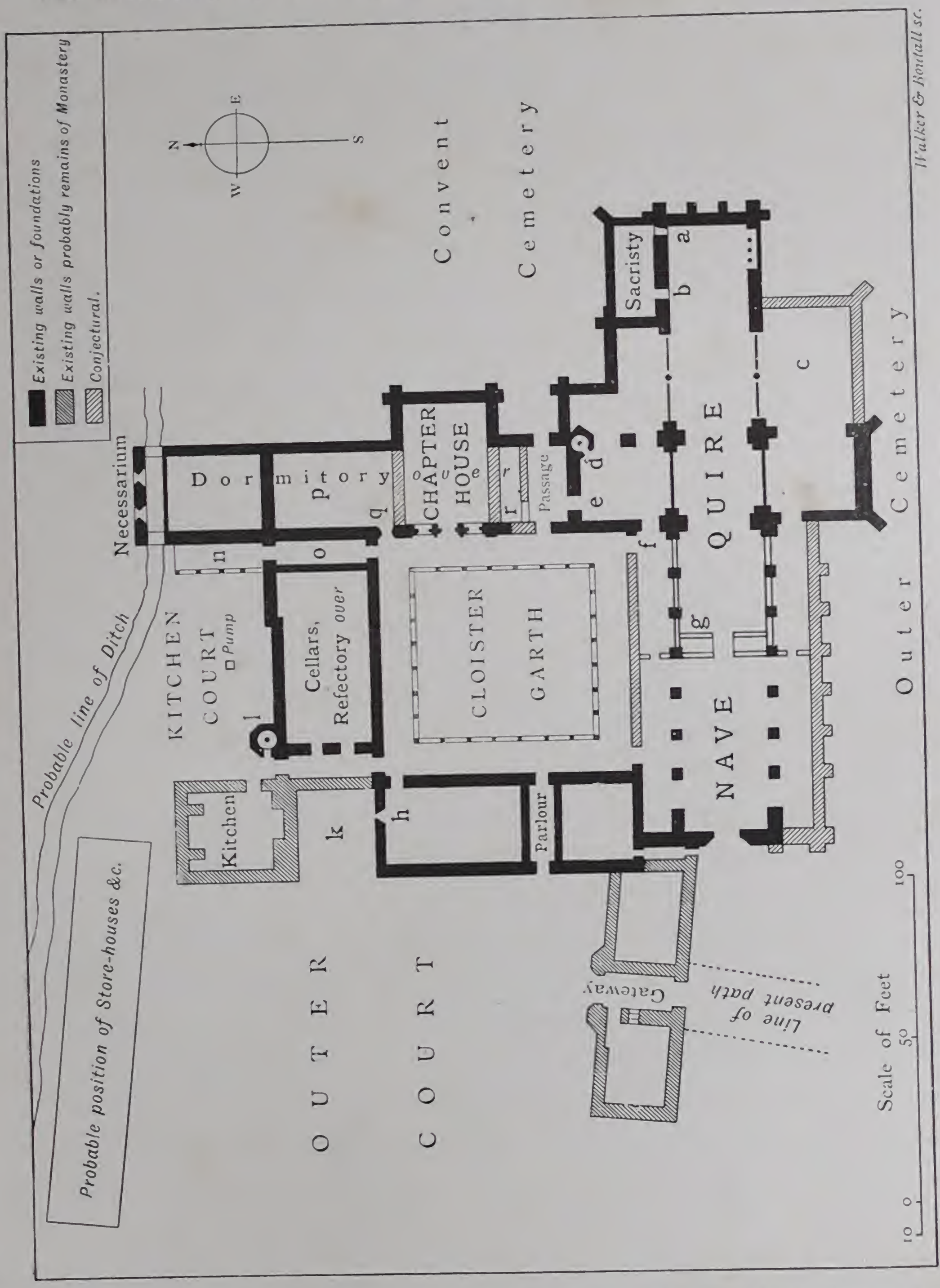


FIG. 22. PLAN OF THE PRIORY OF S. RADEGUND.

that the church might be more conveniently reached from the high road by the public, while the other buildings would at

the same time be more secluded. Thus the west door of the church would be approached by a roadway on the line of the present high-walled path, which would also lead directly to the gateway of the curia or outer court of the monastery (fig. 22, p. 187). This gateway probably stood on the site of the present college gate, or the latter is possibly the old building with a brick facing of the sixteenth century.[1] The gatehouse was no doubt flanked by buildings as at present. These were probably devoted to the distribution of alms and to the entertainment of guests. Passing through the gateway we enter the outer court. On the right hand is a long range of building running north and south, through which a passage led into the cloister court. The passage probably served also as the outer parlour or place where the sisters could see their friends. Round the cloister, which occupied the same position as the present one, the principal buildings of the monastery were grouped.

The present cloister is rather larger than that of the convent owing to the destruction of the north aisle of the church on its conversion into a college chapel; the floor also is 2 ft. higher than formerly. Probably the cloister itself was originally a lean-to roof covered with shingles, thatch, or tiles, and carried by wooden posts or twin columns of stone standing on a low wall.[2] Round the cloister ran a stone seat for the use of the nuns while reading.

On the south side of the cloister stood the church, which will be more fully described presently. Turning northwards into the east walk and passing the transept, we come to a long range containing several important buildings. Against the end of the transept there was a narrow building about 12 feet high, forming, probably, a passage from the cloister to the cemetery. This passage was also entered from the transept

[1] The convent accounts contain references to the gateway and to a chamber over it.

[2] Loggan's view of the college in 1688 shews the cloister walks enclosed by solid walls pierced with square headed windows evidently of Alcock's time.

by a doorway (*e*) which is still visible though blocked up. The space (*r*) next to this passage probably contained the stairs up to the dormitory. A little further on was

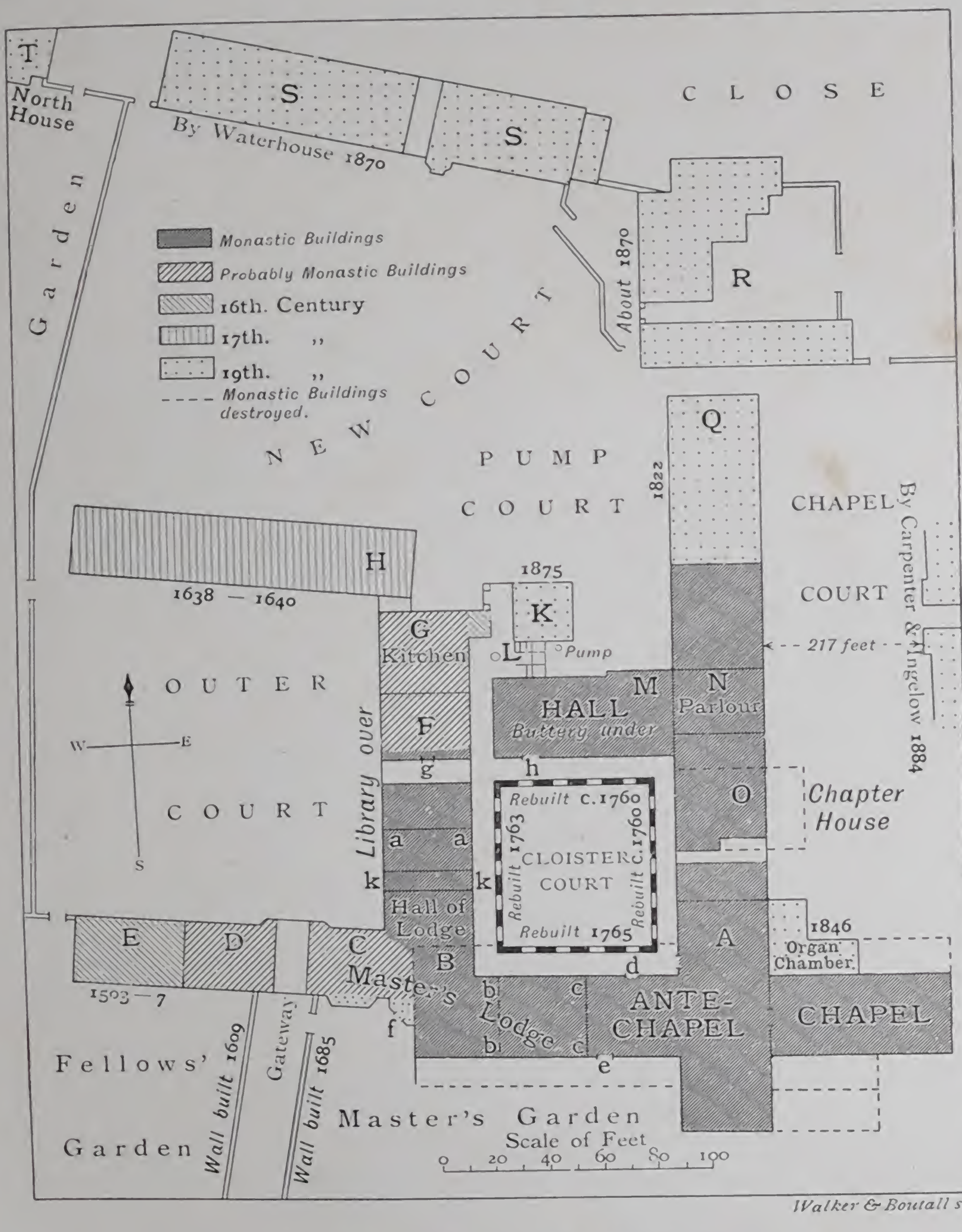


FIG. 23. PLAN OF JESUS COLLEGE.

the Chapter House. The west end of this building is entirely occupied by three arches, the middle one forming a doorway and those at the sides containing each a window

of two lights with a quatrefoil above; a triple group of this character was the most common arrangement for the west end of a Chapter House (fig. 24). The arches and tracery spring from rich clusters of detached shafts, some of the capitals of which are carved with foliage while others are

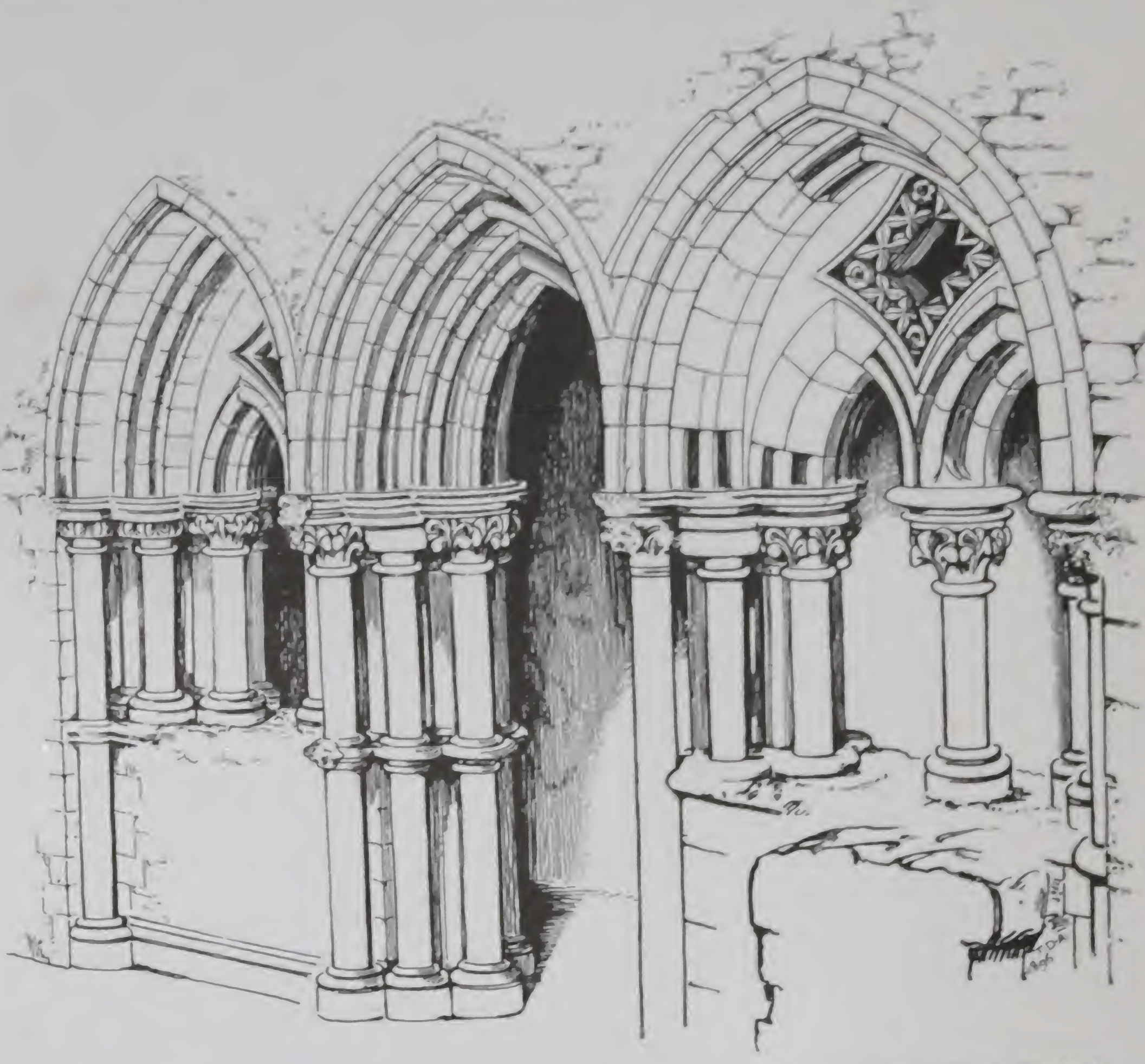


FIG. 24. PRIORY OF S. RADEGUND. THE DOOR OF THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

moulded. There appears to have been no means of closing the doorway, nor had the windows glass or shutters. Judging by the style of the work we may suppose that it was built during the first decade of the thirteenth century. The work was evidently blocked up at the time of the foundation of the college, and then or at a later time the hood-moulds and the projecting parts of the capitals were hacked off flush with the

face of the wall.[1] The east end of the Chapter House[2] projected beyond the line of the range. A seat supported on rough masonry ran along the east wall; the seat itself has disappeared, but the supporting masonry remains. There was a pair of buttresses at the north-east and south-east angles. These buttresses were of shallow projection, which shews them to have been of the same date as the entrance.[3]

The use of the room (*p*) to the north of the Chapter House is not known. Perhaps it was the Common-house, the one room in a monastery which was kept warm, and to which the sisters might occasionally repair to warm themselves after services or after study in the cloister. There is a blocked-up doorway (*q*) in the angle bay of the cloister which formerly gave entrance to this room; this doorway is probably of pre-college days, but it is of late date. This range appears to have had two storeys above the ground floor. The lower of these contained the nuns' Dormitory. One of the original windows of this room remains, though blocked up. At the north end of the range and opening out of each of the upper storeys was a chamber containing a row of closets. The partitions dividing those on the lower storey were carried on brick arches over a ditch or stream of water. These arches, though now destroyed, are all distinctly traceable.

From the north-east angle of the cloister a passage (*o*) led to the kitchen court and was continued northwards by a pentise roof (*n*). The north side of the cloister court was no doubt occupied by the Refectory or Frater, on the site of the present hall. Monastic refectories were often placed on an upper floor with cellars underneath, but this arrangement is rare in colleges; it is probable, therefore, that the unusual feature of a college hall on the upper floor is due to a similar

[1] This entrance was discovered in 1893.

[2] The foundations of this part and the walls to a height of six inches above the plinth were discovered in 1894.

[3] Fallen fragments belonging to a group of two or three lancets separated by small detached shafts were found during the excavation of the foundations. These windows probably occupied the east wall of the Chapter House.

arrangement having existed in the Priory. The stairs probably occupied the space which now forms the passage at the west end of the hall. A spiral service stair (*l*) from the kitchen formerly led up to the frater. We learn from the convent accounts that the roof was covered with thatch.[1] The nuns' kitchen would be in about the same position as the existing college kitchen, which is perhaps the old building refaced. The area (*k*) between the kitchen, the frater, and the range lying on the west side of the cloister, appears to have been unoccupied originally, as we can see by the lancet (*h*); we do not know when it was first enclosed. The range on the west side of the cloister was perhaps occupied by the checkers or offices of some of the officers of the convent, and by the lodging of the Prioress.

The church, of which we must now give some account, was cruciform in plan with a tower in the centre. It consisted of an eastern arm or presbytery of three bays with aisles of two bays, north and south transepts, and a nave and aisles of seven bays. The north transept had an aisle on the east side only, and probably there was originally a similar aisle on the east side of the south transept. The south aisle of the presbytery (*c*) appears to have been widened in the fourteenth century, for a large arch of that period occupies the whole of the east side of the south transept. This arch probably takes the place of two small arches like those in the north transept.[2] Possibly the object of the alteration was the formation of an enlarged Lady Chapel. The quire stalls were no doubt situated under the tower and in the eastern part of the nave. They were separated from the rest of the nave by a wall (*g*) in about the same position as the wall which now separates the chapel from the Master's Lodge. The western part of the nave was used by the parishioners,—for the church served a parish as well as the convent,

[1] The reeds charged 'for the repair of the refectory' must have been for the roof.

[2] These have been filled with heavy tracery in order to strengthen them.

—and was entered by a door in the west end. The north transept preserves, in a series of small arches in its east wall, the original clerestorey, the arches being alternately blank and pierced with a window. A passage behind these arches, reached by the staircase (*d*), gives access to the tower. From immediately above these arches sprang the high-pitched roof with which the transept was originally covered. A door (*e*) blocked up, but still visible, led from the church to the passage already mentioned as running between the transept and the Chapter house; it thus gave access to the convent cemetery which lay to the north and east of the presbytery. The parish burial-ground lay to the south of the church.

On the north side of the presbytery there was a building forming, externally, a continuation of the aisle. It probably had, however, no communication with this aisle, but was entered from the presbytery by a door (*b*), now blocked, but easily discoverable. None of this building exists above ground, but the foundations remain. It was evidently in two storeys, for there is a loop-hole or squint (*a*), high up in the chancel wall, evidently cut so that the High Altar could be seen from the upper storey. This circumstance, and the position of the building, point to the conclusion that the lower room was a vestry, and the upper storey the chamber of the sacrist. This upper storey must obviously have blocked up the lower parts of the lancet windows in the north wall of the quire.

Though the present east window is modern, it is copied from, and built partly out of the remains of the original work[1]. There were, formerly, buttresses between the lancets, as plainly appears from the quoins remaining in the east wall. The present triplet takes the place of a five-light window of Bishop Alcock's of similar character to the three-light windows put in by him in other parts of the chapel.

Of the numerous buildings which have been destroyed we

[1] Some account of the restoration of the chapel is given below in the history of Jesus College.

know nothing. The most important of them, the Infirmary, is occasionally mentioned in the Accounts, but nothing is said which gives any indication of its size, character or position. It was probably situated to the east or north of the main mass of building. Perhaps the passage and pentise (*O*, *M*) led to it. The other buildings, the granaries, the bake-house, the brew-house, the fish-house, have similarly disappeared. The state of dilapidation in which even the more important buildings were found at the time of the suppression of the Convent, would lead us to suppose that these minor buildings were actually ruinous. "The Ponds", mentioned early in the 17th century, were in what is now the east part of the Master's garden.

THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

This hospital was founded in 1135 by Henry Frost, burgess of Cambridge, for the relief of the poor and infirm[1]. Frost obtained of the commonalty of the town a piece of waste land[2] between the High Street and the river, and there placed his hospital, under the care of a Master and Brethren of the rule of S. Augustine. The hospital has since been refounded as S. John's College. The number of brethren at a full chapter seems never to have exceeded five or six[3].

When, in 1280, Bishop Hugh de Balsham made his first attempt to introduce the collegiate system into the university, instead of founding an independent establishment for his scholars he introduced them into the Hospital of Augustinian Canons. But the plan did not answer, the canons and the clerks did not agree, and in 1284 the Bishop moved his scholars into some houses just outside the Trumpington gate and near the church of S. Peter, whence the college was called Peterhouse.

[1] Dugdale, VI. 755. Fuller, 16, n. Cooper, *Annals*, I. 25. *Rot. Hundred.* II. 359.

[2] Willis and Clark, II. 234.

[3] Baker, I. 34.

The Hospital suffered severely in the Black Death. As we have seen three Masters died in the course of the summer of 1349. At the election of the successor to the third, there were but two brethren present, and the new Master did not live a year[1].

In 1378 we find that the king granted, on the petition of the University, that all victuals forfeited by regrators should be assigned to the Hospital for the sustentation of poor scholars[2]. From this it would appear that sick scholars were received as inmates of the hospital, or else that some such connection had been formed with the University as that attempted by Hugh de Balsham, and that scholars were received into the Hospital as pensioners.

The house had originally been well endowed. It is said that at first it had £140 a year, but at the time of the suppression the income was but £80[3]. By the beginning of the sixteenth century the house had fallen into the same state of decay as the nunnery of S. Radegund, and the number of brethren was reduced to two, the identical number of inmates left in the nunnery. In 1509 Margaret Beaufort, mother of King Henry VII., obtained licence to suppress the house and to found in its place a college. This scheme was carried out in 1511, after the death of the Lady Margaret.

Two buildings which had formed a part of the Hospital were preserved at its suppression and were altered so as to adapt them to the purposes for which the college required them[4]. Though they have now most unfortunately been destroyed they existed till quite recently and have been carefully described. They consisted of two parallel ranges of buildings lying east and west (see S. John's Coll.). The northernmost of these was a plain parallelogram 78 feet 4

[1] Baker, I. 34.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 117 (MS. Hare, I. 185).

[3] Tanner.

[4] For a full description of these buildings see Professor Babington's *History of the Infirmary and Chapel of S. John*, and Willis and Clark, II. 296.

inches long and 22 feet 3 inches wide. It was lighted by simple lancet windows, and was entered by doorways about the middle of its north and south walls. At the east end of

FIG. 25. PISCINA IN THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN.

the south wall there was a double piscina, similar in character to that in the chapel of Jesus College (fig. 25). The style of the work shews that it was erected at the end of the twelfth or in the early part of the thirteenth century.

The building was undoubtedly originally divided by a cross screen into two parts, of which the eastern one must have been a chapel. The use for which the western half of

the building was intended is uncertain. It has been called the Infirmary of the Hospital, and the arrangement of the whole building is similar to that of the infirmary of a monastery. But it may with equal probability have been the hospital itself, for a like plan is found in some hospitals, namely, a building combining under one roof a hall and living room for the brethren, where they also slept and whence they could see and hear the services in the adjoining chapel.

The second building, to the south of this, was altered at the time of the foundation of the college; the eastern part was fitted up as the college chapel, the western part as the Master's Lodge, and it continued to serve these purposes without much further alteration till it was pulled down a few years ago. It was originally a simple parallelogram like the building to the north of it; but it was larger and rather longer in proportion to its width, being 121 feet long and 25 feet 6 inches wide. Its arrangement also was similar to the northern building, being divided into two parts, of which the easternmost was a chapel. The division of this building, however, consisted of two stone walls about 13 feet apart, which formerly supported a tower or lantern; each of these walls was pierced by an arch 15 feet wide and 47 feet 6 inches high. The western archway had been closed by a stone screen 9 feet 3 inches high. The space between the two walls formed a vestibule, which was entered by a doorway in its south wall. Over the vestibule was a loft, reached by a turret-stair, supposed to have been a rood-loft. The east window had been destroyed at the time of the suppression of the house, and only its jambs remained. A piece of clunch, built into the wall, bore a part of a sketch for a large six-light window with geometrical tracery. The sketch is scratched upon the stone, and is set out with compasses and rule. This, it is supposed, is the original design for the east window[1].

From the style of the building it would appear to have

[1] The stone is now preserved in the Museum of Local and General Archæology and of Ethnology.

been about a century later than the northern building, that is to say, early fourteenth century. From the similarity of its arrangement we should suppose that it served the same purpose as, and superseded the earlier and smaller building.

All the other buildings of the Hospital were destroyed when the house was suppressed, and we are absolutely ignorant of their arrangement and position. They probably consisted of a hall and dormitory, a kitchen and offices, and a lodging for the Master; the refectory is referred to in the Accounts of 1485.[1] As there appear to have been so few brethren these buildings were probably small. The Hospital also possessed some fish-ponds on a low piece of ground on the further side of the river, where the buildings of the New Court now stand. Seventeen ponds are shewn in Loggan's map of 1688.

STOURBRIDGE HOSPITAL FOR LEPERS.

An interesting little building which may be conveniently mentioned here is the Hospital of S. Mary Magdalen for lepers. It is situated at Stourbridge on the road to Newmarket, about one mile distant from Cambridge. Nothing is known of its foundation. It had been endowed with a tenement in Comberton, of which it had been deprived by one Alan de Berton, but which the Hospital recovered in the King's Court in 1199. This seems to be the earliest record of the Hospital, but the style of the building, which preserves to a great extent its original appearance, would point to a somewhat earlier date, perhaps about 1125. 'About 1211 King John granted them a fair in the close of the hospital on the vigil and feast of the Holy Cross yearly, and this is supposed to have been the origin of the famous Stourbridge fair."[2] We should rather suppose that the king gave them a fair which was already in existence. We have few other notices of the Hospital save in connection with the

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 299, *note*.

[2] Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 236.

Fair. It is recorded in the Hundred Rolls (1272) that the burgesses complain that they had been deprived of the Hospital, which of right belonged to them, by the Bishop of Ely, and that the Warden did not maintain any lepers as he was bound to do.

The chapel consists of a nave about 30 feet long by 16 feet wide, and a chancel 17 feet 6 inches long and 12 feet 6 inches wide; the thickness of the wall between the chancel and the nave (about 2 feet 6 inches) brings the total length up to 50 feet. The span of the chancel arch is about 8 feet, and the walls are about 2 feet 6 inches thick. The floor has been entirely destroyed, but its former level is easily ascertained; the walls of both the nave and chancel are now about 14 feet high from the old floor level; but the chancel walls have been raised 2 feet 6 inches. The nave was evidently always covered with a wooden roof, but the chancel had a single quadripartite vault springing from a shaft about 5 feet high in each angle. The walls are of flint, but those of the chancel are—and were originally—faced with ashlar outside. There is a doorway on each side of the nave, that on the south side had originally a porch or at least a canopy supported on projecting piers. There is also a low wide archway of unusual character and somewhat later date in the south wall of the chancel. The original windows were narrow round-headed lancets; the east window has been altered; the west gable contains a lancet and two circular windows, but as the west end has been restored the whole of the design must be received with caution. The only work of importance undertaken at a later time appears to have been the construction of the roofs in the fifteenth century; they are of good but simple character with high arched principals.

There are no traces of any dwellings for the Master or for the lepers, nor do we find mention of them in any document. The hospital was abolished by Henry VIII.

In 1816 the Chapel was purchased by the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, M.A. for £160. In the following year he presented

it to the University[1] and set on foot a subscription for its repair to which he himself gave £30 and the University £50. Some further repairs or restorations were undertaken in 1867, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott.

List of Religious Houses, Hospitals, Chapels, and Almshouses.[2]

Religious Houses.

Augustinian Canons. Founded at Castle End in 1092. Removed to Barnwell in 1112.

The same. Hospital of S. John the Evangelist. Founded 1135. Suppressed 1509. Now S. John's College.

Canons of S. Gilbert of Sempringham, or Gilbertines. Founded 1291. They settled by S. Edmund's Chapel on the east side of Trumpington Street opposite to the south part of the grounds of Peterhouse. The house was destroyed by fire 1340. This order was the only one of English origin.

Benedictine Nuns. S. Mary and S. Radegund. Founded about 1133. Suppressed 1496. Now Jesus College.

Franciscan or Grey Friars, or Friars Minors. Founded about 1224, in the 'old synagogue,' removed to site now occupied by Sidney Sussex College.

Carmelites or White Friars. Founded at Chesterton, whence they moved, in 1249, to a site in Newnham given by Michael Malherb. In 1292 they removed to a site between Milne Street and the river, now forming a part of the site of Queens' College.

Friars of Bethlehem. Founded 1257. In Trumpington Street. Suppressed 1307. The only house of this order in England.

Friars of the Penitence, or of the Sack. Founded 1258 in the parish of S. Mary the Great. Removed soon after to that of S. Peter without Trumpington Gate. Suppressed 1307.

Friars of S. Mary. Probably one of the minor orders. Founded about 1273. In 1290 they settled in Catton Row in the parish of All Saints-by-the-Castle. Probably suppressed 1307.

Dominicans, Black Friars, or Friars Preachers. Founded in or

[1] *Report of Syndicate*, 7 June, 1867. The key is kept by the University Marshal at 4, New Square.

[2] *Hundred Rolls*. Tanner. Willis and Clark, I. Cooper, *Memorials*, III. and *Anna's*, I.

about 1275, by the charity of several devout people and afterwards much enlarged by Alice the widow of Robert de Vere, second earl of Oxford. On the site of Emmanuel College (see Chapter XVIII).

Augustinian or Austin Friars. Founded by Sir Jeffrey Picheford 1290. The site of their house occupied nearly the whole area which is now bounded by Free School Lane, Peas Hill, Wheeler Street, Corn Exchange Street, and Pembroke Street. The entrance was from Peas Hill, on the site now occupied by Messrs Mortlock's Bank. Cole, who was born in 1714, says, "I remember good old gates belonging to the convent there, one large and a smaller wicket."

Hospitals.

Hospital of S. Mary Magdalene, Stourbridge. For lepers. Founded before 1199.

Hospital of S. Anthony and S. Eloy. For lepers. Founded by Henry de Tangmer, who died 1361, in the parish of S. Benedict near the present Hospital; hence the name Spital End which was given to that part. Rebuilt in Henrietta Street, in the parish of S. Andrew the Less, in 1852. In 1861 the endowment was augmented with the revenues of Stokys' almshouses, founded in 1585.

Hospital of S. John (see above under Augustinian Canons).

Chapels.

S. Lucy. Outside Trumpington Gate. In 1245 an Indulgence for 20 days granted to all who should say the Lord's Prayer three times in this chapel[1].

Chapel by the Small Bridges. Licence granted in 1396.

S. Edmund (see above under Canons of Sempringham).

Hermitage of S. Anne. Founded by Henry Tangmer, who died in 1361. In the parish of S. Benedict and on the east side of Trumpington Street[2].

S. John of Jerusalem. On the west side of the river. The site measured, from the Castle towards Hows 192 feet, and from the King's highway to a piece of ground pertaining to the Clerks of Merton 170 feet[3].

Almshouses.

Jackenett's Almshouses. Founded by Thomas Jackenett and Thomas Eben in 1469, for four persons of both sexes. They stood partly in the churchyard of S. Mary the Great. Rebuilt in 1789 in King Street.

[1] Baker, f. 196. [2] Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 252. [3] Baker, ed. Mayor, 459.

King's College Almshouses. Founded by Margaret, wife of Roger Fawkener in or about 1472, for four poor women opposite to the church of S. Mary the Great on the site now occupied by the Senate House. Rebuilt by King's College in 1504 and in 1828. Now situate in Queens' Lane.

Queens' College Almshouses. Founded by a bequest of Andrew Doket, President of Queens', in 1484, for three women. Rebuilt in 1836 in Queens' Lane. Eight women are now maintained.

Gonville and Caius College Almshouses. Founded by a bequest made to Gonville Hall, in trust, by Reginald Elie, of Cambridge, freemason, in or before 1536, for three persons. Rebuilt.

Stokys' Almshouses. Founded 1585 by Matthew Stokys, University Registrary, for six single women, (see Hosp. of S. Anthony, above).

The Perse Almshouses. Founded by a bequest of Stephen Perse, M.D., in trust, to Gonville and Caius College, in 1615, in Free School Lane, for six unmarried persons. Rebuilt on the same site in 1862. Removed to Newnham Street to make room for the new Chemical Laboratory.

Wray's Almshouses. Founded by a bequest of Henry Wray, of Cambridge, stationer, in 1631 for four widowers and four widows. Rebuilt on the original site in King Street, about 1850.

Knight and Mortlock's Almshouses. Founded by a bequest of Elizabeth Knight, of Denny Abbey, spinster, in 1648, for two widows and four poor godly ancient maidens. The charity was augmented by William Mortlock in 1818, and the houses were rebuilt on the original site in King Street in the same year.

Story's Almshouses. Founded by a bequest of Edward Story, of Cambridge, bookseller, who died in 1693, for four widows of ministers of the Church of England, two widows and one maiden of the parish of S. Giles, and three widows of the parish of Holy Trinity. The houses were erected on a site in Northampton Street in 1729. The number of inmates has been increased to fifteen. The houses were rebuilt near Mount Pleasant in 1844.

The Victoria Asylum. Built on the Victoria Road, Chesterton, in 1841 by a Society which had been formed in 1837 for the erection of almshouses for decayed members of benefit societies.

The Royal Albert Asylum. Founded in 1846 by a society called the Royal Albert Society, with the object of providing an asylum for its decayed members. The funds have been since augmented, and in 1859 the present asylum was built on the Hills Road.

CHAPTER IX

STOURBRIDGE FAIR

The four fairs: Reach, Barnwell, the Nuns' fair, Stourbridge. Stourbridge Fair: Given to Hospital of Lepers. Leased to Corporation. Dissolution of the hospital; fair appropriated by Corporation; Quo Warranto. Bought by Corporation; charters; Nicholas Gaunt. The Lord Taps; proclamation of fair. Defoe's account. Instances of goods bought; right of search. Theatre. Present condition.

FOUR fairs are mentioned in the Hundred Rolls (1278) as being held at or near Cambridge, namely; one at Reach belonging to the town, held in Rogation week; one at Barnwell belonging to the Prior and Canons of Barnwell, held from the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist for four days, now called 'Midsummer Fair'; one belonging to the Prioress and Nuns of S. Radegund, held at the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin for two days, called in later times 'Garlic Fair'; and one belonging to the Warden of the Hospital of Steresbrigge or Stourbridge, held on the vigil and feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. The last mentioned of these was far the most important.

The once great fair at Stourbridge[1], now long fallen from its high position as the largest fair in Europe—for so it was reputed,—is of remote but unknown antiquity. It no doubt owed its early importance in great measure to its situation on the bank of a navigable river by which sea-borne

[1] The place was named after the little stream called the Stour. There was no village of Stourbridge.

goods could be brought much farther inland than by most streams. It is said to have been given by King John, about the year 1211, to the neighbouring Hospital for Lepers, the chapel of which still stands. No doubt it was at that time what would now be called a going concern, and we incline to the belief that it had been such for a very long period. The tolls at fairs or markets were a very valuable source of income to their owners in the middle ages, and Stourbridge Fair was probably the best property the Hospital possessed. The fair began on the feast of S. Bartholomew (24th Aug.) and continued till the fourteenth day after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14th Sept.), that is to say till the 28th of September. These two dates probably included the time allowed for building and removing the booths.

On the dissolution of the religious houses, the Hospital of Lepers came to an end. The town then appears to have quietly assumed the proprietorship of the fair and its profits. But a few years later (1538–9) the Attorney-General issued a writ of Quo Warranto requiring the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses to shew by what warrant they had for four years and more enjoyed these liberties and franchises[1]. They suffered judgment to go by default and the franchises were accordingly seized by the king. The Corporation thereupon offered the king 1000 marks for the grant of the fair. This they eventually obtained, but only after many years of negotiation with the University touching the privileges of the two bodies. Charters were granted simultaneously to the Town and the University, defining their respective rights, in 1589.

To the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses are given all the profits arising from the fair, from the tolls, jurisdiction, rents of booths, &c. They are also to have the government of the fair, and are empowered to make ordinances for the same. All these privileges and profits are not to derogate from those of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 393.

University. To these is given the office of clerk of the market, that is to say they were to make assay of bread, wine, ale, and beer, and all victuals, to make trial of weights and measures, to punish offenders, and to have all the fines and profits arising from the office of clerk of the market. The inspection and search of all other wares is to be made by four searchers, two appointed by the Chancellor and two by the Mayor; these searchers are to meet in the church of S. Mary by the Market before the fair begins to agree upon the time and manner of the search. The profits arising from this jurisdiction—by fines and forfeiture of goods,—are to be divided equally between the University and the Town. The court in which offenders were to be tried was to be presided over by the Chancellor and Mayor in alternate years, and these officers were likewise to take it in turns to make the first proclamation of the fair[1]. The townsmen considered that too much favour had been shewn to the University by this arrangement, and that Nicholas Gaunt the Mayor had betrayed their rights by assenting to it. On a transcript of the University charter has been added this note: "One Gawnt was Maior of Cambridge, who att London assented to these newe Jurisdictions of the Universitie, and therin betrayed the Towne, who shortlie after was putt of his Aldermanshipp, and lived the remaynder of his life in great want and miserie, and hatefull to all the townesmen."[2]

Sometimes the Fair and all the other possessions of the Chapel were leased by the Warden of the Hospital to the Corporation. A lease was granted in 1497 for 99 years, and again in 1544 for 60 years. In the middle of the sixteenth century most of the booths and booth grounds were held under the Corporation by copyhold tenure. Others were in the hands of the Corporation, and were let by the treasurers from year to year, and some were held of the Corporation on lease[3].

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 466.

[2] Ib. II. 475.

[3] Ib. II. 70. *note*.

A night watch was provided in the sixteenth century by a joint body of scholars and townsmen, but the order that ensued was no better than might have been expected from a corps so composed.

The principal officer in the Assise of ale and beer was known as Lord Taps. He was dressed in a scarlet coat and cocked hat, with a sash across his shoulders, from which hung spigots and faucets. He visited the ale-booths to taste the ale, and was usually preceded by a fiddler. The accounts of the Treasurers of the Town for 1649 contain the following charge: "Item, for a Coate for ye Lord Tapps 00^{l}. 15^{s}. 08^{d}." The office of Lord Taps was not formally abolished till 1833[1].

For a description of the fair we cannot do better than turn to the pages of Defoe. His admirable account, although written in the eighteenth century, would probably be a true picture of the fair in the middle ages. We may preface it by a description, written at about the same time, of the procession when the Mayor went to proclaim the fair.

The Crier in Scarlet on Horseback
28 Petty Constables on foot
Three Drums
The Grand Marshal
The Town Music (12 in number)
The Bellman in state on Horseback
The Five Serjeants at Mace on Horseback
The Town Clerk on Horseback
The Mayor in his robes on a horse richly caparisoned, led by two footmen in scarlet with wands
The two representatives in Parliament on Horseback
Twelve Aldermen on Horseback (three and three) in their robes, the six seniors each having a Henchman in scarlet
The Four-and-Twenty (three and three)
Eight Dispencers in their gowns (two and two)
Four Bailiffs in their habits
The Treasurers in their gowns[2].

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 429.

[2] Ib., IV. 195. (1727.)

This pomp was continued till about 1758, when it began to be abridged. It was abolished in 1790, since when the fair has been proclaimed by the Mayor, Bailiffs and Town Clerk. Defoe says:

Having been at *Sturbridge-fair*, when it was at its height,...I must say, that it is not only the greatest in the whole Nation, but I think in *Europe*; nor are the Fair at *Leipsick* in *Saxony*, the Mart at *Frankfort* on the *Main*, or the Fairs at *Nuremberg* or *Ausburg*, reputed any-way comparable to this at Sturbridge. [This Fair is pretty much dwindled since this account of it; tho' it is still very considerable.[1]]

It is kept in a large Corn-field, near *Chesterton*, extending from the Side of the River *Cam*, towards the Road for about half a Mile square.

If the Field be not cleared of the corn before a certain Day in *August*, the Fairkeepers may trample it under-foot, to build their Booths or Tents. On the other hand, to balance that severity, if the Fairkeepers have not cleared the Field by another certain Day in *September*, the Ploughmen may re-enter with Plough and Cart, and overthrow all into the Dirt; and as for the Filth, Dung, Straw, &c. left behind by the Fairkeepers, which is very considerable, these become the Farmers Fees, and make them full Amends for the trampling, riding, carting upon, and hardening the Ground.

It is impossible to describe all the Parts and Circumstances of this Fair exactly; the Shops are placed in Rows like Streets, whereof one is called *Cheapside*; and here, as in several other Streets, are all Sorts of Traders, who sell by Retale, and come chiefly from *London*. Here may be seen Goldsmiths, Toymen, Brasiers, Turners, Milaners, Haberdashers, Hatters, Mercers, Drapers, Pewterers, China-ware-houses, and, in a Word, all Trades, that can be found in *London*; with Coffee-houses, Taverns, and Eating-houses, in great Numbers; and all kept in Tents and Booths.

This great Street reaches from the Road, which goes from *Cambridge* to *Newmarket*, turning short out of it to the Left towards the River, and holds in a Line near half a Mile quite down to the River-side. In another Street parallel with the Road are the like Rows of Booths, but somewhat larger, and more intermingled with Wholesale Dealers; and one Side, passing out of this last Street

[1] Footnote in the edition of 1762. The account was first published in 1724. A plan of the Fair is given by Hone in his *Every Day Book*.

to the Right-hand, is a great Square, formed of the largest Booth, called the *Duddery*; but whence so called I could not learn. The Area of this Square is from 80 to 100 Yards, where the Dealers have room before every Booth to take down and open their Packs, and to bring in Waggons to load and unload.

This Place being peculiar to the Wholesale Dealers in the Woolen Manufacture, the Booths or Tents are of a vast Extent, have different Apartments, and the Quantities of Goods they bring are so great, that the Insides of them look like so many *Blackwell-halls*, and are vast Warehouses piled up with Goods to the Top. In this *Duddery*, as I have been informed, have been sold 100,000 Pounds-worth of Woolen Manufactures in less than a Week's time; besides the prodigious Trade carried on here by Wholesalemen from *London*, and all Parts of *England*, who transact this Business wholly in their Pocket-books; and, meeting their Chapmen from all Parts, make up their Accounts, receive Money chiefly in Bills, and take Orders. These they say, exceed by far the Sale of Goods actually brought to the Fair, and delivered in Kind; it being frequent for the *London* Wholesalemen to carry back Orders from the Dealers, for 10,000 Pounds-worth of Goods a Man, and some much more. This especially respects those People who deal in heavy Goods, as Wholesale Grocers, Salters, Brasiers, Iron-merchants, Wine-merchants, and the like; but does not exclude the Dealers in Woolen Manufactures, and especially in Mercery-goods of all sorts; who generally manage their Business in this manner.

* * * * *

In this *Duddery* I saw one Warehouse, or Booth, consisting of six Apartments, all belonging to a Dealer in *Norwich* stuffs only, who, they said, had there above 20,000*l.* Value in those Goods.

Western Goods had their Share here also, and several Booths were filled with Serges, Duroys, Druggets, Shalloons, Cantaloons, *Devonshire* Kersies, &c. from *Exeter*, *Taunton*, *Bristol*, and other Parts West, and some from *London* also. But all this is still outdone, at least in Appearance, by two Articles, which are the Peculiars of this Fair, and are not exhibited till the other Part of the Fair, *for the Woolen Manufacture*, begins to close up: these are the Wool, and the Hops. There is scarce any Price fixed for Hops in *England*, till they know how they sell at *Sturbridge-fair*. The Quantity that appears in the Fair, is indeed prodigious, and they take up a large Part of the Field, on which the Fair is kept, to

themselves: they are brought directly from *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, from *Canterbury* and *Maidstone* in *Kent*, and from *Farnham* in *Surrey*; besides what are brought from *London*, of the Growth of those and other Places.

The Article of Wool is of several Sorts; but principally Fleece Wool, out of *Lincolnshire*, where the longest Staple is found, the Sheep of those Parts being of the largest Breed.

* * * * *

Here I saw what I have not observed in any other County of *England*, a *Pocket* of Wool; which seems to have been at first called so in Mockery, this *Pocket* being so big, that it loads a whole Waggon, and reaches beyond the most extreme Parts of it, hanging over both before and behind; and these ordinarily weigh a Ton, or 2500 Pound weight of wool, all in one Bag.

The Quantity of Wool only, which has been sold at this Place, at one Fair, has been said to amount to 50 or 60,000*l.* in Value; some say a great deal more.

* * * * *

I might proceed to speak of several other Sorts of *English* Manufactures, which are brought hither to be sold; as all Sorts of wrought Iron, and Brass-ware from *Birmingham*; edged Tools, Knives, &c. from *Sheffield*; Glass Wares, and Stockens, from *Nottingham* and *Leicester*; and unaccountable Quantities of other Things, of smaller Value, every Morning.

To attend this Fair, and the prodigious Crouds of People which resort to it, there are Hackney Coaches, which come from London, and ply all Day long, to carry the People to and from *Cambridge*; for there the major Part of them lodge.

It is not to be wondered at, if the Town of *Cambridge* cannot receive or entertain the Numbers of People that come to this Fair; for not *Cambridge* only, but all the Towns round are full; nay, the very Barns and Stables are turned into Inns, to lodge the meaner Sort of People: as for the Fair-people, they all eat, drink, and sleep, in their Booths, which are so intermingled with Taverns, Coffee-houses, Drinking-houses, Eating-houses, Cooks Shops, &c., and so many Butchers and Higglers from all the neighbouring Counties come in every Morning with Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Butter, Bread, Cheese, Eggs, and such Things, and go with them from Tent to Tent, from Door to Door, that there is no Want of Provisions of any Kind, either dressed, or undressed.

In a word, the Fair is like a well-governed City, and there is the least Disorder and Confusion (I believe) there can be seen anywhere, with so great a Concourse of People.

Towards the middle of the Fair, and when the great Hurry of Wholesale Business begins to be over, the Gentry come in from all parts of the Country round; and though they come for their Diversion, yet it is not a little Money they lay out, which generally falls to the Share of the Retailers; such as the Toy-shops, Goldsmiths, Brasiers, Ironmongers, Turners, Milaners, Mercers, &c.; and some loose Coins they reserve for the Puppet-shews, Drolls, Rope-dancers, and such-like; of which there is no want. The middle Day of the Fair is the *Horse-fair*, which is concluded both with Horse and Foot-races.

* * * * *

I should have mentioned, that there is a Court of Justice always open, and held every Day in a Shed built on Purpose in the Fair:... Here they determine Matters in a summary Way, as is practised in those we call *Pye-powder Courts* in other Places, or as a *Court of Conscience*; and they have a final Authority without Appeal[1].

As instances illustrating Defoe's description of the great variety of goods offered for sale, we may take the following. In 1425 the bursar of Burcester Priory in Oxfordshire bought among other things for the convent, horse collars and head-stalls, red say for making a cope, deal boards, and Spanish iron. In 1577 the following goods were bought for the household of Lord North: salt-fish, salt, 2 kettles, 9 dust baskets, 6 pailes, 2 firkins of soape, feather bed tike, a jacke, a frieng panne, horsmeat, raissins, corants, prewens, gon-Powder, matches, dogg Cowples, sugar[2]. A few years later the churchwardens of Exning "paid at Sturbridge fayer for a Communion booke, vj^{s}. viij^{d}."[3] In 1661 Isaac Newton, then a freshman, bought at Stourbridge Fair a book on Judicial Astrology, but could not understand it on account of the geometry and trigonometry, and it was also at Stourbridge Fair that he bought his famous prism; among his expenses we find: "To three prisms, £3."[4]

[1] Defoe, I. 89.
[2] Cooper, *Annals*.
[3] Exning Churchwardens' accounts, 1593.
[4] Brewster, *Memoirs*, 32.

"The Crye in Sturbridge fayer" makes mention of the following goods and provisions, and decrees their price or quality or the conditions of sale. Good Ale, cleare Ale and Hostell Ale; (no longe Ale, red Ale, or ropye Ale is to be sold, but only what is "good and holsome for mans body.") Double beare and single beare. "White wyne, redd wyne, Clarett wyne, Gaskyn wyne, mamsey, or any other wyne." Linge fyshe, salt fyshe, stocke fyshe. Samon, herringe, eels, grills. Pike, tench, roche, perche, eele, or any other fresh fishes sold by the Pikemongers to be "quicke and lymishe." Horse bread to be made of "good pease, beanes and other lawful stuffe." No man shall regrate "waxe, flax, oswin, rosyn, yarne, pitch, tarr, cloth, nor none other things of Grocery ware." Woollen cloth, Lynnen cloth, Sylke, worsteds. Grain, hey (by the bottel), salt, muster seede. Coal, charecool, wood and faggott.[1]

We may here add a few notices illustrating the right of search by the Wardens of the different crafts for goods of bad quality.

"The Wardeins of Brauderes of the Citee of London" petitioned Parliament that they might make search of all "work of Brauderie," on the ground that

> "in the Cittee of London, and in the Suburbes ther of, diverses persones occupying the craft of Brauderie, maken diverse werkes of Brauderie of unsuffisaunt stuff, and undwely wrought, as well upon Velowet, and Cloth of Gold, as upon all other Clothes of Silk wrought with Gold or Silver of Cipre, and Gold of Luk, or Spaynyssh laton togedre, and swiche warkes, so untrewely made by swiche persones aforesaid, dredyng the serche of the wardens of Brauderie in the said Cittee of London, kepen and senden unto the fayres of Steresbrugg, Ely, Oxenford and Salesbury, and ther thei outre hem, to greet deseit of our soverain Lord the Kyng, and al his peple[2].

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 18. (1548.) The Cry was the proclamation made by the University Officers at the beginning of the fair.

[2] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 171. (1423.)

Similarly in 1464 the Wardens of the company of Horners were empowered to search for goods pertaining to their craft and to seize those of bad quality; and on another occasion bad pewter was forfeited.

Before we bring this account of the Fair to a close something should be said of the Theatre. In the latter part of the last century performances were given by the Norwich company under the management of a Mr Brunton, and continued for about three weeks. A collection of play-bills shews that a great number of pieces were produced in this short season; some plays were repeated two or three times, but never on consecutive nights, and they were invariably followed by a farce. In 1797 the list includes the Merchant of Venice, Measure for Measure, Every Man in his Humour, and Romeo and Juliet. "*To begin precisely at Six o'Clock.* Boxes 3*s.* Green Boxes 2*s.* 6*d.* Pitt 2*s.* Gallery and Slips 1*s.* *No Admittance behind the Scenes.*"

"Dr Farmer," says Mr Gunning, "never failed to be present, except on Michaelmas-Day, which was the anniversary of the foundation of Emmanuel, and which was always celebrated by a splendid dinner in the College Hall. On every other evening he with his friends, George Stevens, Isaac Reed, Malone, and one or two others (whom Dr Barnes used to designate the *Shakspeare Gang*), were accustomed to occupy that part of the pit which is usually called the 'Critic's Row,' and which was scrupulously reserved for them. They seemed to enjoy the play as much as the youngest persons present. They were the best-natured and most indulgent of critics; and as these dramatic enthusiasts never expressed disapprobation, few other persons ventured to do so; but when they approved, the whole house applauded most rapturously. Dr Farmer and his friends rarely left before the whole performance was concluded; the party joined loudly in the mirth which the fairies of those days never failed to produce."[1]

[1] Gunning, *Reminiscences*, I. 172.

The glory is departed from the great fair. It now lasts three days instead of several weeks. On one day[1] there is a horse-fair at which a good deal of business is done. For the rest, there is but one street—the old Cheapside—and this is devoted to confectionery and toys. There are also Merry-go-rounds worked by steam, accompanied by a very powerful brass band, also worked by steam.

[1] In Cambridge dialect 'oosferilye.'

CHAPTER X

MISCELLANEA

Perse Grammar School. Leys School. Old Schools. British School. Industrial School. Working Men's College. School of Art. Training College. Technical Institute. Addenbrooke's Hospital. Henry Martyn Hall. Railways. Rifle Corps. Public Works, &c. Newspapers. Societies and Clubs. List of Natives of Cambridge.

PERSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

IN 1576 the Town Council agreed that the Mayor and eight others of their body, should have "aucthoritie to devise and put in wrytinge some good devise for the erecting of a grammer schoole within the said towne, and how ye charges of the same maie be borne and raysed." They were further authorised to "rate and assesse what somes every person shall paie towards ye charges thereof."[1] Nothing, however, appears to have come of this proposal at the time. Some years later, in or after 1589, William Bridon, M.A. of Clare Hall, bequeathed one hundred marks to be applied to founding a grammar school at Cambridge or to some other work for the encouragement of learning[2]. A like amount bequeathed by Thomas Cropley, M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, was, by his directions, added thereto. These two sums formed the nucleus of the Perse foundation.

Stephen Perse, M.D., senior fellow of Gonville and Caius

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 346.

[2] Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 156.

College and a native of Norwich, died on 30th September 1615. By his will, dated three days before his death, he divided his property, which seems to have been considerable, among his relations and friends, and also left various sums for philanthropic objects. He bequeathed £2000 to the corporation of Norwich, and £1000 each to those of Cambridge, Bury and Lynn, to be lent "to several honest young tradesmen of their several corporations upon good security." He also gave detailed directions for the founding of the school by which he is principally remembered. We will give some extracts from this part of his will and then quote some of the ordinances drawn up by his executors.

ITEM, I give and bequeath to my Executors...All those garden grounds parcel of the Friers...and also all that parcel of ground lying between the said gardens and the walnut trees in the Friers close, to the intent that my Executors...shall in a convenient time, and within three years (if it may be) after my death, erect and build a convenient house to be used for a Grammar Free School, with one lodging chamber for the Master and another for the Usher. And I will that my Executors, for the better effecting thereof, use their best means for obtaining of the two hundred marks heretofore devised by Mr Thomas Cropley and Mr Bridon, to such an use and action when it shall go forward. And I will that a Free Grammar School be there founded, settled, and established, with such ordinances as my Executors with the approbation of the Justices of Assize for the County of Cambridge then being, shall think fit. To which Free School I will there be elected...one Schoolmaster and one Usher, Graduates of the University of Cambridge, whereof the Schoolmaster to be of the degree of a Master of Arts, and the Usher a Bachelor of Arts at least. And I will that after any avoidance of the place of Master and Usher, whensoever any that have been educated in the same school may be found fit, that such have preferment to those places before others, and I will that fivescore Scholars born in Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, and Trumpington, and no more, nor any other, be in the said Free School taught and instructed, and those freely. And I give...to the Schoolmaster £40 per annum, and to the Usher £20 per annum, for ever, £60.[1]

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 94.

Dr Perse also founded six Scholarships and six Fellowships at Gonville and Caius College; with regard to these he ordained

That when any such place of a Scholar shall become void, that such as have been of my Free School instructed and taught there by the space of three years at least, being fit Scholars, shall be elected and advanced to have any places of Scholarships in the said College before any other, and that when any such place of Fellowship shall become void, I will that such as have been my Scholars in the said College, being fit Scholars, be elected and preferred to have my Fellow's place there before any other.

The "Ordinances and Orders" drawn up by the Executors are dated 19th February, 1623–4. The following are the most important of the provisions which had not been already laid down in the will:

1. THERE shall be a hundred Schollers....

2. THEY shall be carefully and diligently taught whilst they remain there, as well in good manners as in other instruction and learning fit to be learned in a Grammer School....

6. THERE shall be also a small handsome Frame of board with a Paper pasted thereon, wherein all the Free Schollers' names shall be from time to time written by the Usher of the School, and as any of the Schollers goes away his name shall be crossed out....

9. AND when there is any Scholler's place void, a poor man's child shall be preferred to it before a rich, so that he makes suit for it in time.

10. THE Schollers shall resort to School at six in the morning, and continue there untill eleven, and at one in the afternoon, and continue until five...[1].

Dr Perse named three executors. He appointed the Master and four Senior Fellows of Gonville and Caius College for the time being the Supervisors of his will after the deaths of the executors, in right of which provision they became Governors of the school.

In 1841 a new scheme was drawn up for the management of the school. Scholars at the time of election were to be

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 95.

between ten and fourteen years old, and were not to remain longer than the midsummer vacation after they shall attain the age of eighteen. The hour for assembling was to be eight o'clock instead of six in summer, and nine o'clock instead of six in winter. The salary of the Master was raised to £300 and that of the Usher to £150. The Free Scholars paid an entrance-fee of 30*s*., and 10*s*. each half year; and a number of Paying Scholars were admitted at very low fees. The school and the houses of the Master and Usher were to be rebuilt; this was accordingly done in the following year. The number of scholars which had fallen very low early in the century increased rapidly.

In 1873 a new scheme was drawn up and sanctioned under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and under this scheme the school is now managed. The Governors are fifteen in number; three are nominated by Gonville and Caius College, three by the University, and six are appointed by the Town Council,—these all serve for three years; three members are co-optative and serve for six years. The old titles of Master, Usher and Assistant Usher were now changed for those of Head Master and Assistant Masters, and the Head Master is paid partly by a fixed salary and partly by capitation fees. The scholars' fees were fixed at not less than £4 nor more than £8 in the Junior Department for boys between 8 and 16 years, and not less than £8 nor more than £16 in the Senior Department for boys between 8 and 19 years, with an entrance fee not exceeding £2. Twenty-five exhibitions were founded, open to boys who are natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton or Trumpington. Terms on which boarders might be received were also settled.

The greatest change effected by the new scheme was the constitution of a department for girls. This was placed under the charge of ten Managers, six appointed by the Governors and four co-optative, who must be women. It was provided that this department should receive £150 per annum from the Trust, or in lieu thereof one-fourth part of

the annual income of the Trust; but the value of the endowment having greatly decreased since 1873, this proportion has been reduced. The fees were fixed at between £5 and £15, with an entrance-fee not exceeding £2.

The buildings which were erected in Free School Lane soon after the death of Dr Perse were altered in 1841, and new houses for the Master and Usher were built. They continued in use till December 1890, when new buildings from the designs of Mr W. M. Fawcett, architect, were erected near the corner of Hills Road and Gonville Place. A Laboratory was built in 1893, by means of a special grant from the Technical Education Committee of the Town Council, who also make an annual grant towards the cost of the science teaching. The old buildings in Free School Lane were bought by the University and have been converted into workshops for students in mechanism. The school for girls, first opened in Trumpington Street, is now held in Panton Street.

Leys School.

This school was founded in 1875 for the education of the sons of Wesleyan Methodists. An excellent site was obtained between the Trumpington Road and Coe Fen. The ground, which was originally leys land, known as Coe Fen Leys, had been enclosed in 1811. It had been well laid out and planted, and a private house called 'The Leys' had been built upon it. The school was opened under the same name in February 1875. The old house was made into a residence for the Head Master, and a school-house was begun at once and completed in the following autumn.

The school prospered and additions have been made from time to time. In 1878 the West-house, containing class rooms, studies, and dormitories, was built. In the same year another addition to the permanent buildings was begun. This consisted of a large hall with an open-timber roof,

together with kitchen offices at the south end and a basement storey under the whole building. The cost was between £5000 and £6000. This building, as well as all the others, are from the designs of Mr Robert Curwen, architect. A temporary hall is used at present and the new hall serves as a chapel.

Between 1880 and 1883 a building of red brick with stone dressings containing accommodation similar to the West-house was erected at a cost of £10,000; this building occupies the north part of the site and is called North-house. In 1885 a part of the school-house was converted into class-rooms and a dining-hall capable of seating 200, but these are intended to be for temporary use. A farm was purchased, and a laundry and a sanatorium were built between the years 1885 and 1890. A new science school, containing a lecture theatre and with very complete arrangements and fittings, was built at a cost of about £4000 and opened in 1893. The school also possesses workshops, gymnasium, and racquet courts, and a very fine playground.

The school, though originally founded for the benefit of Wesleyans, is not confined to any sect, and all the principal Protestant Churches are now represented. The number of boys is about one hundred and eighty.

Old Schools of Cambridge.

About the middle of 1703 a voluntary subscription was opened under the patronage of Dr Symon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, for the establishment of schools for poor children in Cambridge. It appears that the design was to train up the children "in the knowledge and practice of the christian religion, as professed and taught in the Church of England, and to teach them such other things as might be most suitable to their condition."[1] The boys were to be taught to read,

[1] Cooper, *Memorials*, III. 161.

write, and cast accounts; the girls to read, write, and sew. All were to be taught the catechism and other such exercises, and were to be taken to church twice a Sunday. The Rev. William Whiston, who succeeded Sir Isaac Newton as Lucasian Professor, was one of the chief promoters of the scheme and acted as treasurer to the trust till he was expelled the University in 1710 on account of his heretical opinions, and Newton himself was one of the first benefactors. The board of governors consists of the incumbents of the town churches and 18 Town Governors and 4 University Governors, elected by subscribers of 10*s.* and upwards.

In 1866 there were four schools, namely East Road, King Street, S. Paul's, and S. Giles'; the total number of children attending was, on an average, 1663. In 1861 the income was as follows: rent of land, £42; subscriptions, £230; collections after sermons preached for the charity, £190; schoolpence, £384; making a total of £846; the ordinary expenditure was £889.

The Report for 1894–5 gives the following statistics[1]. In addition to those mentioned above there are now schools at S. Barnabas' (Mill Road and S. Philip's), S. Matthew's (York Street and Norfolk Street), Newnham and Park Street; the last mentioned is a Higher Grade School. The average attendance is 3622. The principal sources of income are as follows: government grants (including drawing) £3239; fee grants, £1689; school pence, £648; subscriptions, etc. £773; these with other items make a total of £6451.

There are also Associated Schools at the following places. Higher Grade Schools: Paradise Street, King Street, and Eden Street; Barnwell Abbey, Castle End, Occupation Road, and Wellington Street. The total average attendance is 1296. The whole number of school places provided in the church schools is now 6881, of which more than 4600 are free.

[1] Report of the Church of England Primary Schools of Cambridge, 1894–5. Issued by the Governors of the Old Schools. (*Cambridge*, 1896.)

British Schools.

These schools are conducted on the principles of the British School Society, and were opened 30th August, 1840. The original school is situated in Fitzroy Street. The average attendance in 1861 was 369; at present it is 616. Another school at first called the "Ragged School" was opened in New Street in 1846; the average attendance is 356. The income is derived from government grants, school fees, voluntary contributions, and rent of surplus land.

Industrial School.

This school owes its origin chiefly to the Rev. Harvey Goodwin, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle. Its objects are stated to be as follows: To educate and, if necessary, reform boys who are too old or in any way unfit for the ordinary national school; also to afford a refuge and temporary place of instruction for lads who are out of work, so as to prevent them from idling in the streets. Instruction is given in reading, writing, &c. and also in tailoring, shoemaking, and field work.[1] It is situated in Victoria Road, Chesterton; it was opened on Lady Day, 1850, and is supported by donations and subscriptions. The school was managed by a local committee till 1894, when it was transferred to the Church of England Society for providing homes for waifs and strays.

Working Men's College.

Although this college no longer exists some account of it should be given. It was founded in May, 1855 in imitation of that established in London by the Rev. F. D. Maurice. The promoters were the present Master of Trinity College, then an undergraduate, the brothers Daniel and Alexander Macmillan and Gerald Vesey now Archdeacon of Huntingdon. The first step taken was to obtain from the Rev. Harvey

[1] 9th Report.

Goodwin, then Vicar of S. Edward's, a promise to become the Principal. At his suggestion the scheme was called 'Education for Working Men,' but it was commonly spoken of as 'The Working Men's College,' and this title was afterwards adopted officially. Harvey Goodwin threw himself into the work and himself always took the Bible Class on Sunday evenings. In the first year there were 186 pupils. Weekly classes were held in various subjects, the best attended being those in English Literature, History, Elementary Mathematics, Latin, French and Drawing[1]. The rooms were rented from Fenner and consisted of 'a sort of loft' over a gymnasium which he had recently opened. The students availed themselves of the gymnasium and lessons were given in boxing by Henry S. Hughes, of Trinity Hall, a brother of the late Judge Thomas Hughes. The premises are those now occupied by the *Cambridge Independent Press*. On the appointment of Harvey Goodwin to the Deanery of Ely at the end of 1858, he was succeeded as Principal by the Rev. Henry Latham. Not long after this Mr Vesey left Cambridge and the College languished. Classes were held in the Lent Term of 1865 but apparently not later[2].

[1] The following is the first 'Council of Teachers': Principal, Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius Coll., and Hulsean Lecturer. R. Burn, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity, H. M. Butler, Esq., B.A., Scholar of Trinity, Rev. R. Cooke, M.A., Fellow of Sidney Sussex, Rev. J. Fuller, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel, J. L. Hammond, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity, Rev. F. J. A. Hort, M.A., Fellow of Trinity, Rev. C. B. Hutchinson, M.A., Fellow of S. John's, Rev. J. Jeakes, M.A., Fellow of S. Peter's, Rev. A. Jessopp, M.A., S. John's, Rev. H. Latham, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, M.A., Fellow of Trinity, G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A., Fellow of S. John's, Mr Alexander Macmillan, Trinity Street, (Secretary), J. B. Mayor, Esq., M.A., Fellow of S. John's, C. J. Monro, Esq., B.A., Scholar of Trinity, R. H. Pomeroy, Esq., B.A., Scholar of Trinity, W. A. Porter, Esq., M.A., Fellow of S. Peter's, (Treasurer), H. J. Roby, Esq., B.A., Fellow of S. John's, Mr Robert Roe, King's Parade, Rev. C. B. Scott, M.A., Fellow of Trinity, F. Gerald Vesey, Esq., B.A., Trinity, (Secretary), Rev. J. Wolstenholme, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Christ's.

[2] Rawnsley, *Memoir of Harvey Goodwin*, 80; and information kindly given by the Venerable Archdeacon Vesey and Professor J. W. Hales.

School of Art.

An inaugural soirée was held in the Town Hall on the 29th Oct. 1858, at which an address was delivered by Mr Ruskin and speeches made by Mr Redgrave, R.A., and Mr George Cruikshank. The school was opened on 1st Nov. at No. 9, Sidney Street. It was soon afterwards removed to new rooms built over Essex's Town Hall. It is managed by a General Committee on which the Town Council is represented. The number of students is about 213.[1]

Training College.

The Cambridge Training College for Women Teachers was opened in 1885 under the management of a committee. Two small houses in Newnham Croft were hired, but the accommodation which these provided soon proved to be insufficient, and in 1888 the College was moved to a large house in Queen Anne Terrace on the south side of Parker's Piece. A short time afterwards another house in the same terrace was hired in addition to the first. The number of students continued to increase and it became necessary to gradually provide further accommodation. In 1892 the College was occupying four houses in Warkworth Street and one in Warkworth Terrace in addition to the two houses in Queen Anne Terrace.

It was obvious that such an arrangement was unsatisfactory and uneconomical, and about this time the Committee obtained a grant of £3000 for the erection of a permanent building from the Pfeiffer Trustees out of the money left by the late Miss Emily Pfeiffer for the education of women. An appeal for subscriptions produced nearly £2000 more, and £10 Debentures at 4 per cent. to the amount of £4000 were issued and readily taken up.

In 1894–5 a large building of red brick from the designs

[1] 37th Annual Report.

of Mr W. M. Fawcett, Architect, was erected in Wollaston Road overlooking Fenner's Cricket Ground at a cost of about £10,000. The number of students is limited to fifty, of whom forty are accommodated in the building and the remainder in the house next to the College.

At the time of the receipt of the Pfeiffer grant the College was incorporated under the Companies Act as an institution not for profit. The College now consists of members who elect annually a Council to manage the affairs of the College for the ensuing year.

There is no school attached to the College, but abundant facilities are offered to students for exercise in the practice of teaching. Fifteen schools of all kinds in Cambridge welcome the students as temporary unpaid teachers. Instruction is also given regularly to the students by one or two outside lecturers. There are also, besides the Principal, two or three resident lecturers and a secretary.

Technical Institute.

The Technical Education Committee of the Town Council was appointed in 1891. A scheme was drawn up and an Institute established in 1894. A building on the north side of East Road, formerly used partly as a furniture warehouse and partly as a tennis-court, was acquired by the Committee, and altered and furnished sufficiently to allow of classes being held in September. The buildings have since been enlarged and now consist of a lecture-hall, chemical laboratory, work-shop, four class rooms, and offices[1]. Grants are made to the Perse School and to the School of Art.

Addenbrooke's Hospital.

John Addenbrooke, M.D., of Swinford Regis in Staffordshire, Fellow of S. Catharine's Hall, the founder of this hospital, was born about 1682, admitted Pensioner at S.

[1] Secretary's Report, Technical Institute, 1894–5.

Catharine's College, December, 1697, and died 7 June, 1719. He bequeathed to four trustees the sum of £4500, to be expended after the death of his widow, in fitting up, purchasing, or erecting "a building for a small Physical Hospital for the poor people of any Parish or any County." Mrs Addenbrooke died in the following year, March, 1720, but owing to the insolvency of Mr Edward Green of the Middle Temple, one of the trustees, the execution of the design was long delayed. Proceedings in Chancery appear to have continued from 1720 till 1758, when an order was made for appointing new trustees, the three original trustees other than the one above mentioned, being dead. In 1763 £1944 was transferred to the new trustees, who spent in the purchase of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and in building and furnishing a hospital, the sum of £4010. This expenditure, together with previous losses, reduced the capital of the charity to £1804. As this sum was insufficient to maintain the establishment a public meeting was held on 30 April, 1766, to invite subscriptions from inhabitants of the county and town, and members of the university. The appeal was well responded to, and on Michaelmas Day of the same year the hospital was opened for the reception of patients. By an Act of Parliament passed in May, 1767, the hospital was converted into a general hospital and placed under the control of a Court of Governors.

The original building was a plain square structure of two storeys.[1] In 1822 two wings were added, and a colonnade connecting them was erected from the designs of Charles Humfrey, Esq.,[2] with part of a bequest of £7000 made by John Bowtell, bookbinder, in 1813.[3]

In 1864–5 the Hospital was almost entirely rebuilt and greatly enlarged from designs by Sir M. Digby Wyatt and Sir G. M. Humphry at a cost of about £15,000. Additional

1 See a view in *Cantabrigia Depicta*.
2 View in Cooper's *Memorials*, III.
3 A list of the principal benefactions from 1740 to the present time is given in the Annual Reports.

wards were built in 1878 at a cost of £3590. In 1895 a new ward and rooms for the nurses and probationers were added at a cost of £3500, a new system of drainage costing £5700 was carried out, and improvements are being made to the operating theatre at a cost of about £1000. The Hospital now accommodates 153 beds. The number of in-patients in 1894–5 was 1208, and the number of out-patients was 5963. The expenditure for the same year was about £9300. The principal receipts were approximately as follows: dividends on consols, £1424; donations, £2687[1]; subscriptions, £2034; various collections, £1533; probationers' fees, £818; thus leaving a deficit of £514.[2]

Henry Martyn Hall.

This hall was built in memory of the Rev. Henry Martyn, Fellow of S. John's College, celebrated for his work in India and Persia.[3] It was erected mainly through the efforts of the Rev. John Barton, Vicar of Holy Trinity, and was opened in October, 1887. It was intended to serve as the head-quarters of the University Church Missionary Union which had been founded about thirty years before, and for prayer meetings and for such other purposes as the trustees might approve. It is held by five Trustees, of whom the Regius Professor of Divinity and the Vicar of Holy Trinity Church are two, *ex officio*.

Railways.

The first proposal to make a railway to Cambridge was brought forward in 1825[4] by a company called the London

[1] This includes a sum of £1000 given by Alexander Peckover Esq., Lord Lieutenant of the county. An equal sum was received from the same gentleman in 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

[2] 128th Report (1895).

[3] Henry Martyn was born at Truro in 1781; Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman, 1801; ordained 1803; Curate to Simeon at Holy Trinity Church; went to Bengal as Chaplain, 1805; to Persia 1811; died at Tokat, 16 Oct. 1812. He translated the New Testament into Hindustani and into Persian.

[4] The first coach from Cambridge to London ran in 1653 (Cooper, *Annals*, III. 454).

North Railway Company. The line was to connect London and Manchester, and was to run through Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire and the Peak. In 1834, 1836, and 1841 other schemes were proposed and abandoned. In 1844, however, an Act was obtained by the Eastern Counties Railway Company for making a railway from Newport, where it was to be connected with the Northern and Eastern Railway, by Cambridge to Ely, and thence westwards to Peterborough and eastwards to Brandon. At Brandon the line was to join the Norfolk Railway, which was to run thence to Norwich. The two lines were opened simultaneously on the 29th July, 1845. As actually carried out, the Eastern Counties Railway started at Bishop's Stortford, where it joined the line from Shoreditch made between 1840 and 1842, and ran thence by Newport, Cambridge, and Ely to Brandon; the Ely and Peterborough branch was not opened till the beginning of 1847. The present Station was built in 1845 when the line was made; it has since been added to and altered but never altogether rebuilt.

It is unnecessary to mention here the schemes—about a dozen in number—which were brought forward at about this time for making railways to Cambridge; it is sufficient to note those which were actually carried out. The Act for the Newmarket line was passed in 1846; the S. Ives railway was opened in 1847. The Great Northern Company's line from London to Hitchin and Royston was begun in 1846, powers to extend it to Shepreth Junction were obtained in 1848, and thence it was continued to Cambridge by the Great Eastern Company, this last section being opened 25 April, 1851. The branch from Shelford to Haverhill was opened on 1st June, 1865. The London and North-Western Company's line from Cambridge to Bedford, was opened on the 1st August, 1862. The last line laid to Cambridge was that from Mildenhall; this was opened on 1st April, 1885. The title of "Great Eastern Railway" was adopted in 1862 when the old

"Eastern Counties Railway Company" was amalgamated with several other companies.[1]

Rifle Corps.

"The first practical movement to institute a Rifle Club, and from its members to raise a Rifle Corps, originated at Cambridge. The movers of this question considered it desirable to form an association for acquiring skill in shooting with the rifle, and for encouraging the enrolment of those members who might be willing to submit to military discipline and to become effective as skilled riflemen for the service of their country, if such service should ever be required. On Saturday, April 30, 1859, they conferred with the Mayor and some other gentlemen of the University and Town.....An urgent representation of the feeling at Cambridge on the question was made to the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, M.P. for the University, who communicated with the Government." The result was, that the Home Secretary, the day after, stated that:

> He would take that public opportunity of saying, that if in that County and in any others there were any gallant spirits ready to enrol themselves in Rifle Corps, or similar Volunteer Bodies, the Government would be glad to receive the assurance of their willingness to do so, and as far as they were concerned, and as Parliament would sanction the measure, they would be glad to afford them countenance and good will.[2]

The Cambridge Rifle Club was formed accordingly. Tennyson's "Riflemen, form!" appeared in *The Times* on the

[1] The Cambridge Street Tramways Company was formed in 1879. The line from the Station to the Post Office and the branch from Hyde Park Corner to Great St Mary's Church by way of Trumpington Street were opened in October 1880. In the following spring a branch down East Road was opened. Omnibuses, in connection with the Tramways, were started by the same company in January 1896. Another company opened a line of omnibuses in April 1896.

[2] First Report.

9th May, and immediately afterwards a great number of clubs were formed in other parts of the country. The members of the Cambridge Club began rifle practice on 19 May, the day on which Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated.[1] From the Club were formed two Corps, called respectively, "The Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers,"[2] in a uniform of light grey, and "The 1st Cambridgeshire Volunteer Rifles," in rifle green. Later in the year a third corps was raised among the residents in the town, chiefly from the members of the Working-men's College, and called "The 8th Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers"; their uniform was light grey. These three Corps were maintained from the funds of the Rifle Club, and used a range on the Mill Road. On 7th February, 1861, the University Corps having secured a new shooting ground of longer range on the west side of Grange Road, withdrew altogether from the Club, promising however to pay a share of the debts which had been incurred. On 31st May in the same year the 1st Cambridgeshire withdrew, and for financial purposes amalgamated with the 8th Cambridgeshire, the two corps paying an annual rent to the Rifle Club for the use of the range. Soon afterwards, about 1863, the two Corps, the 1st and the 8th, were fused into one, under the title of the 1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers, with a uniform of grey.

In 1880 six outlying Corps, namely, those of Wisbech, Whittlesea, March, Ely, Saffron Walden and Huntingdon[3], which for some time past had united with the Cambridge Corps for drills,[4] were amalgamated with it as a battalion of the 1st Cambs. R.V. This title was changed on 1st December

[1] First Report.

[2] The official title of the C. U. R. V. was "The 3rd Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteers"; but in 1887 the corps became "The 4th (Cambridge University) Volunteer Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment."

[3] The Huntingdon company was officially brought to an end on 30th Nov. 1888.

[4] They had been formed in 1873, into what is called an administrative battalion, and as such they were required to adopt the same uniform. They appeared in that selected (scarlet) at the first camp, held in 1875 at Lowestoft.

1887 for "The 3rd (Cambridgeshire) Volunteer Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment," and in December 1890 the Corps with the 1st and 2nd Suffolk and another Battalion were consolidated into the "Harwich Volunteer Infantry Brigade."

The strength of the 3rd (Cambs.) volunteer battalion Suffolk Regiment at the inspection 23 July, 1896, was as follows: Head-quarters (A, B, C, and D Cos.), 389; E Co. (Wisbech), 55; F Co. (Whittlesey), 65; G Co. (March), 75; H Co. (Ely), 59; I Co. (Saffron Walden), 72; total 715. The maximum establishment is 916. The strength of the 4th (Camb. Univ.) volunteer battalion of the Suffolk Regiment at the inspection in May 1896 was 454.

Public Works, &c.

We have noticed in a previous chapter how, in the middle ages, the town was lighted by lanterns hung out from each house, and how a man was sent round on nights when there was no moon "to cry candle-light." At a later time torches were carried. In the middle of the eighteenth century "several of the younger members of the University" used to walk the streets carrying "lighted torches or links or preceded by persons carrying the same with which they have annoyed the persons they happened to meet, and occasioned great terror and apprehensions that some parts of the colleges or town may be fired thereby."[1]

The town was first lighted by lamps in 1788. An Act for lighting and paving the town was obtained in that year, by which it was directed that two-fifths of the expenses were to be borne by the University and the remainder to be raised by certain rates and tolls on the inhabitants. By this Act the Paving Act of 35 Hen. VIII., by which each householder was obliged to pave half the street in front of his house, was

[1] Decree of the Vice-Chancellor, 1751. (Cooper, *Annals*, III. 285.)

repealed. The lamps were first lighted on 18th September 1788, and the paving of Petty Cury, the first street paved, was completed on 25th October. The paving was finished in 1793 at a cost of £23,814.[1]

Gas was first used in 1823. At first oil-gas was used, but a few years afterwards coal-gas was substituted.[2] A company formed for better supplying the town with gas was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1834.

In 1890 the Corporation obtained from the Local Government Board powers to provide electric light. The concession was made over to a limited liability company, the Corporation reserving the right to purchase from the Company in the future at certain stated periods. Current was first supplied in 1892. Some Colleges and private persons had had their own motors some time before.

The town is supplied with water from wells at the foot of the Cherry Hinton hills. The works were carried out by "The Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company" in accordance with an Act passed in 1853, and were completed in 1855.

A new scheme by Mr J. T. Wood, C.E., of Liverpool, for collecting and disposing of the sewage of the whole town, at an estimated cost of £130,000, was undertaken by the Corporation in 1893. The work was begun in January 1895, and finished in the following year at a cost of about £155,000.

We have already indicated, so far as our knowledge will allow, the measures taken for the public safety in early times. The general character of the Watch in the last century is familiar to all, and it probably continued without much change into the present century. A Guide-book of that period confines itself to the modest wish "that a nightly watch was established in the different parishes."[3] In 1834, the force being very inefficient, a public meeting was held, at

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, III. 429.

[2] Ib., 543.

[3] *Cambridge Guide*, 1808, p. 142.

which it was resolved that a regular police force should be established, but the reform of municipal corporations was then under consideration and the scheme was dropped.[1] In the spring of 1836, about six months after the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, the Watch Committee appointed by the Town Council under the provisions of that measure, established a police force, consisting of a Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 4 Serjeants, and 24 Constables, all of whom were provided with appropriate uniforms.[2] The present strength is a Chief Constable, 3 Inspectors, 1 Detective Sergeant, 4 Sergeants, 2 Detective Constables, and 44 Constables, making a total of 55.

The Volunteer Fire Brigade takes the place of a brigade which was supported by the Insurance companies. It was formed in 1875, when its strength was as follows: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 buglers, 24 men, 2 turncocks. It is now maintained out of a Borough rate and managed by a committee of the Town Council. Its present strength is: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 34 men, 2 turncocks and 3 permanent paid men.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Cambridge Chronicle. 'The Cambridge Journal and Flying Post' was established in 1744; 'The Cambridge Chronicle' in 1762; in 1767 the two papers were united.[3]

The Cambridge Independent Press. This newspaper is said to have been established in 1807. The number for 7 January, 1815, is called No. 68, which would carry the date of No. 1 back only to September 1813. The title of the paper in No. 68 is, "The Huntingdon, Bedford, and Peter-

1 Cooper, *Annals*, IV. 588.

2 Ib., 600.

3 *Proc. of the Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, Vol. VIII. "The Cambridge Intelligencer" was founded 1793 and discontinued in 1803. "The Cambridge Advertiser" was first published on 9 January, 1839, by W. A. Warwick; it was discontinued at some time after 1848.

borough Gazette, and Northampton General Advertiser." The name of Cambridge was added to the title 3 June, 1815.

The Cambridge Express. The first number was issued on 26 September, 1868.

The Cambridge Daily News. The first number was issued on 28 May, 1888.

Societies and Clubs.[1]

The Bull Book Club was founded on 9th Jan. 1784, for promoting useful knowledge, and was commonly called the Book Club. The number of members was limited to fifty. It met weekly at the Bull Inn, and had a good library containing above two thousand volumes. The Society was dissolved in or about 1841.

The Philo-Union, or Cambridge Literary Society. This society was established 8 July, 1826, for the discussion of all topics except those of a theological nature. It had a good library and news-room. The society originally met at the Woolpack Inn, on the east side of Sidney Street, whence it removed in 1846 to the Wrestlers' Inn, from which it again removed to a house on the west side of Sidney Street, which it continued to occupy till it was broken up. In 1866 the number of members was about 230, chiefly inhabitants of the town, but from 1876 the society suffered from a lack of members in consequence of the great increase in the number of other societies. The Union was finally dissolved on the 3rd February, 1888.

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society was founded in 1840. It was originally confined to members of the University, but is now open to all; ladies have been admitted to membership since 1893. The Antiquarian and Ethnological collections have been transferred to the University, and are now placed in the Museum[2] in Little S. Mary's Lane.

[1] See also under University Societies.

[2] See under University Museums.

THE CAMBRIDGE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY was established in 1846; it was amalgamated with the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1871.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. The Cambridge Auxiliary of this Society was founded in 1847. Its rooms are in S. Edward's Passage. It has a Reading-room and Library and contains several athletic and other clubs and has about 280 members.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was formed in 1851. In 1870, owing to a great increase in the number of members, a building in Alexandra Street containing a Lecture Hall, Reading-room, Library, Class-rooms &c. was erected from the designs of Mr Alfred Waterhouse. There are about 500 members, and several athletic and other clubs are conducted by them.

THE ALBERT INSTITUTE AND CAMBRIDGE YOUTHS' CLUB is situated in Grafton Street. It was founded in 1872 by the Rev. A. E. Humphreys as an Institute for the parishes of S. Andrew-the-Less and S. Matthew in connection with the Jesus Lane Sunday School. The club-house contains a coffee-room, reading-room and lending library, and there is a gymnasium and several athletic clubs. There are at present about 130 members but the premises will accommodate 180; the Institute is supported chiefly by voluntary subscriptions.

List of Natives of Cambridge.[1]

AUNGIER, FRANCIS, LORD, 1558—1632; Master of the Rolls of Ireland; s. of Rd A. [below]. (*Annals*, iii. 255.) AUNGIER, RICHARD, c. 1528—1597; counsel-at-law for the town; s. of John A. (*Ath. Cant.*) BAINBRIGG or BAMBRIDGE or BEMBRIDGE, THOMAS, D.D., 1636—1703; Vice-Master Trinity College; son of Rd B. *BALL, EDWARD*, 1538—aft. 1596; Town Clerk 1557—1596; *b. at Chesterton.* (*Ath. Cant.*) BANNERMANN, ALEXANDER, *b.* c. 1730, *fl.* 1766; engraver. BEALES, EDMOND, M.A., 1803—1881; barr.-at-law; President of Reform League; s. of Sam. B., merchant. BENTLEY, RICHARD, M.A., 1708—1782; s. of Dr Rd B., Master of Trin. Coll. BOWTELL, JOHN, 1753—1813; bookbinder; antiquary and topographer. BRIMLEY, GEORGE, M.A., 1819—1857; essayist. BYNG, ANDREW, D.D., 1574—1652; Archdeacon; Professor of Hebrew; s. of Dr Thos B., Master of Clare Hall. CAMBRIDGE, SIR JOHN DE, d. 1335; first burgess in Parl. (1295); Justice of Common Pleas; s. of Thos C. (?) Judge of Exchequer. CARTER, EDMUND, *fl.* 1753; historian of Cambridge. CECIL, THOMAS, 1542—1622; first Earl of Exeter; s. of Ld Burghley. CHEKE, HENRY, M.A., 1548?—1586? s. of Sir John C. CHEKE, SIR JOHN, 1514—1557; first Professor of Greek; tutor to Ed VI.; s. of Peter C., esquire bedell. COGGESHALL, RALPH OF, *fl.* 1207; Abbot of C.; chronicler. *COLE, WILLIAM, Rev.*, M.A., 1714—1782; antiquary; s. of William C.; *b. at Little Abington.* *COOPER, CHAS HY*, 1808—1866; Town Clerk; antiquary; s. of Basil Hy C.; *b. at Gt Marlow.* (*Gent. Mag.*. June, 1866; Cooper, *Biog. Dict.*) CUMBERLAND, RICHARD, M.A., 1732—1811; dramatist; s. of Denison C. DENT, PETER, M.B., *d.* 1689; physician; s. of Peter D. DRAKE, JAMES, M.D., 1667—1707; physician; political writer. DUSGATE, THOMAS, M.A., c. 1500—1532; martyr. (*Ath. Cant.*) ERLICH, JOHN, M.A., c. 1480—aft.

[1] The following list includes all those natives of Cambridge who are found in the *Dictionary of National Biography* (vols. 1—48) and in the *Athenae Cantabrigiensis* (vols. 1, 2). In the case of names not found in the former work the authority is given. A few persons who were not born in Cambridge are included in the list; their names are printed in italics.

1535; Mayor. (*Ath. Cant.*) Essex, James, 1722—1784; architect; s. of Js E., builder. Ewin, Wm Howell, LL.D., 1731?—1804; usurer; s. of Thos E., brewer. Fordham, George, 1837—1887; jockey. Franck, Richard, 1624?—1708; capt. in Parliament army; angler. Frost, Henry, *fl.* 1135; founder of Hospital of S. John. (*Annals*, i. 25.) Gibbons, Edward, Mus. B., 1570?—1653? organist and composer; s. of G.? Gibbons, Ellis, *fl.* 1600; organist and composer; s. of Wm G.? Gibbons, Orlando, Mus. B., 1583—1625; organist and composer; s. of Wm G.? Gifford, James, 1740?—1813; unitarian writer; s. of Js G., Mayor. Goad, Thomas, D.D., 1576—1638; Rector of Hadleigh; s. of Dr Roger G., Provost of King's Coll. Goddard, Peter Stephen, D.D., c. 1704—1781; Master of Clare Hall. (*Annals*, iv. 402.) Goldcorne, John, *fl.* c. 1357. Alderman of gild of Corp. Chri. (Josselin.) Goldsborough, Godfrey, D.D., 1548—1604; Bp of Gloucester. Greeke, Thomas, c. 1514—1577; one of the Barons of the Exchequer. (*Ath. Cant.*) Grim, Edward, clerk, *fl.* 1170—1177; tried to defend Becket. Hatcher, Thomas, M.A., *d.* 1583; antiquary; s. of Dr John H., vice-chanc. of the University. *Hobson, Thomas,* 1544—1631; carrier; s. of Thos H. carrier; *b. at Buntingford?* Kelty, Mary Anne, 1789—1873; authoress; d. of Mr Kelty, surgeon. Lamborn, Peter Spendlowe, 1722—1774; engraver and miniature-painter; s. of John L., watchmaker. Law, George Henry, D.D., 1761—1845, Bp of Bath and Wells; s. of Edmund L., Master of Peterhouse and aft. Bp of Carlisle. Legate, John, the younger, 1600—1658; university printer; s. of John L. university printer. Love, Richard, D.D., 1596—1661; Dean of Ely; s. of Rd L., apothecary. Lynford or Linford, Thomas, 1650—1724; Archdeacon; s. of Sam. L. Lyons, Israel, the younger, 1739—1775; mathematician and botanist; s. of Israel L., silversmith and teacher of Hebrew. Morris, Morris Drake, *d.* c. 1720; compiled lives of members of University, still in MS; s. of Robert D., Recorder. Musgrave, Thomas, D.D., 1788—1860; Archbishop of York; s. of W. Peet M., clothier. Newton, Samuel, 1628—1718; notary public, Mayor; s. of John N., limner. Nicols, Thomas, *fl.* c. 1659; author of a work on precious stones; s. of John N., M.D. Noke, Thomas, B.D., c. 1535—1593; Prebendary of Lincoln. (*Ath. Cant.*) Norgate, Edward, *d.* 1650; Windsor Herald; s. of Robert N., Master of Corp. Chri. Coll. Palmer, Edward Henry, M.A., 1840—1882; orientalist;

Professor of Arabic; s. of Wm P., schoolmaster. PARIS, JOHN AYRTON, M.D., 1785—1856; physician; s. of Thos P. PARKER, SIR JOHN, 1548—1618; s. of Archbp Parker. PEACOCK, THOMAS, B.D., 1516?—1582?; President of Queens' Coll.; s. of Thos P., burgess. PILKINGTON, MARY, 1766—1839; authoress; d. of Mr Hopkins, surgeon. PLUMPTRE, ANNA or ANNE, 1760—1818; authoress; d. of Dr Robert P., President of Queens' Coll. PLUMPTRE, ANNABELLA, *fl.* 1795—1812; authoress; sister of last. PLUMPTRE, JAMES, B.D., 1770—1832; author; brother of last. PRATT, JOHN, 1772—1855; organist and composer; s. of Jonas P., music-seller and teacher. PURCHAS, JOHN, M.A., 1823—1872; ritualistic clergyman; s. of Capt. Wm J. P., R.N. RUST, GEORGE, D.D., *d.* 1670; Bp of Dromore, 1667. (Cooper, *Biog. Dict.*) SPALDING, SAMUEL, *d.* 1669; Town Clerk; antiquary; *place of birth doubtful.* (Cooper, *Biog. Dict.*) TABOR, SIR RICHARD, *d.* 1681; physician; *place of birth doubtful.* (Cooper, *Biog. Dict.*) TANGMER, HENRY, *fl.* 1342; Ald. of gild of Corp. Chri. (Josselin; *Annals* i. 105.) TAYLOR, JEREMY, D.D., c. 1613—1667; Bp of Down and Connor and of Dromore. (*Annals* iii. 524.) THIRLEBY, THOMAS, D.D., c. 1506—1570; Bp of Westminster and aft. of Ely; s. of John T., Town Clerk. (*Ath. Cant.*) TOWNSON, ROBERT, D.D., *d.* 1621; Bp of Salisbury. (Cooper, *Biog. Dict.*) WALKER, GEORGE, M.D., 1533—1597; physician; probably s. of Henry W., M.D., Professor of Physic. (*Ath. Cant.*) WARREN ... *d.* 1195; Abbot of S. Albans. (*Annals*, i. 30.) WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, M.A., 1715—1785; Poet Laureate; s. of Rd W., baker. (Anderson; Rose.) WREN, MATTHEW, the younger, 1629—1672; secretary to Duke of York; s. of Bp Wren. (Cooper, *Biog. Dict.*)

THE UNIVERSITY.

FIG. 26. PRESENT SHIELD.[1]

CHAPTER XI

THE UNIVERSITY

History. Origin of the University not known. Gradual rise of the colleges. Monastic colleges. Later colleges and hostels. Affiliated hostels.

Social life in former times. The 14th century. Rooms. Grades among students. Hours. Plays. Sports and games. Punishments.

History.

OF the parentage and birth of the University we are ignorant. Both the time and manner of its origin is a matter of speculation. Early in the reign of Henry III. we meet with it as an institution already in existence; but it is only towards the end of his reign that we begin to have

[1] Granted 9th June, 1573. They are: *Gules, on a cross ermine between four lions passant gardant or, a book gules.*

any definite knowledge. The materials for history become fuller with the inauguration of the collegiate system at the end of the thirteenth century. We must be content, therefore, to begin our sketch at a period when the University had been in existence for a considerable time, and was entering on this new phase in its career.

The University of the middle ages[1] was a corporation of learned men, associated for the purposes of teaching, and possessing the privilege that no one should be allowed to teach within their dominions unless he had received their sanction, which could only be granted after trial of his ability. The test applied consisted of examinations and public disputations; the sanction assumed the form of a public ceremony, and the name of a degree; and the teachers or doctors so elected or created carried out their office of instruction by lecturing in the public schools to the students who, desirous of hearing them, took up their residence in the place wherein the University was located. The degree was, in fact, merely a licence to teach. The teacher so licensed became a member of the ruling body. The University, as a body, does not concern itself with the food and lodging of the students, beyond the exercise of a superintending power over the rents and regulations of the houses in which they are lodged, in order to protect them from exaction; and it also assumes the care of public morals.

The only buildings required by such a corporation in the first instance were: a place to hold meetings and ceremonies, a library, and schools for teaching, or, as we should call them, lecture-rooms.

A college, on the other hand, in its primitive form, is a foundation erected and endowed by private munificence, solely for the lodging and maintenance of deserving students, whose lack of means rendered them unable to pursue the University course without some extraneous assistance.

[1] Almost the whole of this chapter is taken, nearly word for word, from the Introduction to Willis and Clark.

At the outset of any inquiry into the history of the colleges at either University, it must be remembered that when a medieval benefactor founded a college his intentions were very different from those that would actuate a similar person at the present day. His object was to provide board and lodging and a small stipend for teachers. As for the taught, they lodged where they could, like students at a continental University, and it was not until the sixteenth century was well advanced that they were admitted within the precincts of the colleges on payment of a small annual rent (*pensio*, whence the modern term Pensioner). The term "Master and Scholars," used in the foundation charters of most of the early colleges, means, in modern language, "Master and Fellows," and a glance at some of the early statutes shews that persons who had not proceeded to the first degree in any Faculty were not so much as thought of. At Peterhouse, for instance, every Scholar must be at least a Bachelor in Dialectics. Again, it must be further remembered that it was the intention of Walter de Merton, the inaugurator of the collegiate system, to counteract the growing influence of the Religious Houses; no "Religious," as he called him, that is, no monk, friar, or canon regular, was to be allowed in his college.

Each college contained within its walls the necessary buildings for the lodging and food of its members and of their servants, and each was governed by its own code of statutes. The students attended the public lectures and public disputations appointed by the University, and, in addition, in the earlier colleges the older students were enjoined to assist the younger in their private studies; but, afterwards, lecturers for this purpose were appointed from the members of the college. Besides this assistance, disputations were carried on in the college to prepare its students for their public exercises.

In process of time the superior advantages of this systematic preparation for the University teaching and

exercises, as well as the greater convenience and comfort afforded by the buildings and domestic arrangements resulting from the accumulated generosity of successive benefactors, led more wealthy students to desire a participation therein; and they gladly paid rent and charges for food and instruction. But this privilege was scantily granted, and can hardly be said to have become general until after the Reformation.

It may be assumed that at first the University took no cognisance whatever of the way in which students obtained lodgings. The inconvenience and discomfort of this system soon led to the establishment of what were afterwards termed hostels, apparently by voluntary action on the part of the students themselves. It would appear that at first the University accepted this arrangement without interference; but, as it presently gave rise to grave dissensions between the townspeople and the students, mainly on the question of rent, letters patent were issued by King Henry III., probably at the instance of the University, dated 7 February, 1265–6, appointing a board consisting of two Masters—or, as we should now say, two members of the Senate—who were subsequently called Taxors, and two burgesses, whose duty it should be to tax, or regulate, for periods of five years, the rent to be paid for any house of which a scholar might happen to be in occupation.

In after years, when the collegiate system had become established, certain of these hostels were annexed to some of the colleges, which were glad of the additional accommodation for the rapidly increasing numbers of their students. In the first half of the sixteenth century the number of hostels seems to have been about twenty[1], but after that period they were rapidly deserted, and when Dr Caius wrote in 1573 there were only about nine left. This number still further decreased till, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, hostels had almost ceased to exist. Living in private lodgings was at that

[1] The total number of known hostels is twenty-seven, but it is not clear how many of these were in existence at any one time.

time uncommon, and colleges were very much over-crowded[1]. It appears that hostels were the most comfortable,—indeed the colleges, though most suitable for those of straitened means, afforded the barest necessaries of life. The desertion of the hostels is shewn by a sermon preached at S. Paul's Cross in 1550, in which the state of the University at that time is contrasted with what it had been in the earlier part of the century: many of the scholars who 'hauyng rych frendes or beyng benefyced men dyd lyue *of theym selues* in Ostles and Innes be eyther gon awaye, or elles fayne to crepe into Colleges, *and put poore men from bare lyuynges*.'[2]

The collegiate system was inaugurated at Oxford by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. Having devoted several years to the elaboration of his plans he founded his college in 1264, and gave it statutes which served as the model for those of many subsequent foundations. His example was soon followed by John de Balliol.

About twenty years afterwards Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, endeavoured to give to the University of Cambridge the benefit of the system so happily established at Oxford by Merton. His mode of proceeding was not fortunate. In his own words, he attempted "to introduce into the dwelling place of the secular brethren of his Hospital of S. John studious scholars living according to the rule of the scholars of Oxford called of Merton," an unpalatable change of system which led to unappeasable dissensions between the brethren and the scholars. The Bishop was compelled, in 1284, after three years trial, to separate his scholars from the Hospital and to establish them independently in two hostels (*hospitia*) next to the Church of S. Peter (now S. Mary the Less), outside Trumpington Gate, whence the name Peterhouse (*domus scholarium sancti Petri*) which the college bore from

[1] Mullinger, II. 395.
[2] Sermon by Lever (Mullinger, I. 368).

the first. The Bishop died before his plans were fully carried out. The community then consisted of a Master and fourteen scholars. Such was the beginning of the collegiate system in the University of Cambridge. We shall now proceed to trace, as briefly as may be, its gradual development.

The second college in Cambridge was founded by Hervey de Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Edward II. Like Merton, he began by purchasing the advowson of the parish church of S. Michael, with the ground to which it was attached, and in the next place a house which was probably large enough, without much alteration, to contain the seven scholars of the first foundation with their Master. This college was intended for persons of more advanced age than the ordinary student; for every scholar on admission was to be a priest and Master of Arts, or at least a Bachelor of Arts, and, if so, bound to proceed to the degree of Master, and to apply himself subsequently to the study of Theology.

In less than two years after the foundation of this college, the University, in its corporate capacity, obtained, in 1326, a royal licence to settle a body of scholars in two houses in Milne Street. This college was called University Hall, like that already founded at Oxford. But it was not successful, and twelve years later, 1338, it was granted to Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, who refounded it as Clare Hall, for the maintenance of twenty scholars including a Master.

In the year before the re-foundation of Clare Hall, King Edward III. issued (1337) a charter for the foundation of a college to be called King's Hall. The King had already continued and increased the benefaction of his father, who had maintained twelve children at the University at least as early as 1317. This was the largest foundation hitherto attempted at Cambridge. The scholars, of whom there were to be thirty-two, were, on admission, to be at least fourteen years old, and of sufficient proficiency in grammar to study Logic.

In the middle of the fourteenth century, four colleges were founded simultaneously at Cambridge, namely: Pembroke Hall, Gonville Hall, Trinity Hall, and Corpus Christi House.

Pembroke Hall, at first named the "Hall of Valence Marie," was founded by a rich and noble lady, Mary de Saint Paul, daughter of Guy, Count of Chatillon and Saint Paul, and related through her mother to King Edward III. She had married Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke in 1321, but becoming a widow in less than three years afterwards, she retired from the world and gave her estates to pious works, of which this College, and the nunnery of Denny Abbey near Cambridge, are examples. The royal licence for the foundation of the former, granted in 1347, is for a Master and thirty or more scholars, but the numbers actually founded were fifteen scholars and four bible-clerks.

In a month after the licence for Pembroke Hall had been obtained, a similar one was granted, January 1347–8, to Edmund Gonville, Rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in Norfolk, for the foundation of a college of twenty scholars. He bought three tenements in Lortburgh Lane, now called Free School Lane, and having given to his intended college the name of the "Hall of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin" settled a Master and four fellows therein, but dying in 1351, he left the completion of his design to his executor William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich. Bateman was at that time engaged with his own foundation of the "Hall of Holy Trinity" for scholars of Canon and Civil Law. He removed Gonville Hall to a site next to his own college and proceeded with the two simultaneously. But he also died unexpectedly leaving both the foundations immature. Gonville Hall consisted of a Master and three fellows, and Trinity Hall of a Master, three fellows, and three scholars, instead of a Master, twenty fellows and three scholars as he had intended.

The House of Corpus Christi was projected between 1342 and 1346 by the members of the gild of Corpus Christi. During that period they began the formation of a site in

Lortburgh Lane next to Gonville Hall. Shortly afterwards they were joined by the members of the gild of S. Mary and obtained the royal licence in 1352. The statutes were copied from those of Michael House, and like them required that the scholars should be in priests' orders. The community at first consisted of a Master and two scholars, with two servants, the revenues not being sufficient for the support of more.

By the end of the reign of Edward III.—a century after the foundation of Merton—there were therefore eight colleges at Cambridge. A like number existed at Oxford. At this period a foundation of a different kind, namely, the monastic college, was established on a more systematic basis than hitherto. Monks of different orders had resorted to the Universities at an early period, and Gloucester House had been founded at Oxford for Benedictine monks in 1283. Constitutions, promulgated in 1335, 1337, and 1339 by Pope Benedict XII. for the reform of the Cistercians, Benedictines and Augustinians, required, among other things, that docile scholars of each Order should be maintained at a University. All such students at any University were to be under the common rule of an officer elected annually, called the Prior of the Students. Oxford was the favourite University for monastic students and contained a large number of schools for the different Orders and for particular houses. A result of this reform, however, was the immediate establishment at Cambridge, about 1340, of students from the monastery of Ely. Their hostel was, however, sold in 1347 to Bishop Bateman, and the students were obliged to lodge in colleges and private houses till 1428, when for the first time, a general Benedictine hostel, afterwards called Buckingham College, was established. This college, now Magdalene College, was built by the different Benedictine Houses which sent students to Cambridge. The Augustinians had no special college, but, besides their convent at Barnwell, they had a house within the limits of the ancient town, in which their students could conveniently reside.

We may now return to the colleges of the seculars. With the exception of William of Wykeham's foundation at Oxford in 1379, no colleges were begun at either University during the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV. or Henry V. The long reign of the religious Henry VI., on the other hand, added no fewer than eight, four at Oxford and four at Cambridge. The four at Cambridge were: the house for Benedictines which we have already noticed, God's House, King's College and Queens' College.

In 1437 or somewhat earlier, William Byngham, parson of the church of S. John Zachary in London, built a house for poor scholars in grammar called God's House. It stood in Milne Street on the site now occupied by King's College Chapel. Two years later he assigned the foundation to Clare Hall. Byngham's object is set forth in his petition to the King

> ...shewyng and declaryng by bille how gretely ye clergie of this your Reaume, by the which all wysdom, konnyng, and governaunce standeth, is like to be empeired and febled, by the defaute and lak of scolemaistres of gramer, insomoche yat as your seyd poure besecher hath founde of late over the est parte of the wey ledyng from Hampton to Coventre, and so forth no ferther north yan Rypon .L. .LXX. scoles voide or mo yat were occupied all at ones within yeres passed, bicause yat yer is so grete scarstee of maistres of gramer....[1]

The house established in connection with Clare Hall in compliance with this petition was a few years later, 1442, re-founded as a college. The position of the buildings, however, on the site which King Henry VI. had selected for his own college, made it necessary to remove God's House, and a piece of ground was accordingly given to Byngham which now forms part of the site of Christ's College.

While Byngham was establishing his modest grammar-college in connection with Clare Hall, King Henry VI., then a young man of eighteen, was planning his own two foun-

[1] Commiss. Doct. III. 153 (Willis and Clark, I. lvi.)

dations of Eton College and King's College. It has usually been assumed that he was actuated from the first by a desire to imitate, if not to surpass, William of Wykeham's similar foundations at Winchester and Oxford; and it is unquestionably true, that, after the scheme had been fully matured, both the buildings and statutes of Wykeham were adopted as models. A careful study of the documents, however, shews that at the outset the King's intentions were limited to the foundation of a school at Eton copied from Wykeham's school at Winchester, and a small college at Cambridge; and that the idea of making the two institutions dependent upon each other, on the Wykehamite model, was an afterthought.

A small site for the Cambridge college, which was to consist of a Rector and twelve scholars, was conveyed to the King in 1441, but two years later, before the beautiful buildings were finished, the scheme was abandoned in favour of a much more ambitious plan. This was for a college of a Provost and seventy scholars, ten priests, sixteen choristers and six clerks making a total of 103. At Eton the number was 132. The Cambridge college was to be fed by that of Eton and was intended for poor scholars who wished to take Holy Orders. The buildings for this college were to be on a proportionately magnificent scale. But the troubles of the King's reign were closing in upon him and his plans were left incomplete. The original buildings for the smaller scheme had to serve for the accommodation of the college till the present century.

In 1446, Andrew Doket, Rector of S. Botolph's Church in Cambridge, obtained licence to found the College of S. Bernard of Cambridge. He soon afterwards enlarged his scheme, and, following the example of the chaplain of Queen Philippa, who had founded Queen's College at Oxford, persuaded Queen Margaret to take his college under her protection, and to re-found it under her own name. The college was designed for the support of a President and

twelve fellows who should be in priests' orders. On the restoration of peace after the civil war, Doket succeeded in obtaining for his college the patronage of Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV.

The foundation of yet another college at Cambridge was interrupted by the Wars of the Roses. This was S. Catharine Hall, begun in 1459 by Robert Wodelarke, Provost of King's College. He obtained his charter from King Edward IV., in 1475, for a college for a Master and three or more fellows.

No college originated in either University during the short reigns of Edward V. and Richard III., but in that of Henry VII. we meet with the first of a series of transformations of older institutions by which, in the course of about twenty years, three colleges, Jesus, Christ's, and S. John's, came to be established in Cambridge.

In 1497 the ancient nunnery of S. Radegund was suppressed on the petition of John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, who represented to the king that the house was in a state of decay both moral and material. The Bishop made extensive alterations in the buildings and obtained a charter for a college, to be called Jesus College, consisting of a Master, six fellows, and a certain number of scholars.

The two colleges which stand next in order of date, Christ's College and S. John's College, both claim as their foundress Margaret Beaufort, mother of King Henry VII., commonly called the Lady Margaret. Christ's College was an extension and development of God's House, which, as we have already seen, had been transferred to a new site in S. Andrew's Street by King Henry VI. In 1505 a charter was obtained, re-founding it under the name of Christ's College; as enlarged it was to consist of a Master, twelve fellows, and forty-seven scholars.

S. John's College, like Jesus College, originated in the suppression of a religious house. The Hospital of Augustinian Canons, called the Hospital of S. John the Evangelist, is said to have fallen into the same condition as the nunnery

of S. Radegund. Licence for its suppression was accordingly granted in 1509. The execution of the scheme was however delayed by the deaths of the King and of the foundress, and it was eventually carried out by John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, one of the executors of the Lady Margaret and her faithful friend and confessor. A charter was obtained in 1511, by which the Hospital was converted into a college consisting of a Master and fifty fellows and scholars. The buildings were begun in the same year and the college was formally opened in 1516.

In 1546, immediately after completing the foundation of Christ's Church in Oxford begun by Wolsey, King Henry VIII. issued letters patent founding his college at Cambridge for a Master, and 60 fellows, and scholars, to be called *Trinytie College within the Towne and Universitie of Cambrydge of Kynge Henry theight's foundacion.* In order to make way for the new establishment, King's Hall and Michael House had been compelled to surrender themselves and their possessions into the King's hands, and Physwick Hostel had been forcibly taken away from Gonville Hall. By uniting these three sites and sets of buildings, and closing the lanes that separated them, a large area was provided for the new college, which was further endowed with revenues of great value. The members of the suppressed colleges formed part of the new foundation and the Master of King's Hall became the first Master of Trinity College. The King, however, died early in 1547, and no permanent statutes were given until the reign of Elizabeth. The old buildings were transformed into the present court by a very gradual process.

The five principal colleges of student-monks which we have noticed above were naturally included in the general dissolution of the monasteries in 1539. The one at Cambridge, the Benedictine House which had latterly been known as *Buckingham College*, was granted to Thomas Lord Audley, who, in 1542, obtained licence to found in its place a college

for a Master and eight fellows, to be called the College of S. Mary Magdalene.

In 1557 John Caius, M.D., enlarged and re-founded Gonville Hall. He gave new statutes, added to the buildings, and founded three new fellowships, two of which were to be held by medical men, and twelve scholarships. Dr Caius was himself master of the college from 1559 till 1573.

Emmanuel College was founded by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1584 for a Master and thirty fellows and scholars. It was erected on the site of the house of Friars Preachers or Dominicans, whose buildings were in part altered for the reception of the students. This college is usually termed a Puritan foundation, but this imputation rests on the tone given to it subsequently rather than on any expressions in the charter or statutes.

Ten years afterwards, 1594, letters patent were issued for the foundation of Sidney Sussex College. These were procured by the executors of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, who had died in 1589. They obtained, in 1595, the site of the house of Franciscans or Grey Friars and proceeded with the foundation of a college for a Master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars.

The last college founded at Cambridge was Downing College, established in 1800 in accordance with the will of Sir George Downing of Gamlingay Park. The college as therein described was to consist of a Master, a Professor of the Laws of England, a Professor of Medicine, sixteen fellows, and of such a number of scholars as shall be subsequently agreed upon.

This completes our sketch of the development of the collegiate system. At first, as we have seen, there were no colleges. Then, after the foundation of the first, they rapidly increased in number and gradually absorbed all the members of the University; since about the middle of the sixteenth century every member of the University has belonged to some college. In 1869 this system was somewhat relaxed,

and students unattached to any college were admitted to the University, and were placed under the control of a censor. In 1893 they were allotted a house opposite to the Fitzwilliam Museum, called Fitzwilliam Hall[1].

It remains to notice the foundation of several hostels. In 1873 a hostel was opened at Girton for the reception of women, and in 1875 a similar hostel was founded at Newnham. Cavendish College was founded in 1876 by the County College Association; it was made a public hostel in 1882; reconstituted in 1888, and finally closed in 1891. In 1882 Selwyn College was founded by public subscription. A hostel was opened by the Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College, in 1884, and closed in 1896; the building has been re-opened as a hostel for Roman Catholics. Westminster College, for graduate students who are preparing for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church, is in course of erection.

Social Life.

Our knowledge of the social life in the University in the earliest times is scanty, and it does not begin to be at all full till the sixteenth century. For a picture of the life of a student in the fourteenth century we must refer the reader to the work of Mr Bass Mullinger, from which we quote the following passage:

As the University gathered its members from all parts of the kingdom and many of the students came from districts a week's journey remote, it was customary for parents to entrust their sons to the care of a 'fetcher,' who after making a preliminary tour in order to form his party, which often numbered upwards of twenty, proceeded by the most direct road to Cambridge. On his arrival two courses were open to the youthful freshman:—he might either attach himself to one of the religious foundations, in which case his career for life might be looked upon as practically decided; or he might enter himself under a resident master, as intending to take holy orders, or

[1] All that is known of the history of this house is given in the *University Reporter*, No. 1024 (24 April, 1894).

perhaps, though such instances were probably confined to the nobility, as a simple layman. In no case however was he permitted to remain in residence except under the surveillance of a superior....The disparity of age between master and pupil was generally less than at the present day: the former would often not be more than twenty-one, the latter not more than fourteen or fifteen; consequently their relations were of much less formal character, and the selection, so far as the scholar was concerned, a more important matter. A scholar from the south chose a master from the same latitude; if he could succeed in meeting with one from the same county he considered himself yet more fortunate; if aspiring to become a canonist or a civilian, he would naturally seek for a master also engaged upon such studies. The master in turn was expected to interest himself in his pupil; no scholar was to be rudely repulsed on the score of poverty; if unable to pay for both lodging and tuition he often rendered an equivalent in the shape of very humble services; he waited at table, went on errands, and, if we may trust the authority of the Pseudo-Boethius, was often rewarded by his master's left-off garments. The aids held out by the University were then but few. There were some nine or ten poorly endowed foundations, one or two university exhibitions, and finally the university chest, from which, as a last resource, the hard-pinched student might borrow if he had aught to pledge. The hostel where he resided protected him from positive extortion, but he was still under the necessity of making certain payments towards the expenses. The wealthier class appear to have been under no pecuniary obligations whatever. When therefore a scholar's funds entirely failed him, and his *Sentences* or his *Summulae*, his Venetian cutlery, and his winter cloak had all found their way into the proctor's hands as security for monies advanced, he was compelled to have recourse to other means. His academic life was far from being considered to preclude the idea of manual labour. It has been conjectured, by a high authority, that the long vacation was originally designed to allow of members of the universities assisting in the then all-important operation of the ingathering of the harvest. But however this may have been, there was a far more popular method of replenishing an empty purse, a method which the example of the Mendicants had rendered all but universal, and this was no other than begging on the public highways....In the course of time this easy method of replenishing an empty purse was found to have become far too popular among university students, and it was considered necessary to enact that no scholar should beg in the highways

until the chancellor had satisfied himself of the merits of each individual case and granted a certificate for the purpose.[1]

The students were in the earliest times quartered in the private houses of the townspeople. This system afterwards fell into disuse, as we have already explained, owing to the establishment of Hostels. Each Hostel was presided over by a Principal elected by the students from among their own number. As the number of colleges increased they gradually annexed the Hostels by way of providing additional accommodation for their members. Till the close of the fifteenth century however the great majority of the students lived in the Hostels; these probably gave a greater degree of comfort and more liberty than the colleges, which appear to have continued to serve, as intended by their founders, for the more necessitous and industrious.

The accommodation provided within the college walls was undoubtedly rough in the extreme. None of the rooms contained fireplace or stove, the only fire in the college being that which burned in a brazier in the middle of the hall, and perhaps in the Master's chamber. Probably in many cases, as at Corpus Christi College, the rooms remained in what we should think a half-finished state for long after they were inhabited. It would appear that at Corpus the buildings, which had been finished in the fourteenth century, were not fitted up with any degree of comfort till the reign of Henry VIII. The walls seem to have been bare of plaster and the windows were probably half glazed, half shuttered; the ground storey had clay floors, and the upper storey was open to the roof.

Only the Master and Doctors were allowed a room to themselves. Each Fellow and Bachelor shared his room with one, two, or three students; these were called 'chamber-fellows,' from which the word 'chum' is said to be derived. In each corner of the chamber there was a small study or

[1] Mullinger, *The University of Cambridge*, I. 345.

cupboard partitioned off by a timber framing covered with plaster. Each of these cubicles, which measured about five feet by four feet, served for one of the inmates as a place of study. In the great chamber there was a standing bedstead

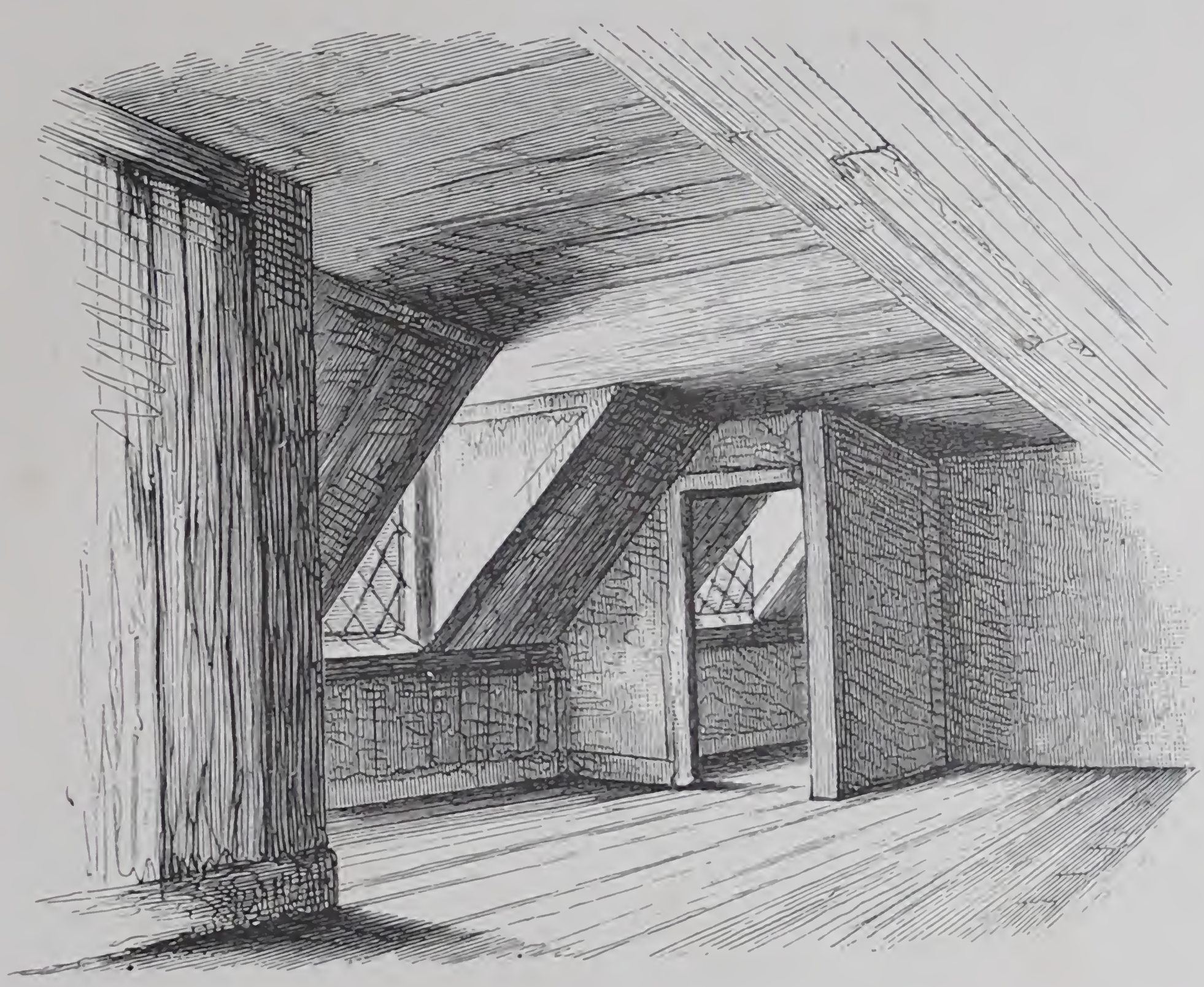


FIG. 27. CHAMBER WITH STUDIES.

for the use of the senior, and trundle beds, which could be pushed under it during the day, for the scholars. A table, some stools or a settle, a cupboard and a few shelves for books, a leaden water cistern and a trough for washing, appear to have completed the furniture of the room.

One or two instances will however give a clearer idea of the belongings of the medieval undergraduate than general statements. In 1541 one Leonard Metcalfe, a scholar of S. John's College, was executed for the murder of William

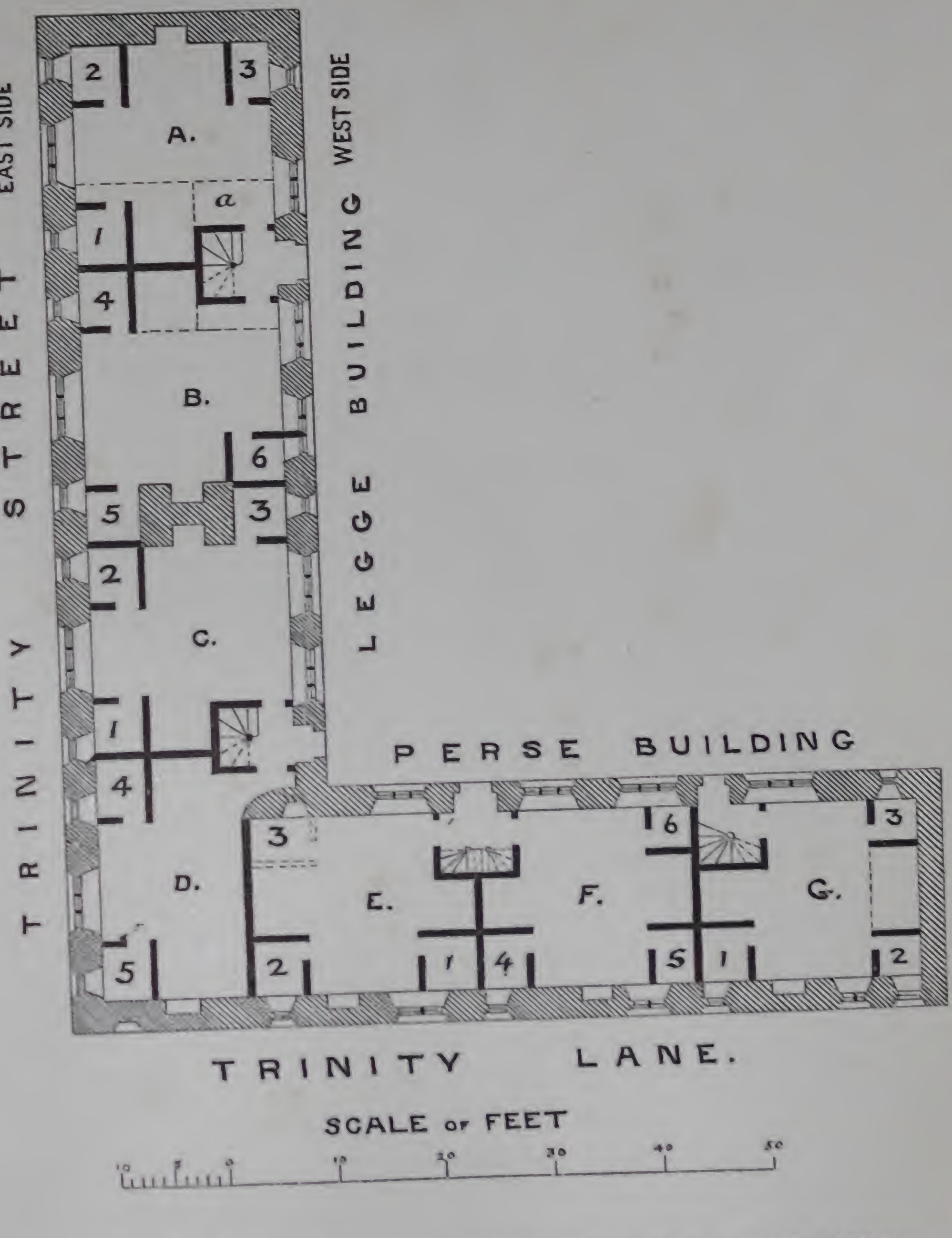


FIG. 28. PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR OF THE PERSE AND LEGGE BUILDINGS AT GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

Lamkyn, a townsman. The following is an inventory and valuation of Metcalfe's goods[1]:

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
First, a great thinne Chest, with a hanging Locke and Key, at	0	1	8
Item, a long Gowne, with a Whood faced with Russels	1	0	0
Item, a Jacket of tawny Chamblet, old	0	3	4
Item, an old Dublett of tawny Russels	0	1	2
Item, a Jacket of black Sage	0	1	8
Item, a Doublet of Canvas	0	1	0
Item, a Pair of Hoose	0	1	8
Item, a Cloke	0	2	8
Item, a Sheet, old	0	0	8
Item, half an old Testure of darnix	0	0	4
Item, an old Hat	0	0	4
Item, a Chaire and a Meat Knyfe	0	0	5
Item, an old Lute	0	1	0
Item, a Callepine of the worst	0	1	8
Item, Vocabularius Juris et Gesta Romanorum ...	0	0	4
Item, Introductiones Fabri	0	0	3
Item, Horatius sine Commento	0	0	4
Item, Tartaretus super Summulas Petri Hispani ...	0	0	2
Item, The Sheepheard's Kalender	0	0	2
Item, Moria Erasmi	0	0	6
Item, Compendium 4 Librorum Institutionum ...	0	0	3
Item, in the Bailiff's hand—A pair of Sheets	0	1	0
Item, a Coverlet	0	0	10
Item, a very old Blankett	0	0	2
Item, lent to the same Lamkyn	2	0	0
Summa	4	1	8

By me *John Edmondes*,

Vicechan. of the University of Cambridge.

Metcalfe was clearly one of the poorer class of students, notwithstanding his having been able to lend a couple of pounds to his victim. We will now quote the accounts of a

[1] Dyer, *Privileges*, I. 109. Cooper, *Annals*, I. 398.

nobleman's charges, those namely of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, who entered Trinity College in 1577.

THE PARCELLS which my Lord of Essex bought at his entrance in his Chamber at Cambridge.

Inprimis, twenty yards of new grene brode sayes, lvj^{s}.
Item, the frame of the South Window in the first Chamber, vj^{s} 4^{d}.
Item, for more glasse in the same, iiij^{s}.
Item, for 40 foote of quarters under the hangings, ij^{s}.
Item, payd to Mr Bird at my entrance for parcells which appear in his proper bill and acquittance, xxj^{s}.
Item, two casements with hingells in the south window, ij^{s} vj^{d}.
Item, new hangings in the study of painted cloth, xvj^{s} viij^{d}.
Item, for paintinge both Chamber and study overhead, v^{s}.
Item, shelves in the study, xij^{d}.
Item, a conveyance to the bedchamber out of the study, ij^{s} vj^{d}.
Item, a place makinge for the trindle bed to drawe through the waule, xvj^{d}.
Item, for bordinge a place for fewell, and makinge a light into it, vj^{s}.
Item, a table in the study, iij^{s} 4^{d}.
Item, for the furniture in the litle study, xviij^{d}.
Item, little irons to hould open the casements with, viij^{d}.
Item, my part of the dore betwixt Mr Forcett and me, iij^{s} vj^{d}.
Item, a crest at the chimnay, 4^{d}.
Item, for a footestoole at the window, 4^{d}.
Item, for two shelves mo in the frame of the study, xij^{d}.
Item, a locke and three keyes to the outward chamber dore, iij^{s} 4^{d}.
Item, a table in the bedchamber, ij^{s} vj^{d}.

Summa totalis, 7^{li} x^{d}.

GERVATIUS BABINGTON.[1]

The above account illustrates several points in connection with the fittings and furniture of college rooms: the fitting of glass and casements in the windows and the erection of the study at the expense of the tenant; the temporary character of the study; the trundle bedstead; and the wall covered with hangings on laths.

The degree of comfort and luxury in the rooms no doubt

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, II. 352.

varied considerably, though probably not so much as the social position and manner of life among the students. Above the Pensioners, who formed the bulk of the students, were the Fellow-Commoners, nobles and men of fortune, and below them the Sizars, or poor men. The sizars were the sons of poor parsons, yeomen and tradesmen, and were only enabled to maintain themselves at the University by their earnings in the performance of menial offices. "The chapel clerk, the porter at the gate, the college cook, and the steward were all alike on the foundation and generally recruited from the subsizars; while those of that class who were invested with no definite office acted as valets to the fellow-commoners and pensioners. Each was required to rouse his master for morning chapel, to clean his boots, and sometimes to dress his hair. He brought his orders from the butteries, carried his letters and messages, and in some cases wrote his college exercises."[1] Sir Simonds d'Ewes, who entered S. John's College in 1618, says, "At the same time was admitted one Thomas Manning to be my sub-sizar; the son of a grave and religious, silenced divine, being a very pious and well-disposed youth, to which good education he having added much knowledge and learning by a long continued study, afterwards proved, and still continueth, a laborious and able preacher."[2]

The period at which there ceased to be any practical difference between the sizar and the pensioner cannot be exactly fixed. The menial duties performed by the sizar were probably dropped gradually. In the middle of last century he still waited at the high table,—"served by gownd waiting men, little dirty paw'd sizers," says a visitor to Cambridge,—and it is not fifty years since his dinner consisted of what was left at the high table. But by the beginning of the present century almost all distinction, even in the matter of gowns, had disappeared.[3]

[1] Mullinger, II. 399.

[2] The Autobiography and Correspondence of Sir Simonds d'Ewes, I. 107.

[3] Wordsworth, 109.

The hours kept at the University have been steadily getting later, but they have as a rule been rather earlier than the times observed by the rest of the world. In the sixteenth century and during the first half of the seventeenth the dinner hour was ten, and supper was at five or six. In the latter part of the seventeenth century dinner was at eleven, and in 1722 it was complained that several colleges did not dine till twelve,—"occasioned from people's lying in bed longer than they used to do." Towards the end of the century two or three was becoming common; Bishop Watson laments over this as an 'evil custom' which will 'destroy our superiority over Oxford.' At Trinity in 1800, hall was at a quarter past two, tea was at six and supper in rooms at nine. In 1812, it may be noted, at Trinity and S. John's, a student appearing in Hall or Chapel in pantaloons or trowsers was considered as absent. Later in the century hall was at four, and this hour was not changed till 1866.

We must now attempt to give some account of the games, pastimes, and sports which have at different times been most popular among the students.

It does not appear whether the popular mystery or religious plays of the middle ages were performed in colleges, but we have an early mention of a comedy being acted, for in the account rolls of Michael House for 1386 there are charges for an embroidered pall or cloak, and six visors and six beards for the comedy.[1]

Play acting was, during the sixteenth and first half of the seventeenth centuries, not only recognised by the authorities but was, in some colleges, enforced by the statutes. Thus in Queens' College a statute of 1546 directs that any student refusing to take part in or to be present at a play shall be expelled. The statutes given by Queen Elizabeth to Trinity College in 1560 "prescribe the annual performance of plays in the hall during the twelve days of Christmas under the direction of the nine lecturers (*lectores*). The head

[1] Cooper, *Annals*, I. 131.

lecturer (*primus lector*) is to represent either a comedy or a tragedy; the remaining eight are to divide four plays among them, either comedies or tragedies, one of each being entrusted to two lecturers. The performances may be public or private. If these directions be not carried out, each lecturer who is to blame is to pay a fine of ten shillings. These plays were usually performed in the hall, but a play was acted before Queen Elizabeth in the antechapel of King's College in 1564, and a performance took place in the chapel of Jesus College in 1568. At Trinity a "Comedy-room" was built between the Master's Lodge and the river in the early part of the seventeenth century.

The plays chosen were sometimes from the ancients but were frequently modern satires and comedies. Aristophanes' *Plutus* was acted at S. John's in 1536; the *Aulularia* of Plautus at King's, in 1564, before Queen Elizabeth in the antechapel on a Sunday evening; *Ignoramus*, by George Ruggle of Clare, before King James I. in the hall of Trinity in 1614; and at Clare in 1597 the townsmen were invited to witness the performance of *Club Law*, a satire in which they themselves were held up to ridicule. After the middle of the seventeenth century plays in colleges were less common. In 1669 a comedy was acted before Cosmo dei Medici, Duke of Tuscany, in the Comedy House at Trinity, and in 1747 *A Trip to Cambridge, or the Grateful Fair*, by Kit Smart, a Fellow of the society, was given in Pembroke. This is said to be the last performance of a play in a college at Cambridge. In the latter part of the eighteenth century the theatre at Sturbridge Fair became fashionable and was frequented by what was called the *Shakespeare Gang*,—Dr Farmer, George Stevens, Malone. This was succeeded at the end of the century by the Barnwell Theatre which in turn gave way to that in S. Andrew's Street.[1]

The earliest allusions to games are contained in the statutes which prohibited them. King Henry III. forbade

[1] Rebuilt 1895–6.

all tournaments and jousts within five miles of Cambridge; and all bear-baitings and bull-baitings and other pernicious games were disallowed in the town. The Elizabethan Statutes forbade dice and, except at Christmas, cards. Cock-fighting, bull-baiting and bear-baiting, quoits, or looking on at any of these, were also forbidden, and fencing and dancing schools were not allowed.

Fishing was in early times a favourite pastime, and was one of the many causes of dispute with the town. The water had from ancient times belonged to the corporation who were anxious to enjoy the fishing and careful to preserve the stream from pollution. But the University persistently ignored their claims. The students continued to fish with impunity. The town then farmed out their fishing rights to certain poor men in the hope that they would be able to protect themselves, but in vain. For whereas the waters had formerly been let to farm for 40*s.* by the year,

> now the same waters can scantly be letten for 20^{s}; by reason that the poor men which were wont to hire the said waters, cannot quietly nor peaceably enjoy and occupy the same, but been many times driven out of their boats with stones and other like things, to the danger of their bodies and lives. And many times, their nets and tow cut and broken in pieces, not only to the great impoverishment of the said poor men, but also to the great loss, hindrance, trouble, and unquietness of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses.[1]

From the fact that falcons and hawks (*rapaces aves*) are forbidden in some college statutes we may suppose that falconry was practised by some students. Cock-fighting was of course at all times popular, and bull-baiting, though constantly prohibited, was frequently witnessed. A decree of the Vice-Chancellor dated 1763, forbidding the attendance of scholars, begins with the words "*Whereas* there have been Several Bull-baitings lately in the Town of *Cambridge*." The statutes given by Dr Caius to his college in 1572 also forbade attendance at such sports "not only because of the danger

[1] Corporation Muniments (Cooper, *Annals*, I. 353).

when bulls and bears are loose, but also because these new objects of amusement extinguish the desire of study in youth which knows not its own interest, squander away its means, waste its precious time, and make them brutes instead of men."[1] The same statutes forbid archery and hurling the axe.

It is strange that so few references are to be found to archery which, one would think, must have been from the earliest period a common pastime. Yet it is not till the sixteenth century, and then but rarely, that we have any mention of it. Bishop Fisher's statutes for S. John's College, dated 1530, except bows and arrows, if used for recreation, from the list of arms which scholars are forbidden to carry. We also find a few references to the butts in this and the early part of the following century. It is recorded of Nicholas Ridley by his pupil, between 1526 and 1540, that "his behaviour was very obliging and very pious, without hypocrisy or monkish austerity; for very often he would shoot in the Bow, or play at Tennis with me."[2] The name Butt Close, given to the land on the west side of the river opposite to King's College, Clare Hall and part of Trinity Hall, was probably derived from archery butts upon it. Reference to the butts is found in the bursar's accounts of the sixteenth century at several colleges. The town butts were on that part of Midsummer Common known as Butt Green. It may be that the members of the University used these to some extent, for in 1595 Christ's College contributed fourpence towards them.

The earliest reference to tennis is at Corpus Christi College where the walls of a building which had been intended for a bakehouse and granary were carried up to their full height between 1487 and 1515 and used as a court in which to play hand-tennis.

At the end of the sixteenth century several colleges had tennis courts, and at that period and during the early part of

[1] Mullinger, II. 164.

[2] Strype (Willis and Clark, III. 577).

the seventeenth century the game was at the height of its popularity. The courts were in most respects like modern courts, save that they were open and that the penthouse ran along one side and one end only. The game was still played in the early part of the eighteenth century though it gradually went out of fashion. Several college courts had been pulled down before the middle of the century and a few public courts have since sufficed for the small number of players.

The earliest allusion to a place to play bowles in, is at Queens' College in 1609–10, when "a bord to set at the end of the bouling alley" is charged for. From the dates at which most of the college bowling-greens were laid out it would appear that the game enjoyed the greatest popularity in the first half of the seventeenth century.

A description of the shooting in the immediate neighbourhood of Cambridge at the end of last century gives some details of the way in which game was followed, and sketches incidentally the topography at that time.

In going over the land now occupied by Downing-terrace, you generally got five or six shots at snipes. Crossing the Leys, you entered on Cow-fen; this abounded with snipes. Walking through the osier-bed on the Trumpington side of the brook, you frequently met with a partridge and now and then a pheasant. From thence to the lower end of Pemberton's garden was one continued marsh, which afforded plenty of snipes, and in the month of March a hare or two. If you chose to keep on by the side of the river, you came to Harston-Ham, well known to sportsmen; and at no great distance from this you arrived at Foulmire mere, which produced a great variety of wild fowl. The heavy coach changed horses at the Swan, and would set you down, between seven and eight o'clock, at the Blue Boar.[1]

Another beat was from Parker's Piece, over Cherry Hinton Fen and thence to Teversham, Quy, Bottisham, and Swaffham Fens. You met with great varieties of wild fowl, bitterns, plovers of every description, ruffs and reeves, and not infrequently pheasants. A great number of lads were on the

[1] Gunning, *Reminiscences*, I. 40.

look-out for sportsmen from the University, whose game they carried, and to whom they furnished long poles for leaping the wide ditches which crossed the Fens in every direction. This rough land over which you then walked without interruption, has long since been drained and brought under cultivation.[1]

Football was played in the sixteenth century and perhaps earlier, but it went out of fashion in the eighteenth century, while cricket did not become at all common till the present century. For the first quarter of this century, boating was almost unheard of. The first College Boat Clubs were founded about 1825, and the University Boat Club in 1827. Fifteen races were rowed that year. On the first day the order of starting was as follows: Trinity (ten-oar); Trinity (eight-oar); Lady Margaret (eight-oar); Jesus (six-oar). On the second day several other six-oars came on.[2]

We must now say something of the punishments inflicted on the student in old times. In the middle ages the Master of Grammar was a schoolmaster teaching schoolboys and teaching them only the elements. His method consisted of a liberal application of the rod. "It was sadly significant moreover of the character of his vocation that every inceptor in grammar received a 'palmer' (ferule), and a rod, and then proceeded to flog a boy publicly in the schools:"[3]

> Then shall the Bedell purvay for every master in Gramer a shrewde Boy, whom the master in Gramer shall bete openlye in the scolys, and the master in Gramer shall give the Boye a Grote for hys Labour, and another Grote to hym that provydeth the Rode and the Palmer etc. *de singulis*. And thus endythe the Acte in that Facultye.[4]

In 1571 it was ordained by the Vice-Chancellor (John Whitgift) and the heads "that no person *in statu pupillari* is to presume to bathe in a river, pond, or any other water within the County of Cambridge under pain of receiving a

[1] Gunning, *Reminiscences*, I. 41.

[2] Foster and Harris.

[3] Mullinger, I. 344.

[4] *Stokes' Book*, quoted by Mr Mullinger, I. 345.

severe flogging in public in the common hall in the presence of the Fellows, Scholars, and all other members of his college; and, further, if the delinquent be a Bachelor of Arts, he is to have his feet tied, to be set in the stocks for a whole day in the common hall of his college, and to pay a fine of ten shillings towards the commons of all the members of the college before he is let out."[1] An inventory of the furniture in the hall at Trinity College mentions "a Payr of Stockes aboue the screne,"[2] and stocks were also kept in the hall of Emmanuel College in 1642, and in Christ's College in 1624–25. But the more common punishment was whipping. This usually took place in the butteries where, it would appear, the culprit was perched upon a barrel. Thus in the *Poor Scholar*:

Wee'l carouse in BACCHUS'S fountains, hang your Beer and muddy
Ale;
Tis only sack infuses courage, when our spirits droop and fail;
Tis drinking at the Tuns that keeps us from ascending Buttery
Barrels;
Tis this that safely brings us off, when we're engag'd in feuds and
quarrels.[3]

The Buttery barrels are alluded to in other similar passages; the 'Tuns' was a famous house and the favourite resort of those who loved good liquor.[4]

Another method of punishment is involved in some mystery; this was by carrying the offender on the 'Stang.' The use of the stang is explained in an account of the Master's Lodge at Trinity College written in the first half of the eighteenth century:

Y^e^ Comedy room included both ye long Room where ye bow windows are, and some of ye present Master's Parlour, where they used to have leave to keep Christmas; ye Senior Soph and Bachelor were masters of ye Revels and ordered all things in College. One

[1] Willis and Clark, III. 364.
[2] Ibid. 362.
[3] Nevile's *Poor Scholar*, 1662. (Wordsworth, 441.)
[4] See above, Chapter IV.

came with drums, the other with trumpets before him; ye fellows dined and supped promiscuously with ye scholars. They had a Pole or Colestaff, which they called ye Stang, on which servants and Scholars were carried by way of Punishment, the latter chiefly for missing Chapel. Stangate Hole was ye place where the instrument of discipline used to be deposited.[1]

'Stangate Hole' is mentioned in the muniments of several colleges from the end of the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century. It appears to have been a room or passage in the neighbourhood of the hall screens; probably its exact character and situation varied at different colleges. The Stang itself was most likely for carrying barrels.

[1] Willis and Clark, III. 597.

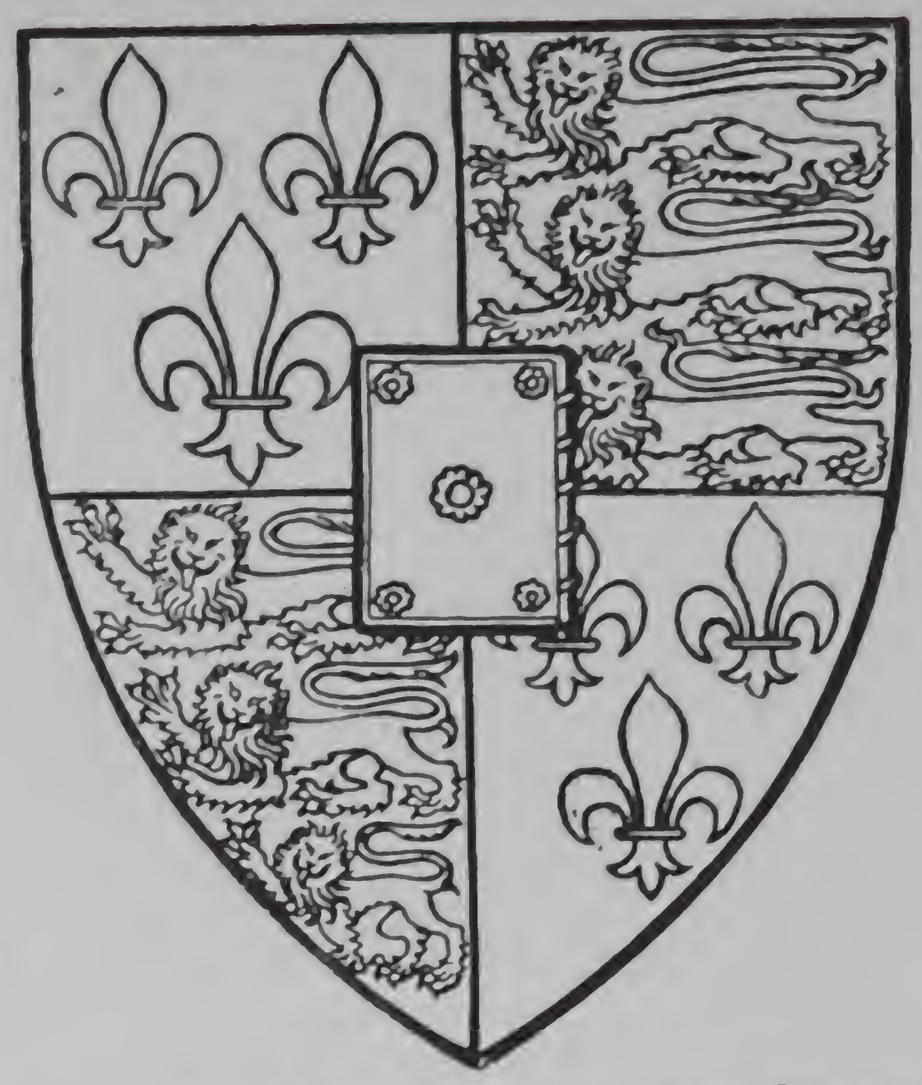


FIG. 29. FIRST UNIVERSITY SHIELD.[1]

CHAPTER XII

THE SCHOOLS, LIBRARY, AND SENATE HOUSE.

Site of new schools given 1278. Chapel founded and new Regent House and schools begun, c. 1347. Library buildings gradually added. Gift of Geo. I. 1715. Law School and Regent House added to Library. Senate-House, 1722–30. New front to Library, 1758. Old court of King's College bought, 1829. Cockerell's Building, 1837. South range rebuilt, 1868. West range finished 1889. Book-cases. Show-cases. Portraits.

THE Schools, the centre of the life of the University, existed before any colleges had been founded. They contained all the rooms required for the work of the University, namely, the Senate House and Chapel, the Registry, the Library, and the Lecture Rooms for the Teachers in the

[1] These arms are ascribed to the University in a book printed at Augsburg in 1483, but it is doubtful if they were ever used. They are: *France modern and England quarterly, in the fess point a book gules, the back to the sinister.*

different faculties. They also served to a certain extent as a picture gallery and a museum.

The buildings occupied from the first a small part of the present site, but their surroundings were very different from those of to-day. The ground between the High Street—then only half its present width—and the schools, now forming Senate-House Square, was covered with houses, and divided by narrow lanes (plan 30, p. 272.) One of these lanes led from the High Street, nearly opposite to S. Mary's Passage, and was known as East School Street or S. Mary's Lane. Early in the fourteenth century we find it called Glomery Lane from the Glomery School (A) which was situated on its south side. How long this school had already existed is not known, but it was probably of great antiquity. It is also spoken of as the grammar school, and the word Glomery is believed by Professor Skeat to be a corruption of gramarye. Opposite to Le Glomery School the street turned northwards, and was called North School Street. On its west side the University possessed a plot of ground given by Nigel de Thornton in 1278. The street then turned again to the west, forming a third portion, which still exists as the western half of Senate House Passage. The eastern part of this passage was not made till about 1720.

To the ground given by Nigel de Thornton several smaller pieces were added, and on the site thus formed new schools were gradually built. Before the end of the fifteenth century these formed an important group of buildings ranged round a courtyard, and with a handsome gate of entrance in North School Street. Their arrangement will be readily understood from the plan[1], and the view by Loggan (fig. 33, p. 278). The north, west, and south sides of the court remain to the present day. It is probable that directly the new buildings were finished, the old schools in East School Street, which had become ruinous, were pulled down.

The new building was appropriated to its various uses as

[1] Fig. 30, p. 272, EFGLKH.

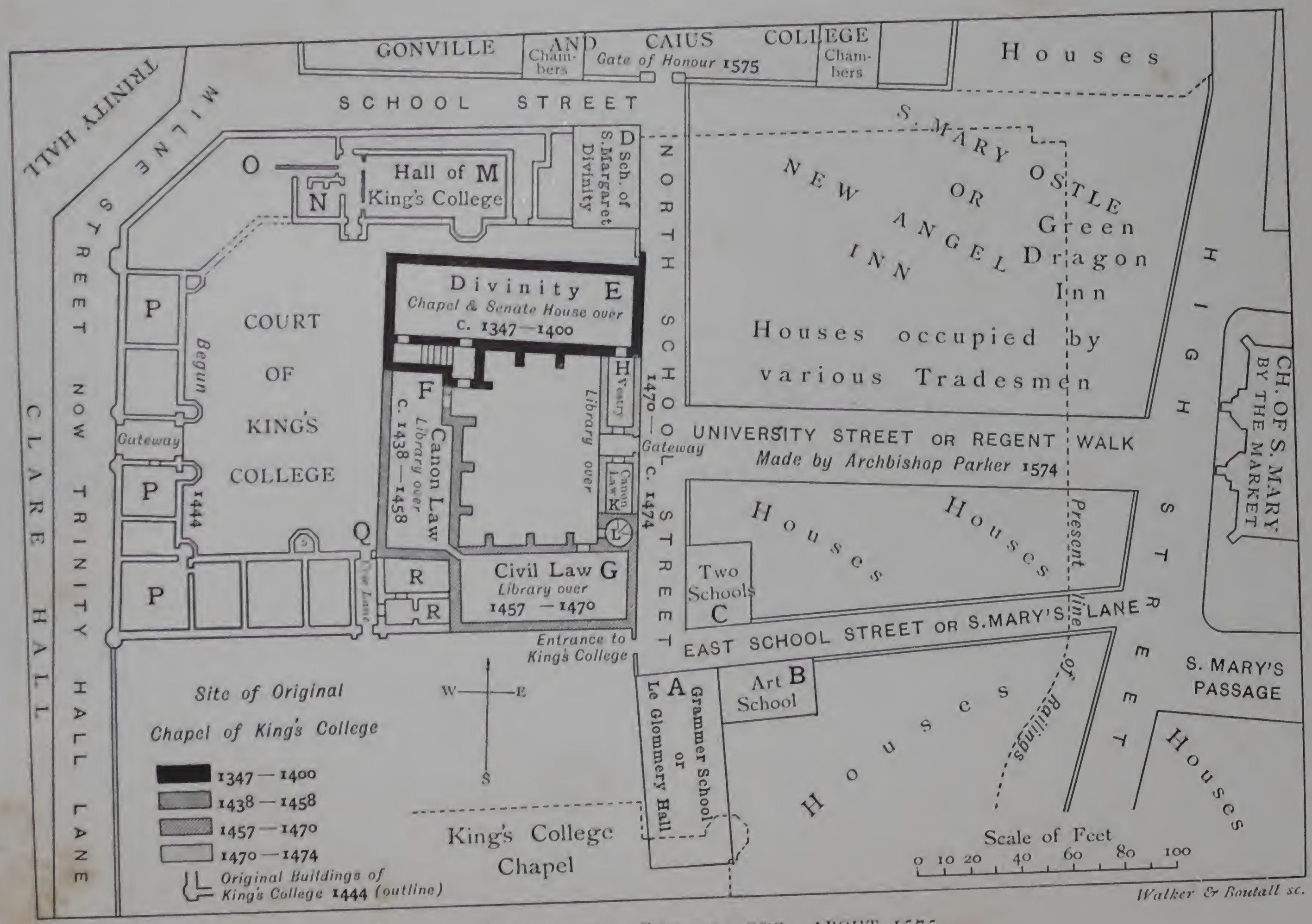


FIG. 30. PLAN OF THE SCHOOLS ETC., ABOUT 1575.

follows. The Theological School was, from the first, on the ground floor of the north wing (E). It is here, therefore, that Erasmus, when Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, delivered, to a small but select class, his lectures on Greek. Hebrew was added in the latter half of the sixteenth century. "Above there was a chapel, used as well for the chantry service of the Founder[1] and other benefactors, as for the deliberations and ceremonials of the Senate. The ancient Graces of the Senate are invariably dated from the 'New Chapel of the University' (*nova capella Universitatis*), and though the Reformation put an end to its employment as a chapel, the ancient name 'New Chapel' was retained until the eighteenth century. The room was divided into the Regent House and non-Regent House." The roof is the original one. It is covered by a rich plaster ceiling. In the west bay are seen the arms of Jegon; the ceiling, therefore, was probably put up during the Vice-Chancellorship, or was the gift of John Jegon, between 1596 and 1601, or of his brother Thomas in 1608-9 (fig. 32, p. 276).

The ground floor of the west side (F) was intended for Canon Law, but this subject having been prohibited by the Royal Injunctions of 1535, Dialectics, otherwise known as Logic, took its place. The upper storey, built originally for a Library, was used for the 'Humanities' or Terence School in the early part of the sixteenth century, and when the Terence Lecture was changed for one of Rhetoric by the Visitors of King Edward the Sixth, that subject was taught in the same school. A few years later Civil Law, Greek and Rhetoric were taught there, and in the seventeenth century these had given way to Physic and Law.

The south side (G) was originally used for Philosophy and Civil Law on the ground floor, and for a Library above. When, in 1540, King Henry VIII. established the Regius Professorships of Divinity, Greek, Physic, Hebrew, and Civil

[1] Sir Robert Thorpe, Master of Pembroke Hall 1347–64 and Lord Chancellor of England, assisted by his brother Sir Wm. Thorpe.

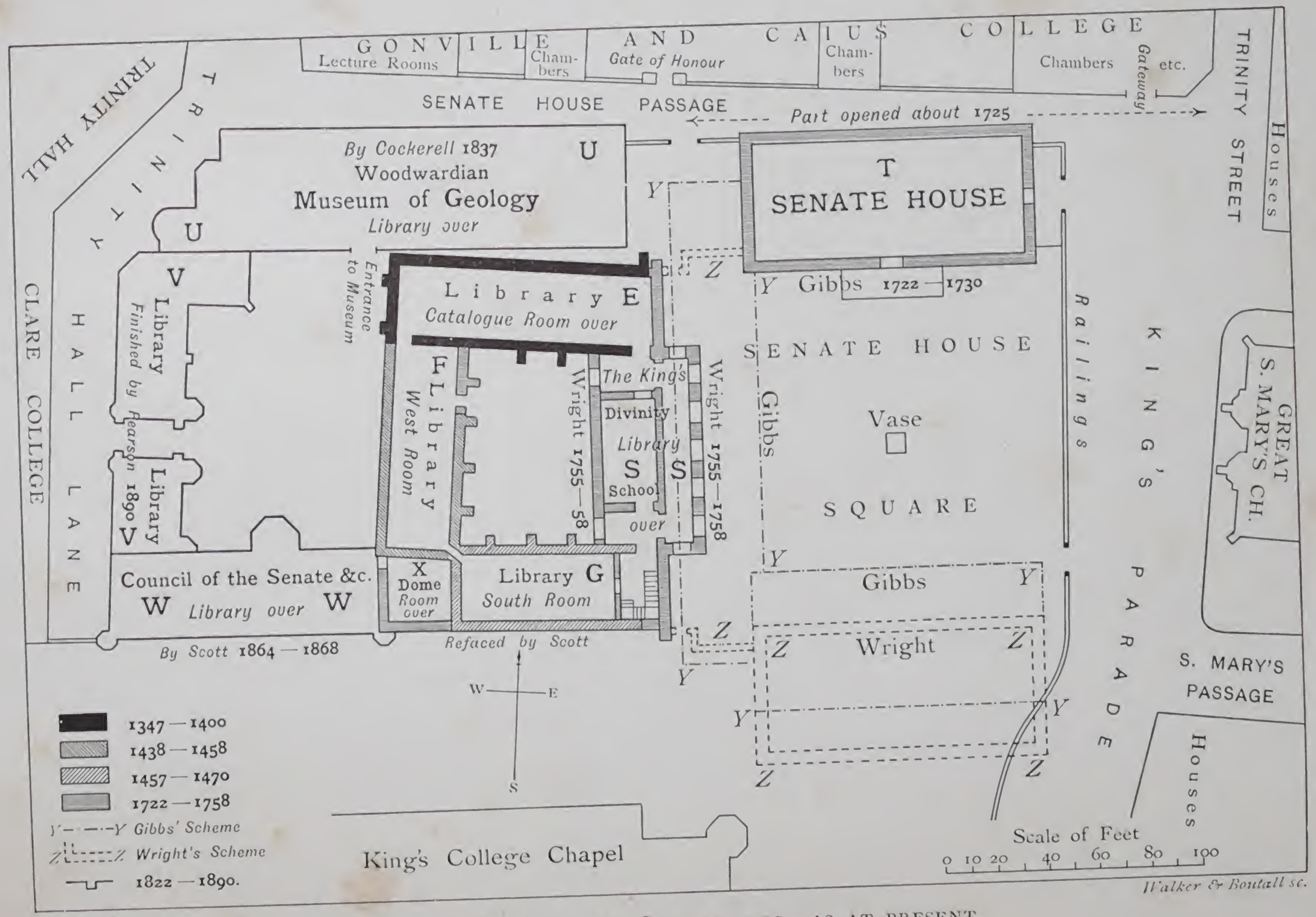


FIG. 31. PLAN OF THE SCHOOLS ETC., AS AT PRESENT.

Law, the three first named shared the Library on the first floor, which was also known as "hier divinytie scholes." A Mathematical School in this range is spoken of in 1560.

The east side originally contained two small schools. In 1572 that on the left was fitted up to serve both as a Registry and Vice-Chancellor's Court:

Item to Matthew Stokys bedell, to glase and to make thowse [the house] on the sowthe syde of the Scoole gatys a consistorie for the Vice-chauncelors and an office for the Regester to kepe the bokes and recordys of thuniversitie in.....ix^{li} ix^{s}.

The room on the right of the gate is described by Fuller (c. 1650) as "a vestry where the doctors robe themselves, and have a convenient inspection into the divinity schools." Over both these rooms and the gateway was a Library, in which were kept the most valuable manuscripts. A bell was hung in the tower containing the staircase, which was sometimes called the Schools Belfry.

The appearance of the east front and of the court are fortunately preserved in the view by Loggan taken about 1688. They are both admirable pieces of architectural composition (fig. 33, p. 278).

No alteration of importance was made in the buildings, or in the uses to which they were appropriated, till the eighteenth century. The change then made was the first of a long series, all tending to the enlargement of the Library at the expense of the schools. This first enlargement was made in order to accommodate the books which King George the First presented to the University in 1715. The circumstances which led to this gift may be briefly narrated.

At Oxford a demonstration in favour of the Stuarts had led to the dispatch of some troops to keep order. At Cambridge, on the other hand, though a great majority of the members were Tories, only a small proportion of the High-church party were Jacobites. The Non-jurors were not numerous, and appear to have shewn no disposition to

FIG. 32. THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY; THE CATALOGUE ROOM.

disturb the Government which they declined to acknowledge. Some very trivial disturbances among the students occurred on the night of the Pretender's birthday, and again on that of the King.

These disturbances being represented in an exaggerated light, and tumults occurring about the same time in various parts of the country, which were considered as the harbingers of rebellion, an address to the King was voted by the Senate; wherein they assure his Majesty of their zeal and attachment to his person and government....This avowal of a determination to uphold the title of the Hanover family upon Church of England principles was immediately followed by a noble exercise of Royal munificence. The King, at the suggestion of Lord Viscount Townshend, purchased the library of the late Bishop Moore[1], one of the best in the kingdom, for £6000, and presented it to the University of Cambridge. This collection, valuable not only for its extent (being about 30,000 volumes), but for the rarity of its treasures, both printed and manuscript, is the greatest benefaction which Cambridge ever yet received[2].

It was on this occasion that some Oxford wit—it does not appear to be known who—produced the well-known epigram:

King George observing with judicious eyes
The state of both his Universities,
To Oxford sent a troop of horse; and why?
That learned body wanted loyalty.
To Cambridge books he sent, as well discerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning.

To this Sir William Browne, the founder of the prizes for odes and epigrams, retorted:

The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force;
With equal skill to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs admit no force but argument.

In order to provide room for this large accession the old Law school on the first floor of the west range (F) was fitted

[1] John Moore, D.D. Bishop of Ely.

[2] Monk, *Life of Bentley*, I. 376.

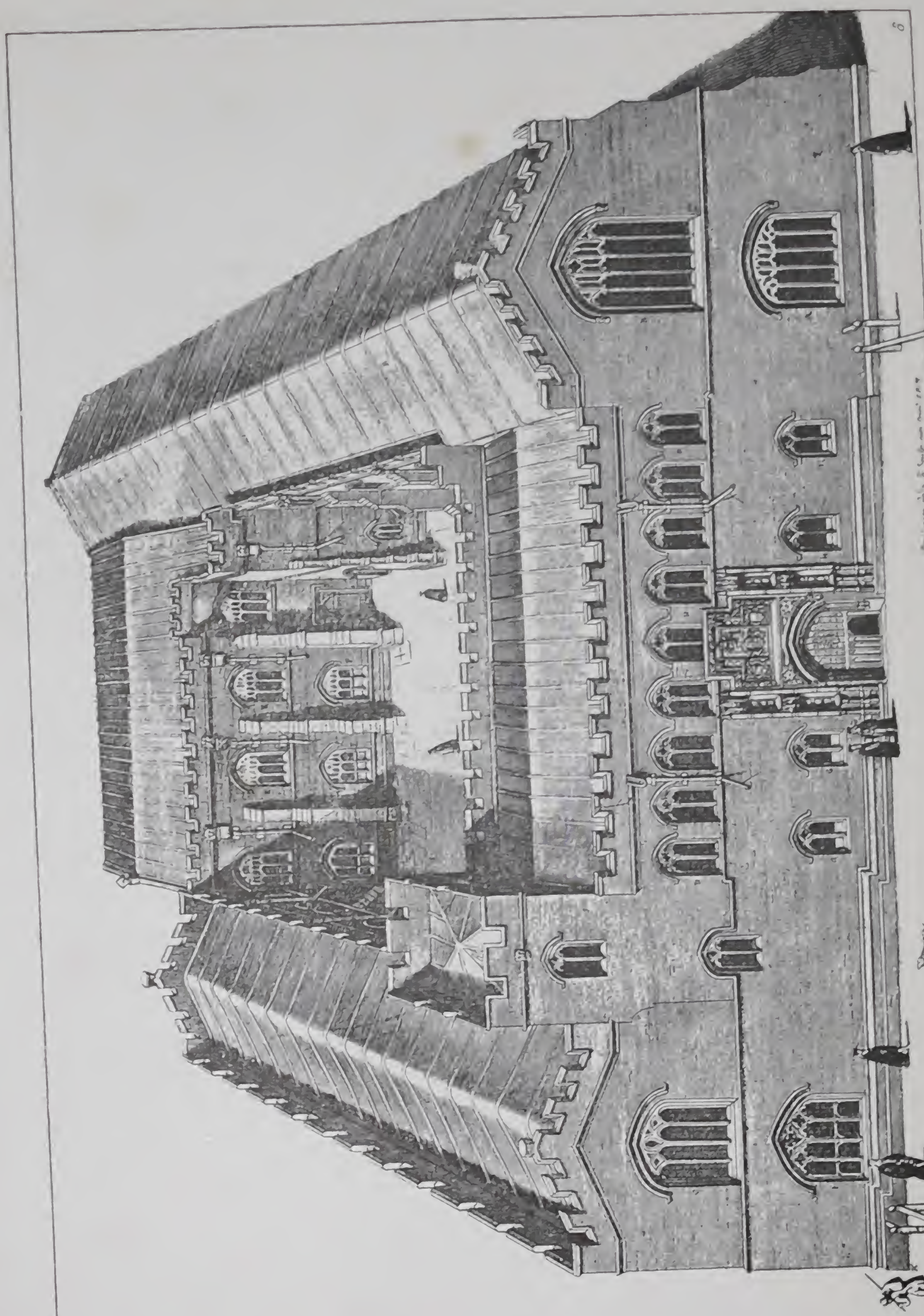


FIG. 33. EAST FRONT OF THE OLD SCHOOLS, C. 1688. AFTER LOGGAN.

with 'classes' projecting from the walls, and also with a double row in the centre of the room, reaching from floor to ceiling, and from end to end of the room. In addition to this, a lease was obtained from King's College[1] of the square piece of ground (R) in the angle formed by the west and south ranges and then occupied by the porter's lodge. On this area was built the room known as the Dome Room, which was furnished with shelves against the walls for manuscripts. The space thus provided was found wholly insufficient, and almost half of the books were still left lying in a confused heap on the floor. It was therefore decided to add to the Library the Regent House, or "New Chapel" as it was still called, on the first floor of the north range (E).[2] For the meetings of the Senate, hitherto held in this room, a new building was to be provided.

The Regent House "though large enough for the ordinary meetings of the Senate, had been found insufficient for those occasions on which a larger assemblage had to be accommodated. It became therefore customary to use the churches of the Franciscans and the Augustinians for Public Commencements; and after their destruction[3], the parish church of S. Mary by the Market, as it was called. This latter building could not have been particularly convenient for such a purpose; and, besides, the employment of a church for ceremonies, which after the Reformation were regarded as wholly secular, gradually came to be considered a scandal".[4]

The question of new buildings to include a Library or a Senate-House or both had been mooted early in the seventeenth century, in consequence of a wish to imitate the work of Sir Thomas Bodley at Oxford. A century passed in the discussion of various schemes. In 1719, Bishop Moore's books being still inaccessible and the matter becoming

[1] The buildings of King's College were at this time situated on the north side of the chapel and immediately behind the Schools.

[2] Now the Catalogue Room.

[3] The former was destroyed about 1595.

[4] Willis and Clark, III. 34.

pressing, the land between the schools and the High Street was purchased. Mr James Gibbs, one of the most eminent architects of the day, was then requested to come and give his advice, and to "take with him to London Mr Burrough's Plan of the Intended publick Buildings, and make what improvements he shall think necessary upon it." Mr Burrough, Master of Caius College, an amateur architect, of whose work at different colleges we shall have occasion to speak, had

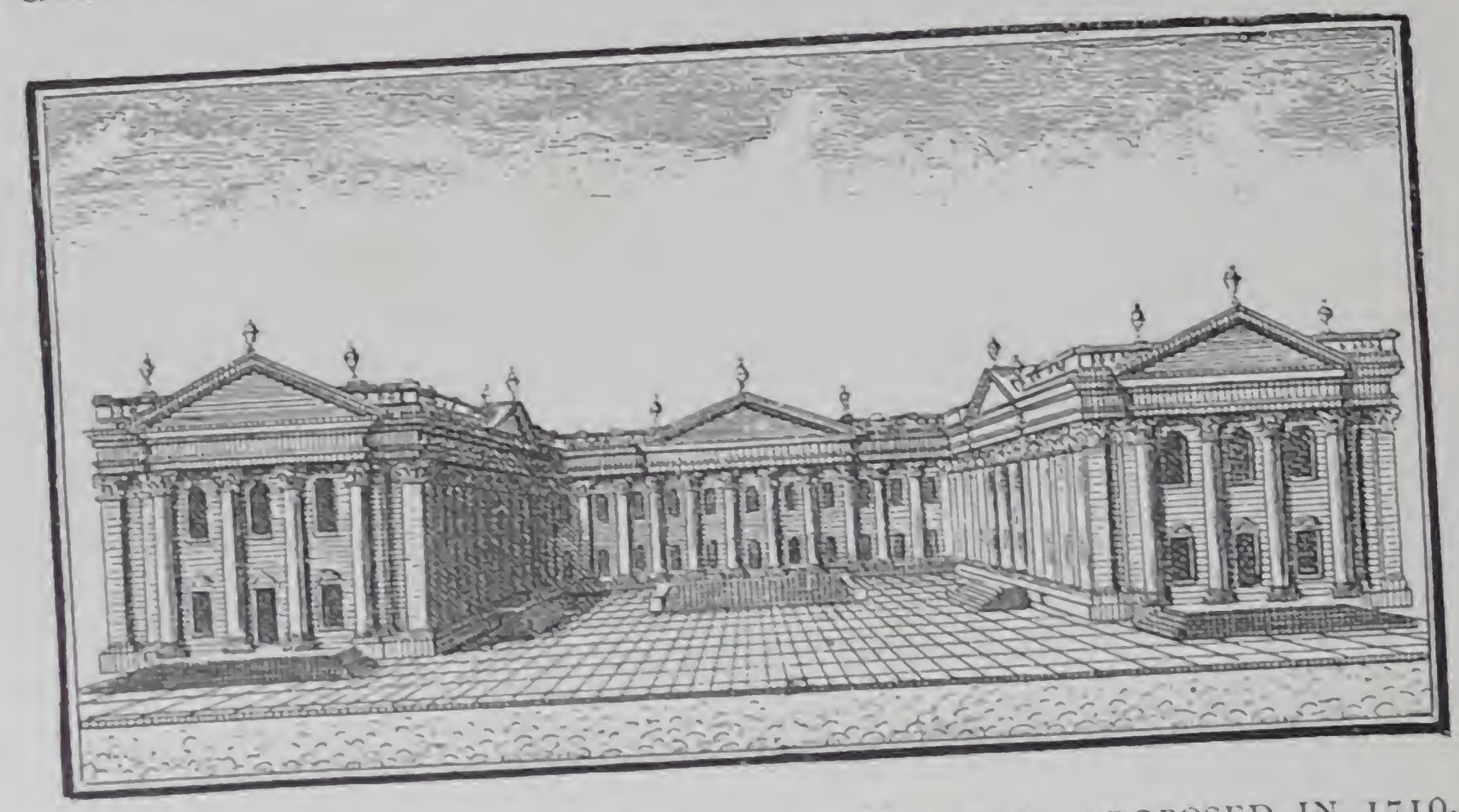


FIG. 34. THE LIBRARY AND SENATE-HOUSE AS PROPOSED IN 1719.

probably prepared a rough plan of the general scheme. The plan prepared by Gibbs (fig. 31, p. 274, and fig. 34) shews a central block standing in front of the old schools, with a wing projecting from each end towards the High Street. The central block contained a library on the upper floor which was supported on columns, thus forming an open loggia underneath. At each end there was a staircase leading up to the Library. The whole arrangement bore a general resemblance to that of the library of Trinity College. The north wing was a one-storeyed building with galleries, for meetings of the Senate. The south wing, exactly corresponding with it externally, was in two storeys, and contained a Consistory, Registrary's Office, and other rooms on the ground floor, and the University Printing House above. The north wing was begun in accordance with this plan in 1722, and the shell of

the building finished in the course of five years. But during that time a very violent opposition to the whole scheme had sprung up. "A rival design was suggested, viz. to rebuild the east side of the Schools Quadrangle on a larger scale and a more commodious plan, making it project a little in advance of the old front, but still leaving the Senate-House as a detached building. This was termed the 'Detaching Scheme,' the original being called the 'Attaching Scheme'; and under these names two parties ranged themselves and set up a fierce controversy".[1] It is not clear, however, that the Detaching party objected to a south wing, corresponding to the Senate-House, if it were detached. Some of the properties forming the south part of the proposed site had been obtained, and the central block was about to be begun according to the original Attaching Scheme, when the Master of Caius College wrote to the Vice-Chancellor a letter in which he speaks of it as "a Scheme for which I do in my Conscience believe the whole World will condemn Vs; a Scheme that will so effectually shut out all View of that noble fabrick Kings-Chapell, that I wonder how the University or that College can bear it; and a Scheme so injurious to Caius College, that I am fully resolv'd not to bear it." Finally he says that, unless proceedings are stopped, he will pray for an Injunction out of Chancery. The Master was as good as his word and, though judgment was given against him in June 1730, the Attaching Scheme was abandoned. Meanwhile the Senate-House, the fabric of which had long since been finished, was at last fitted with its wainscotting and glazing and its elaborate plaster ceiling. The building was opened in July 1730, having cost £13,000, exclusive of the site.

After a further delay of nearly a quarter of a century, the much talked of new front to the Library was at length begun. The Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University, had given £500 towards the building, and "several other great and noble Persons, our Patrons" having also contributed,

[1] Willis and Clark, III. 47.

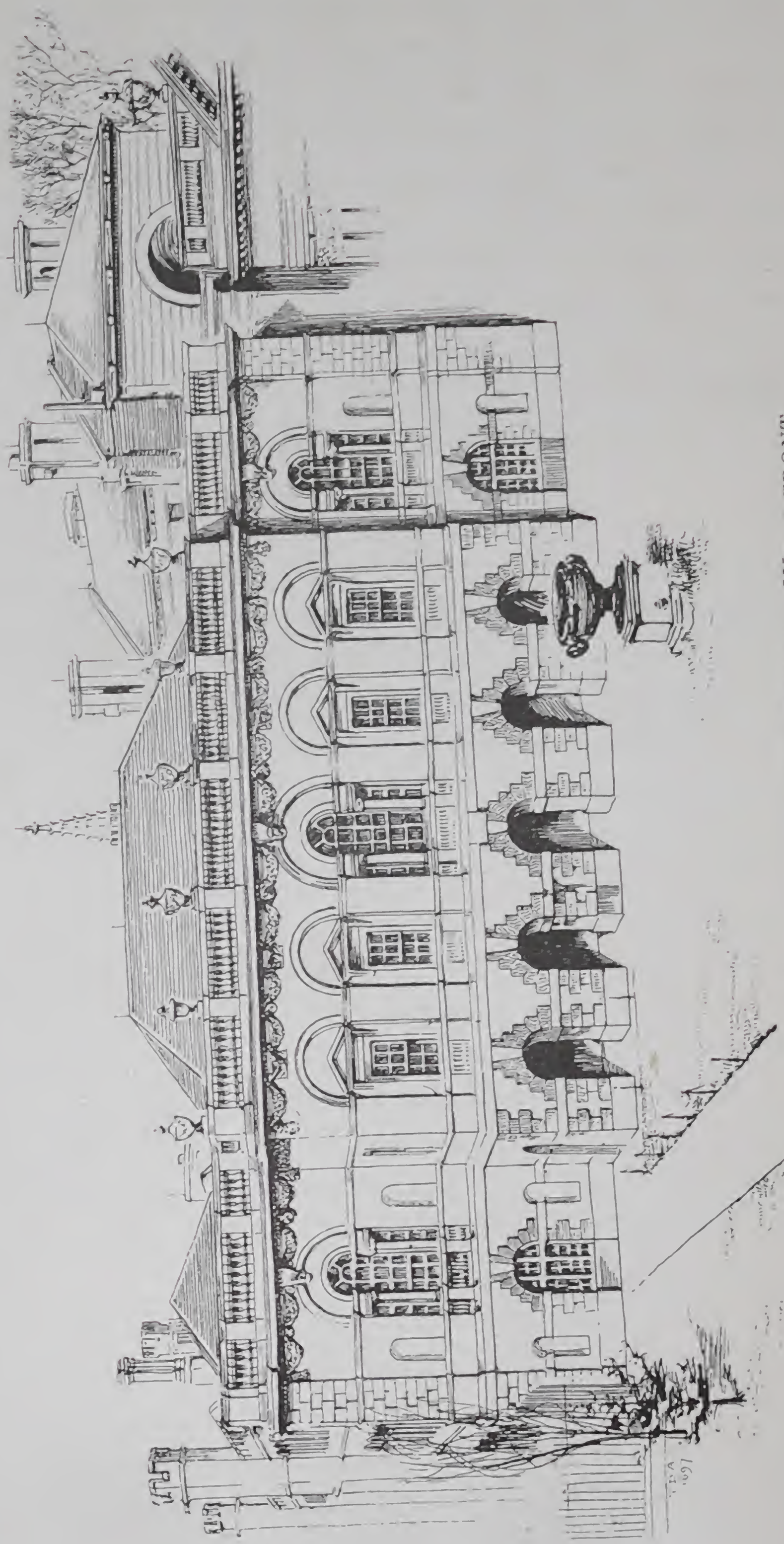


FIG. 35. THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. WEST FRONT.

a Grace was passed appointing Syndics for carrying out the work "according to the Plan recommended by our Chancellor."

The Architect selected by the Chancellor was Mr Stephen Wright; and his plan, as far as the Library was concerned, was carried out exactly. He did not, however, confine himself to the Library, as Burrough had done, but gave a ground plan of a new building corresponding in dimensions, and it may be presumed in style also, with the Senate-House. An architectural connection between the Library and these two structures was provided by the ingenious device of an arcade, surmounted with a coping and a row of stone balls, extending from each end of the new façade to the adjoining structures. The arcade between the Library and Senate-House was actually built.[1]

The building was finished in 1758 at a cost of £10,500, the greater part of which sum was met by subscriptions. Upon this Cole remarks, "Probably most of the Clerical Subscribers, and possibly many of the Layity, put in here as into a Lottery of the Duke of Newcastle's Formation. Translations, Places, and Preferments were what was fished for, and many succeeded to their Heart's Desire." The proposal to build a south wing was made once more in 1791, and yet again a century later, but to no purpose. This brings to an end the history of the Senate-House Square; we must now resume the history of the Library, the next addition to which forms a part of a great scheme for rebuilding.

Dr John Woodward, who died in 1728, bequeathed to the University his Geological collections. It is not known where they were originally deposited, but in 1735 they were placed in a small room at the north end of the west range, now the 'Novel Room' of the Library.

The growth of the Geological and of other scientific Collections, and the establishment of Professorships in the

[1] Willis and Clark, III. 66.

Natural Sciences, gradually produced an intolerable state of crowding, and early in the present century it became necessary to provide additional buildings. Many of the Professors were without lecture-rooms, and the collections were being seriously damaged by damp.

In 1829 the University purchased for £12,000 the site and old buildings of King's College, which had then become useless to that society owing to their removal to their new buildings on the south side of the chapel. Several architects were invited to submit designs for new buildings to be erected on the site. After eight years had been spent in the preparation and discussion of various schemes, the plans of Mr Cockerell were selected. He, in common with the other competitors, meditated the entire destruction of all the buildings except the Senate-House then existing on the site, including the whole of the beautiful old court of King's College, the schools, and the graceful new front of the Library. The buildings that were to take their place formed a large court, the east range having a lofty portico towards Senate-House Yard. Only the north range has been built. The ground floor and basement contain the Geological collection, and the upper floor forms an addition to the Library[1].

Unfortunately the destruction of the old buildings of King's College was begun before it was decided what was to take their place. But public indignation stopped the work of vandalism before it was finished. The buildings were left in ruins for fifty years, and then the destroyed part was rebuilt by Sir G. G. Scott. Another storey was added to the south range of the east court (G) at the same time. In doing this the old roof was preserved and a new and independent floor formed above it. In 1889 the west side of the west court was completed, the cost being defrayed by a bequest of £10,000 made to the University by the Rev. E. G. Hancock, M.A. The work included the com-

[1] The galleries in this storey were enlarged and fitted with additional cases from the designs of Mr T. D. Atkinson, Architect, in 1896.

pletion of the old gateway, which had been begun in 1444 and left unfinished since that time. The designs were made by Mr J. L. Pearson, R.A.

Almost the whole of the buildings forming the two courts, whose history has been given above, is devoted to the Library of the University. Most of the rooms used need not be described, but it will be well to make a tour of the upper floor of the old schools quadrangle and to point out the principal objects of interest to be seen. The rooms are reached by a stone staircase with a good wrought iron balustrade, and on the walls hang some interesting portraits. The first door leads into the south room (fig. 31, p. 274 G), the old common library. This preserves its original roof (1457–70). The beams are supported by curved struts springing from carved figures placed against the wall. The bookcases are the oldest now preserved in the University Library. They were made in 1649 to receive the books bequeathed by Archbishop Bancroft in 1610. The cases are of excellent design; the projecting plinth or step and the carved spur are the last suggestion of the medieval arrangement of a seat with its carved end.

The small square room (X) beyond this was fitted with cases to contain the manuscripts of Bishop Moore's library in 1719–20. The cases in the next room (F) were made in 1716 to contain a part of Bishop Moore's printed books. They are of simple design, but the four closets in the corners of the room are fitted with richly carved doors.

From this room we pass into the Catalogue Room (E), the old Regent House and University Chapel. It is covered by the original roof of 1400, but the timbers are concealed by the richly decorated plaster ceiling of 1600. The room was converted into a library to accommodate those of Bishop Moore's books for which there was not space in the west room. The cases are admirable; they were designed and made by James Essex, senior, between the years 1731 and 1734 (fig. 32, p. 276). A shallow recess with a door was formed

in the end of each case to contain the catalogue of books placed in the case; two of these lists have been preserved. The east window was probably made at the same time.

Opening out of this room is 'Cockerell's Building,' containing the show-cases of manuscripts &c.

The next room (S), facing S. Mary's Church, was built by Wright in 1758; it is a well-proportioned room and has a handsome plaster ceiling, and good door-cases placed in shallow alcoves with coffered vaults. The cases were made in 1790. By the door at the further end of this room we again reach the principal staircase.

All the rooms which we have enumerated are more or less obstructed, and, from an æsthetic point of view, spoilt, by additional cases rendered necessary by the rapid growth of the Library; these may be easily distinguished from the original fittings.

SHOW-CASES[1].

CASE A.

Manuscripts.

Codex Bezæ Cantabrigiensis. Graeco-Latin MS. of the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles. Sixth Century. Written in Uncial characters in Western Europe, possibly at Lyons. This, known as Codex D, stands fifth in order of date among the MSS. of the Gospels, the earliest, that in the Vatican, being of the fourth century. It was in the Monastery of S. Irenæus at Lyons until the sack of that city in 1562. Acquired by Theodore Beza, and by him presented to the University, 6th December, 1581.

[1] In Cockerell's Building. The following are selected as among the most remarkable of the objects exhibited, the total number of which is sixty-three. See the handbook entitled, *The University Library*, Cambridge, 1896.

CASE B.

Manuscripts.

BEDE. Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum. Written soon after A.D. 730, probably at Epternach, or some other Anglo-Saxon colony on the Continent.

THE BOOK OF CERNE. Latin Gospels. Ninth century. Anglo-Saxon handwriting. Formerly belonging to the monastery of Cerne in Dorsetshire.

THE BOOK OF DEER. Four Gospels in Latin. Irish MS. of the Tenth century, in debased Roman minuscule handwriting. Later marginal entries record gifts of land to the monastery at Deer in Aberdeenshire.

HUGO DE S. VICTORE. Liber Bestiarum. Thirteenth century.

POEMS, ETC. IN THE WALDENSIAN LANGUAGE. Fifteenth century.

BOOK OF HOURS. About 1490. Very fine Flemish work.

Early Printed Books.

THE RECUYELL OF THE HISTORIES OF TROY. Translated by W. Caxton and printed by or for him at Bruges, about 1475—6. The first English book ever printed.

BALDUINUS. De uenerabili ac diuinissimo alteris sacramento. Ex præclara Cantabrigiensi academia, 1521. One of the first eight books printed at Cambridge, by John Siberch, 1521–2.

Bindings.

GROLIER BINDING. Executed for Jean Grolier (1479—1565). Morocco boards with the inscription: IO GROLERII ET AMICORUM.

MAIOLI BINDING D. de Burgo. Annotationes in libros Valerii Maximi. (Strasburg, about 1470.) Bound for Tho. Maioli (*c.* 1550).

Autographs.

LONGOLIUS (CHRISTOPHER). Orationes. With autograph of Erasmus.

JUSTA EDOVARDO KING Naufrago ab Amicis moerentibus. Cantabrigiae. 1638. Verses on the death of Edward King, Fellow of Christ's College; containing the original issue of Milton's Lycidas, with corrections in the handwriting of the poet.

AMERBACH (ELIAS NICOLAUS, *otherwise*). Orgel oder Instrument Tablatur. Leipzig, 1571. With autograph of J. S. Bach.

PAINTINGS[1].

On the staircase.

JOHN COLET; 1466—1519. Dean of S. Paul's, 1505. Founder of S. Paul's School, 1512.

SIR THOMAS GOOCH, Bart.; 1674—1754. Bishop of Ely, 1748.

JOHN NICHOLSON; 1730—1796. Bookseller, of Cambridge; commonly known as "Maps." By Philip Reinagle.

KING CHARLES II. KING CHARLES II.

MARGARET BEAUFORT; Countess of Richmond and Derby. Foundress of Christ's and S. John's Colleges; 1441—1509.

KING JAMES I. In the possession of the University from 1611–2.

KING CHARLES I. Attributed to Van Dyck.

QUEEN ELIZABETH; 1558—1603. Presented about 1588–89.

PRINCE CHARLES, Duke of York, 1613. Afterwards King Charles I. Painted by Sir Robert Peake to commemorate the Prince's visit to Cambridge, 1612–3.

PETER GUNNING; 1613—1684. Bishop of Ely, 1675.

ROGER GALE; 1672—1744. Attributed to Sir Peter Lely.

WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURGHLEY; 1520—1598. Chancellor of the University 1559—1598. Acquired between 1583 and 1588.

ERASMUS[?]; 1467—1536.

[1] The following list, for which we are indebted to the handbook, *The University Library*, is arranged in the order in which the pictures are hung, beginning at the bottom of the staircase.

GEORGE VILLIERS, K.G., 1st Duke of Buckingham; 1592—1628. Chancellor of the University, 1626—1628.

THEODORE BEZA; 1519—1605. Donor of the Codex Bezae.

HENRY MARTYN; 1781—1812. Missionary.

RICHARD PORSON, 1759—1808. Professor of Greek, 1792. By John Hoppner, R.A. Presented, 1833.

JOHN COLSON; *c.* 1730—1760. Lucasian Professor, 1739.

NICHOLAS SANDERSON; *c.* 1682—1739. Lucasian Professor, 1711. By J. Vanderbanck, 1718.

STEPHEN WHISSON; 1715—1783. University Librarian, 1751. By Vandermijr. Presented, 1869.

CONYERS MIDDLETON; 1683—1750. First Protobibliothecarius, 1721. First Professor of Geology, 1731. Presented, 1802.

ANTHONY SHEPHERD; *c.* 1721—1796. Plumian Professor.

ROBERT DUDLEY, Earl of Leicester; 1532—1588. High Steward of the University, 1563. Presented in 1580 by Ed. Grant, D.D.

EDMUND GRINDAL; 1519—1583. Master of Pembroke Hall 1538. Archbishop of Canterbury 1576.

ROBERT CECIL, 1st Earl of Salisbury; *c.* 1565—1612. Chancellor of the University 1601—1612. Acquired 1602—1603.

CHRISTOPHER MONK, 2nd Duke of Albemarle; d. 1688. By Thomas Murray.

SIR BENJAMIN KEENE, K.B.; 1697—1727. Diplomatist. In crayons.

GEORGE ABBOT; 1562—1632. Archbishop of Canterbury 1611.

RICHARD BANCROFT, 1544—1610. Archbishop of Canterbury 1604.

PORTRAIT OF AN ECCLESIASTIC.

RICHARD DE LING; Chancellor of the University 1339—1345.

JOHN MOORE; 1646—1714. Bishop of Ely, 1707. After the picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller at Lambeth.

CHARLES, VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND; 1680—1738. By Isaac Whood.

JOHN WHITGIFT; 1530—1604. Archbishop of Canterbury 1583.

VIEW OF JERUSALEM.

In the South Room. WILLIAM SANCROFT; 1616—1693. Archbishop of Canterbury 1677. Miniature.

In the Librarian's Room. JOHN YOUNG; 1512—1579. Master of Pembroke Hall, 1553—1559.

Not hung. PORTRAIT OF A MAN.

[A portrait of JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH (Chancellor of the University, 1674—1682), by Sir Peter Lely, was, by Grace of the Senate 3rd July, 1685, ordered to be burnt by the yeoman bedel (*Annals*, iii. 563, 611).]

In the Council Room.

HENRY PHILPOTT, D.D.; Bp of Worcester, 1861—1890. By Sir John Watson Gordon, 1859.

SCULPTURE.

In Cockerell's Building.

KING GEORGE I. By M. Rysbrack.

KING GEORGE II. By Joseph Wilton, R.A..

HENRY BRADSHAW; 1831—1886. Twenty-fifth University Librarian. By Hamo Thornycroft. Bust.

In the East Room.

CHARLES SIMEON; 1759—1836. By S. Manning, 1855. Bust.

FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE; 1805—1872. Professor of Moral Theology 1866. By T. Woolner, 1873. Bust.

ACADEMIC GLORY, by John Basatta. Presented, 1745. Executed at Florence in 1715.

In the Senate-House.

CHARLES, DUKE OF SOMERSET, Chancellor of the University, 1689—1748. By Rysbrack, 1756.

WILLIAM PITT, by Nollekens, 1812.

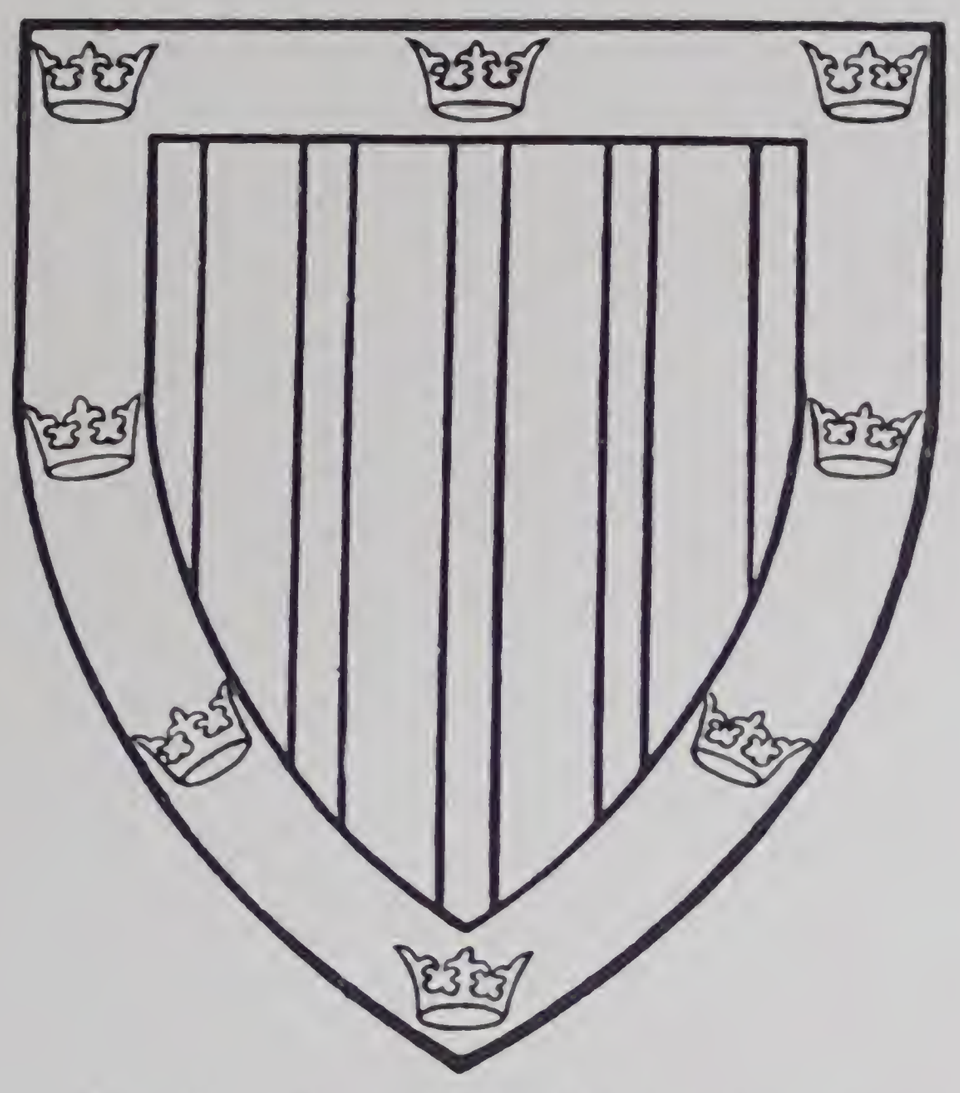


FIG. 36. FOURTH AND PRESENT SHIELD.[1]

CHAPTER XIII.

PETERHOUSE, CLARE AND PEMBROKE.

1. PETERHOUSE.

Founded by Hugh de Balsham, 1281. Removed from Hospital of S. John to present site, 1284. Hall and buttery built, 1290. Little S. Mary's Church (the college chapel) rebuilt, 1350. West and north sides of court and Master's chamber added, 1424—1460. Dr Perne's library, 1590. Bishop Wren's chapel, 1628. Addition to library, 1623. Galleries rebuilt, 1709—1711. North wing of first court rebuilt and second court ashlared, 1738—1754. Gisborne court built, 1825. Hall &c. restored and decorated, 1870.

THIS, the first college at Cambridge, was founded in 1281, about twenty years after Merton College at Oxford. Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, observing the success of Walter de Merton's foundation was minded to introduce his system into

[1] The shield granted in 1572 and now borne by the College; *or, four pallets gules, within a bordure of the last charged with eight gold crowns.* (See also below, pp. 295, 300.)

Cambridge. He accordingly established in "the dwelling-place of the secular brethren of his Hospital of S. John, studious scholars living according to the rule of the scholars of Oxford called of Merton." But the brethren and the scholars did not agree, and after three years' trial he removed his scholars to two hostels next to the Church of S. Peter (now S. Mary the Less) just outside the Trumpington gate; hence the name Peterhouse. Bishop Hugh died two years after (1286), bequeathing to his scholars 300 marks. With this "they bought a certain area to the south of the Church, and built thereon a handsome Hall" and some chambers. These chambers and the two original hostels were probably identical with the buildings which till near the middle of the seventeenth century fronted on Trumpington Street. The Hall (fig. 37, A, p. 293) is substantially that which is still used, though it has undergone many alterations. The doorways (*a*, *a*) at each end of the screens still remain. These are therefore especially interesting as being the earliest examples of collegiate architecture in Cambridge. The sills of the original windows also remain in their places, about 4 ft. from the ground. To complete the history of the Hall: the windows now seen on the south side date from the end of the fifteenth century; the oriel and the buttresses were added, together with the screen, panelling and roof, by Sir G. Scott in 1870, and the Hall was decorated and the windows filled with stained glass of very great beauty, by William Morris, about the same time.[1]

Hugh de Balsham had died before his scheme had been completed, and the money he bequeathed had been absorbed in the purchase of land and in building the Hall. The

[1] The persons represented are (beginning at the left hand): John Whitgift, John Cosin, Rd. Trasham, Thos. Gray, Duke of Grafton, Henry Cavendish. (Oriel): Homer, Aristotle, Cicero, Hugh de Balsham, Roger Bacon, Francis Bacon, Isaac Newton. (South side): Edward I., Queen Eleanor, Hugh de Balsham, S. George, S. Peter, S. Etheldreda, John Holbroke, Henry Beaufort, John Warkworth. In the Combination Room the subjects are ten women from Chaucer's 'Legend of Good Women,' and figures of Cupid and Psyche.

foundation seems to have languished from lack of funds, and the buildings to have remained incomplete for more than a century. But in the fifteenth century the College began to prosper, and between 1424 and 1431—so we learn from the Bursars' rolls—a good deal of building was done. The character

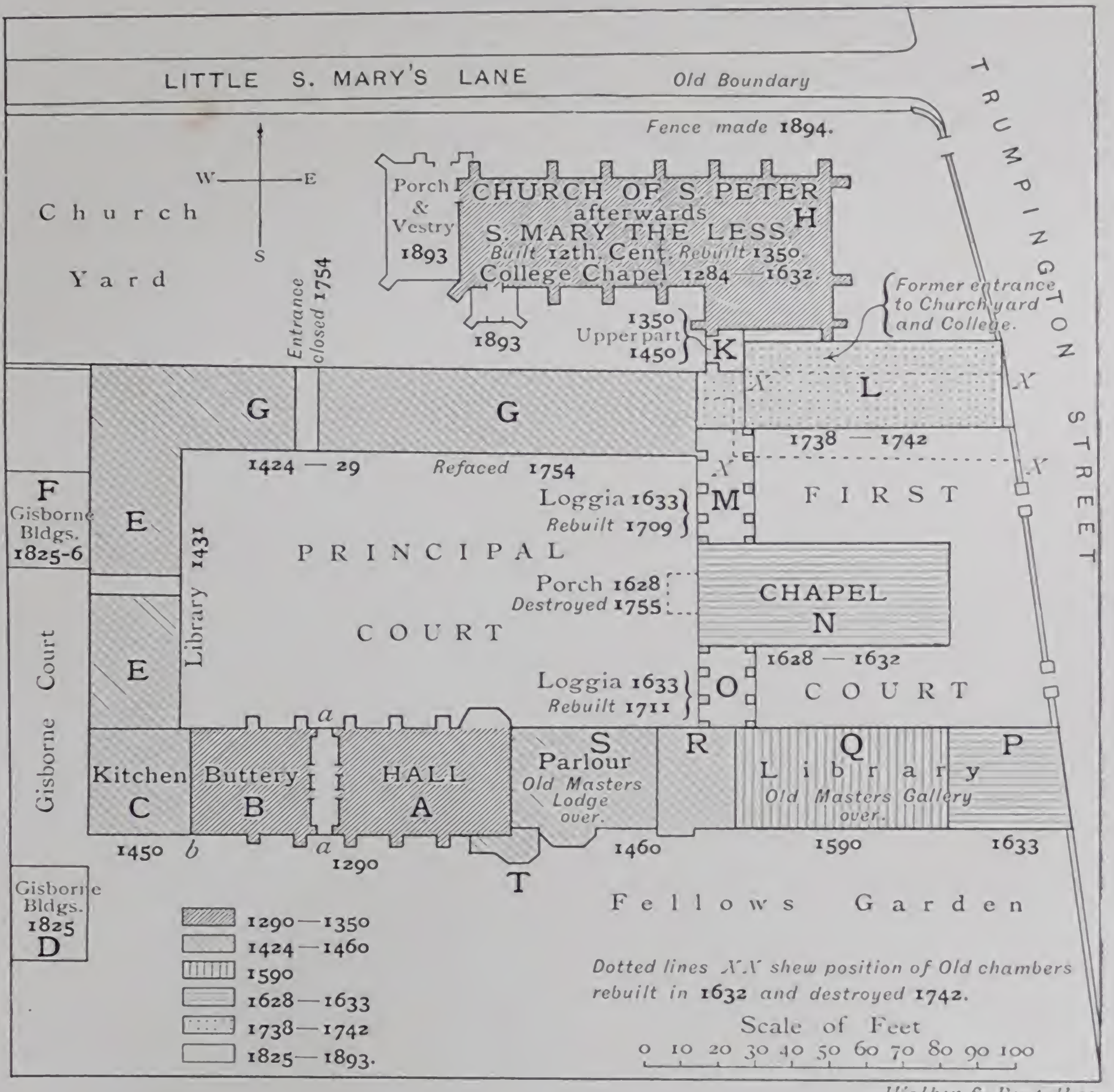


FIG. 37. PLAN OF PETERHOUSE.

of the work is not stated, but it was probably the range of chambers which still forms the north side of the court (G). This was faced with ashlar, on the side next to the court, in 1754,[1] but the north side, towards the churchyard, still shews its ancient character through the alterations of different periods.

[1] The south and west ranges were similarly treated at the same time.

After this the building of the College went steadily forward. In 1431 the range (E) forming the west side of the court was built. It contained the Library on the upper storey and probably chambers on the ground floor. This Library continued in use till it was superseded by the building of the sixteenth century which will be described presently. In 1450 the kitchen (C) was rebuilt. Its junction with the earlier work of the Hall and buttery (A, B) can be very clearly seen on the south side by the change in the character of the walling (*b*). Ten years later buildings were added to the east end of the Hall. These contained the common Parlour, or Combination Room, on the ground floor, and the Master's Lodge on the upper storey (S). The situation of these rooms at the upper end of the Hall is almost as invariable in collegiate plans as that of the butteries and kitchen at the lower end. The same may be said of the turret staircase (T, and fig. 38) by which the Master could descend from his rooms to the Hall, parlour, and garden.[1]

FIG. 38. THE MASTER'S STAIR TURRET.

At this time, and until nearly the middle of the seventeenth century, the College had no chapel of its own, but used, in accordance with the intentions of the founder, the neighbouring parish church of S. Peter (H).

An oratory for the Master is mentioned in some early records, but this was certainly only a small room and did not supersede the church. This practice of using the parish church

[1] See S. John's, Christ's, Queens' and Pembroke Colleges.

was common with all the early colleges at Cambridge; Pembroke, founded in 1347, being the first to have a chapel of its own from the beginning. S. Peter's had been rebuilt in 1350 and its dedication changed to S. Mary. About 1450 it was connected with the College by a gallery (K) bridging the narrow space left between the north range of chambers and the vestry. This gallery was on the level of the upper floor, and being carried on arches did not obstruct the old entrance from the High Street to the churchyard. A similar arrangement is found at Corpus Christi College.

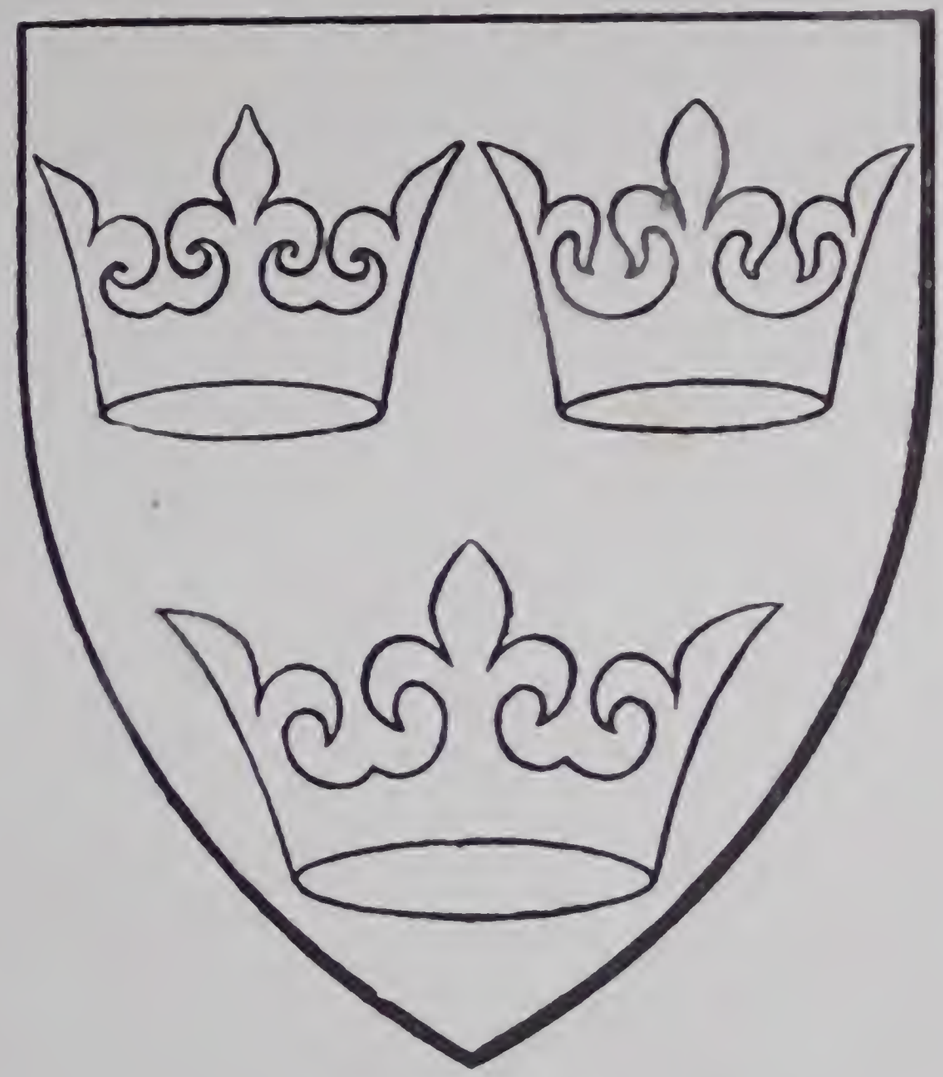


FIG. 39. FIRST SHIELD.[1]

This completes an epoch in the architectural history, which now pauses for nearly a century and a half, during which little or no building was done. The buildings at this time formed two courts, separated by a wall occupying the position of the present arcade at the west end of the chapel (M, O). The westernmost or principal court is, save in minor details, that which we see to-day. The small eastern court next to the street has undergone great alterations, which have now to be described.

Dr Andrew Perne (Master, 1553—1589) bequeathed to the College his Library—"supposed to be the worthiest in all England"—and also sufficient property for the erection of a building to contain it. The following passage is quoted from his will:

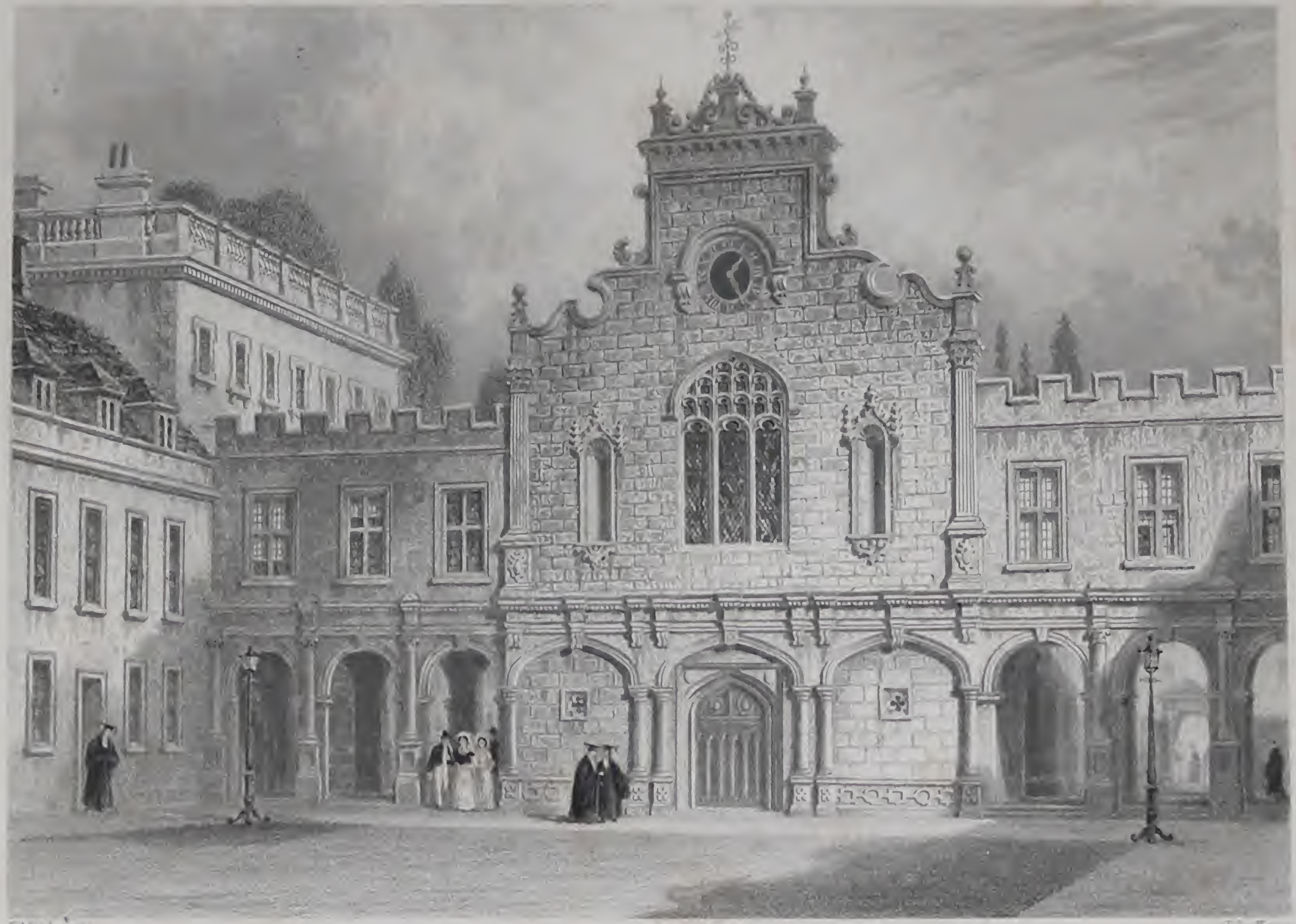
The Colledge Librairie of Peterhouse....I doe wishe to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodginge longewayes towardes the Streate by some good Benefactor or Benefactors that I have

[1] The original arms, identical with those of the See of Ely; *gules, three crowns or.* (See below, p. 300.)

spoken toe and wiche have promised to helpe to the buildinge of the same....And if noe other man will contribute to the buildinge of the sayed Librairie w^{t}in one yeare after my discease, then I will soe muche of my plate to be solde and other of my goodes and moveables, as will build the same three score foote in length and the breadth and heighthe to be as the rest of the Colledge is, w^{t} loftes and chimnies; ...I will all my bookes bequeathed in this my testament to be layed and chayned in the old Librarie...the keeper I will to be bound w^{t} twoe Suerties in three hundreth pounds for the safe keepinge of all the sayed bookes and the makinge goode of them at the saied accompt in the said librarie yearelie to bee made before the Vice chauncellor the Master of the said Colledge of Peterhouse and the Master of St Johns or in their absence before their Presidents, after the drinkinge in the Parlor the which shall be imediatlie after the sermon is ended.[1]

Dr Perne had previously directed that this sermon is "to be made for me yearlie in the parish Church of litel S^{t}. Maries on the Sundaye in the afternoone next ensueinge that daye in the which it shall please God to take mee out of this presente life to his mercie." The Keeper or Librarian was to be a scholar, he was to receive 5 marks a year, and was to have a room under the new library. From this it would appear that the library was to be on the upper floor (Q). As carried out however it occupied the ground floor, and the upper storey, called in the building accounts "le gallery," was assigned to the Master. Similar long narrow rooms were built at this time for the use of the Master at several other colleges, in accordance with the prevailing fashion in the larger country houses. The building was placed in the position chosen by Dr Perne, and reached almost as far as the range of chambers which then faced Trumpington Street. When these were destroyed in 1632, the library was lengthened (P) by thirty-six feet, its picturesque gable end being built close up to the street without regard to the angle it made with the side walls. This addition is in brickwork, and so may be easily distinguished from the earlier stone building (Q). It bears the date 1633 above the oriel which overhangs the street.

[1] Willis and Clark, I. 28.



F. Mackenzie

J. Le Keux

ST PETER'S COLLEGE.

SHEWING THE CHAPEL &c

1842.

We now come to a period of great activity in improving and enlarging the College buildings, due mainly to the architectural taste of Dr Matthew Wren (Master, 1625—1634), of whom his nephew Sir Christopher says, "he built great Part of the College from the Ground, rescued their Writings and ancient Records from Dust and Worms, and by indefatigable Industry digested them into a good Method and Order."

The first change that was made was the destruction, in 1632, of the north and east sides of the small outer court (*XX*). On the north side a new range of chambers, three storeys high, was built on the site of the old range (fig. 37, p. 293), but towards the east the court was left open and bounded only by a brick wall containing two doors. Till now the entrance to the College appears to have been by the vaulted porch (K) under the gallery which connected the College with the church.

Dr Wren, "seeing the publick Offices of Religion less decently perform'd and the Service of God depending upon the Courtesy of others, for want of a convenient Oratory within the walls of the College," began, in 1628, to build the present Chapel (plan, N; fig. 40, p. 293, and plate). It was consecrated in 1632. The building accounts are kept separate from the others and in great detail, as: "June 21...to Pattison in regard of spoiling his boots in standing in the water to dig, 0.0.6." The name of the person who made the design is not recorded. The Chapel was connected, as at present, with the buildings on either side by galleries carried on open arcades (M, O). The south gallery was intended to form a private passage from the Master's Lodge, and led to the Master's pew in the organ-gallery, which still exists. There was a small porch at the west end, but this was pulled down in 1755. The Chapel had been covered in, and fitted for use as quickly as possible, all decoration both inside and outside being left till funds had accumulated. Dr Cosin, who succeeded Bishop Wren as Master in 1635, continued the work, facing with stone the walls which had been built of brick and

left rough. As Bishop of Durham he continued his liberality by sending, in 1665, sixty pounds for the building of the east end of the Chapel with freestone; "the said £60 were this day [2 Feb. 1665] layd up in ye Chest in ye Treasury, sealed in a

FIG. 40. PETERHOUSE. THE CHAPEL AND THE ORIGINAL GALLERIES, ABOUT 1688. AFTER LOGGAN.

Purse.... The Mony is to ly there till it be taken out to pay ye Workmen." Dr Cosin, who shared Archbishop Laud's views about church ceremonial, introduced a gorgeous ritual into this Chapel, together with the use of incense. In consequence, it attracted much ill-will from the Puritans. One

of Cosin's most bitter opponents says: "that in Peter House Chappel there was a glorious new Altar set up, and mounted on steps, to which the Master, Fellows, Schollers bowed, and were enjoyned to bow by Doctor Cosens the master, who set it up; that there were Basons, Candlestickes, Tapers standing on it, and a great Crucifix hanging over it...and on the Altar a Pot, which they usually called the incense pot...and the common report both among the Schollers of that House and others, was, that none might approach to the Altar in Peter-house but in Sandalls..."[1]

William Dowsing, the iconoclast, records in his diary that in 1643 "we pulled down 2 mighty great Angells with wings, and divers other Angells, & the 4 Evangelists, & Peter, with his Keies, over the Chappell Dore—& about a hundred Chirubims and Angells."

The stalls and organ-gallery appear to be those which were fitted up at the first (1632). They contain a mixture of genuine medieval panelling, which was possibly brought from the chancel or the disused chantry chapels of the parish church. This may be seen at the back of the stalls, and in front of the organ-gallery. The entrance door is also medieval. The pavement was the gift of Mrs Frances Cosin, wife of the Master. The organ, delayed for some years "by reason of ye Plague in ye Town" appears to have been ready for use in 1669–70. It may be well to complete the history of the Chapel by recording here the later works. In 1821–2 the building was thoroughly repaired and some of its decorations removed. The present altar-piece is modern but its exact date is not known. The glass in the side windows is by Professor Ainmüller of Munich, and was executed between 1855–58. The east window, according to Blomfield, was "hid in the late troublesome Times, in the very Boxes which now stand round the Altar instead of Rails."

In 1709 the galleries and arcades which connected the west end of the Chapel with the other buildings, had become

[1] Prynne, *Canterbury's Doom*. (Willis and Clark, i. 46.)

ruinous, and were rebuilt according to a design by Mr Grumbold. The design of the original arcades is preserved in Loggan's view (p. 298) and in the blank arches against the west wall of the Chapel, though these have been very much spoilt by the removal of the sculpture from the frieze and spandrils. The old galleries were each lighted by a traceried window of three lights. The west end of the Chapel itself has also suffered some slight alterations.

The charming view made by Loggan in 1688 shews the former appearance of the buildings and court in great detail. It will be observed that only the centre arches of the arcades are open to the ground. Even the doors by which the outer court was entered from the street are shewn. The plate is a good example of Loggan's work.

In 1725 Dr Charles Beaumont, the son of the Master,[1] gave by will to the College, to be used as a Lodge, the large and commodious mansion built by himself in 1701 opposite to the College. In 1732 the chambers forming the north side of the outer court were destroyed and the present range was built. This stands rather farther to the north than the old building; it was designed by Mr Burrough, of Caius College, afterwards Sir James Burrough, Master. It was proposed to treat the south side in the same way, but fortunately this part of the scheme was never carried out. Lastly, in 1825, two wings containing

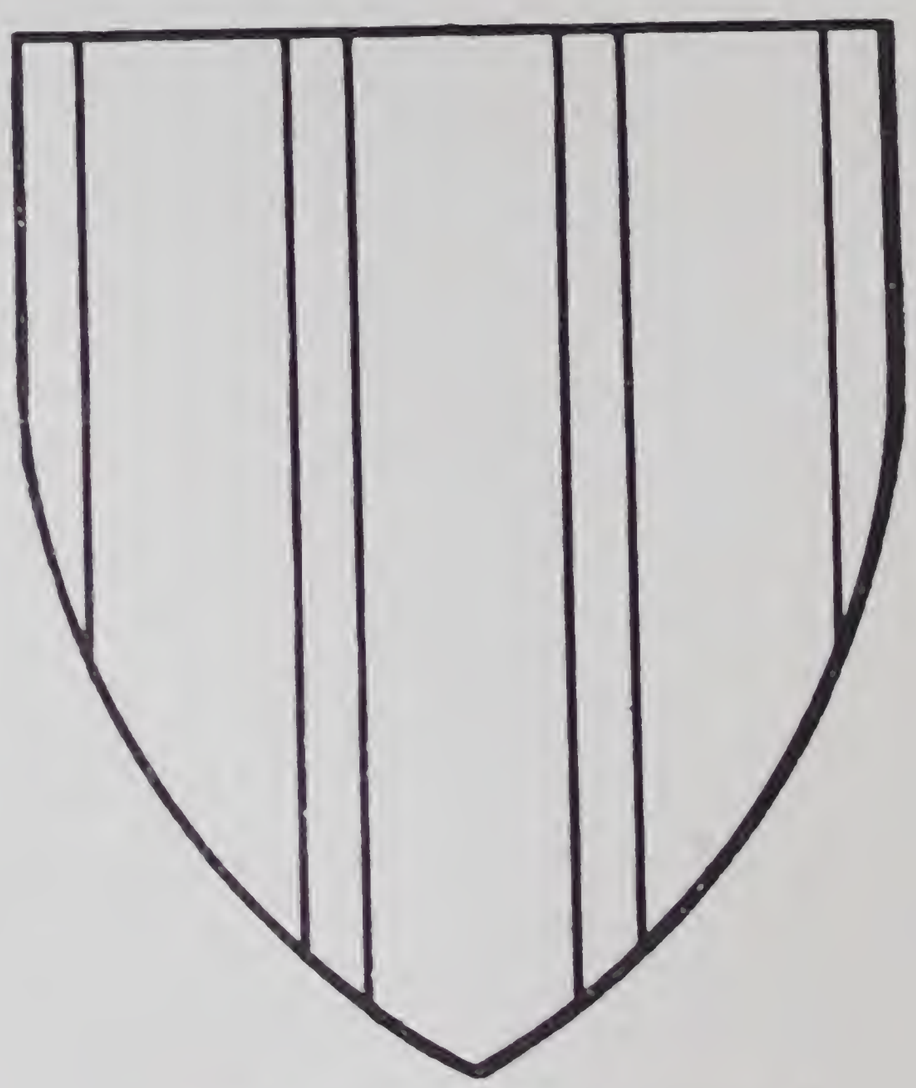


FIG. 41. THIRD SHIELD.[2]

[1] Joseph Beaumont, Master 1663–99.

[2] In use about 1573: *or, three pallets gules.* The arms are those traditionally assigned to the Founder. The second shield, *gules, two keys in saltire or*, allusive to the patron saint, occurs in 1572.

chambers were built to the west of the principal court, by the munificence of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, a former fellow, from a design by Mr W. McI. Brooks.

Portraits.

In the Hall:[1] (Left side) Edmund Law; master, 1754; bishop of Carlisle; d. 1788. Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, son of Bishop Law; Lord Chief Justice; d. 1818. (End wall) Sir William Thomson, Lord Kelvin. Francis Barnes; master, 1788; d. 1838. (Right side) William Smyth; professor of modern history, 1807; d. 1849. William Hopkins, mathematician and geologist; 1793—1866. Edward John Routh, Sc.D.; mathematician.

In the Combination Room: James Porter, D.D., present master; by Ouless, 1897. James Dewar; Jacksonian professor, 1875; by Orchardson.

In the Master's Lodge: (Dining-room) Portrait of a man; inscribed, "Ætatis svae 20 Anno 1615." Dr Charles Beaumont; son of Dr Joseph Beaumont. Dr Bernard Hale; Master, 1660—1663. Dr Joseph Beaumont; Master, 1663—1699.

[1] In the Hall there are also eighteen old portraits on panels removed from the Combination Room.

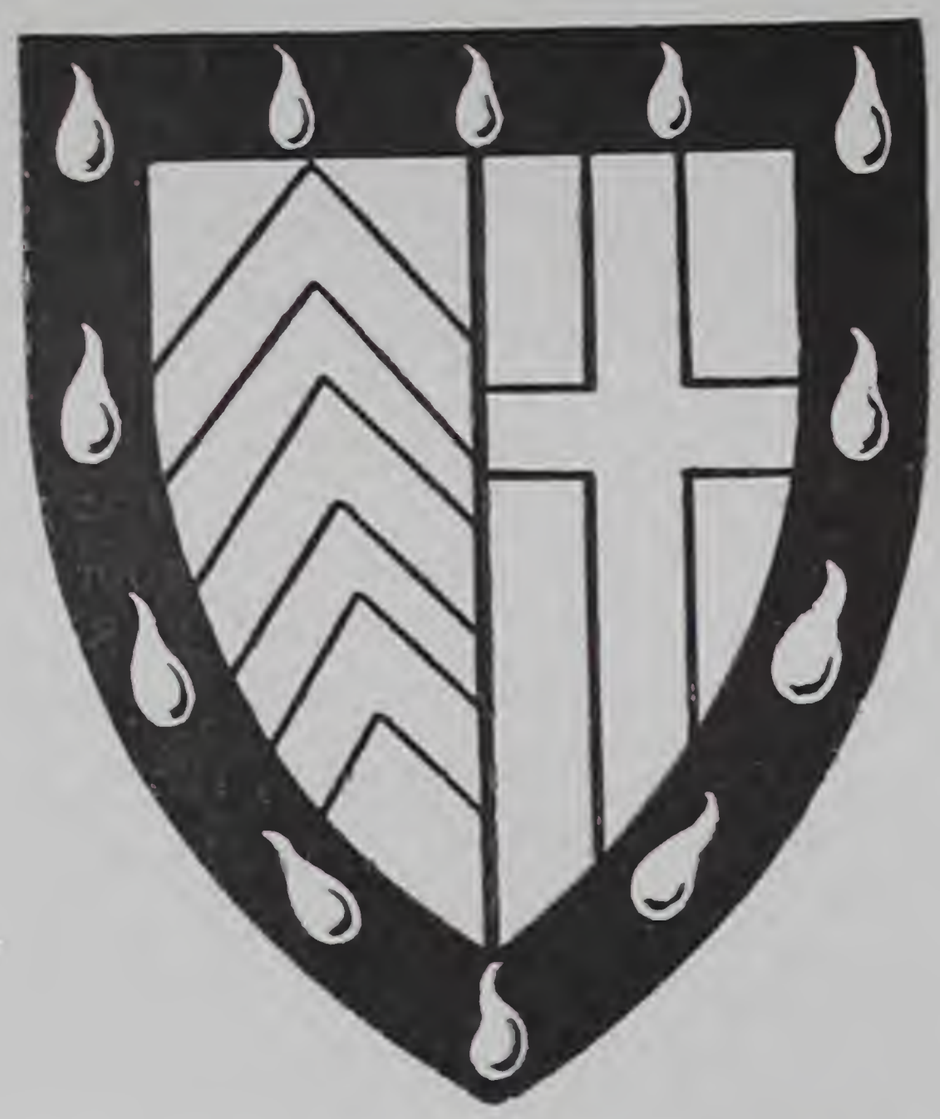


FIG. 42. THE COLLEGE ARMS.[1]

2. CLARE COLLEGE.

University Hall, 1326. Refounded as Clare Hall, 1338. Rebuilding begun; buildings set back from the street. East range, 1638–41. South range and bridge, 1640–42. West range: south part, 1640–71; north part, 1705–15; south part altered, 1715 and 1815. North range, 1683–93. Chapel, 1763–68. Battlements and windows of east and south ranges altered, 1762. Hall altered, 1870–72.

TWO colleges founded by private persons already existed at Cambridge before the University, in its corporate capacity, followed the example of Oxford by founding in 1326 a college to be called University Hall.[2] But the foundation

[1] The arms of the College from the seal of 1338–9. They are those which the Foundress adopted on the death of her third husband in 1322. They consist of the arms of De Clare, impaling those of De Burgh, all within a bordure *sable guttée or*. "She seems, in fact, to have put her shield into mourning by adding to it this black bordure, bedewed with tears. The drops are now always represented as gold, but I think they should more properly be silver." (Hope.)

[2] The two earlier colleges were Peterhouse and Michaelhouse, the latter of which was absorbed into Trinity College by Henry VIII.

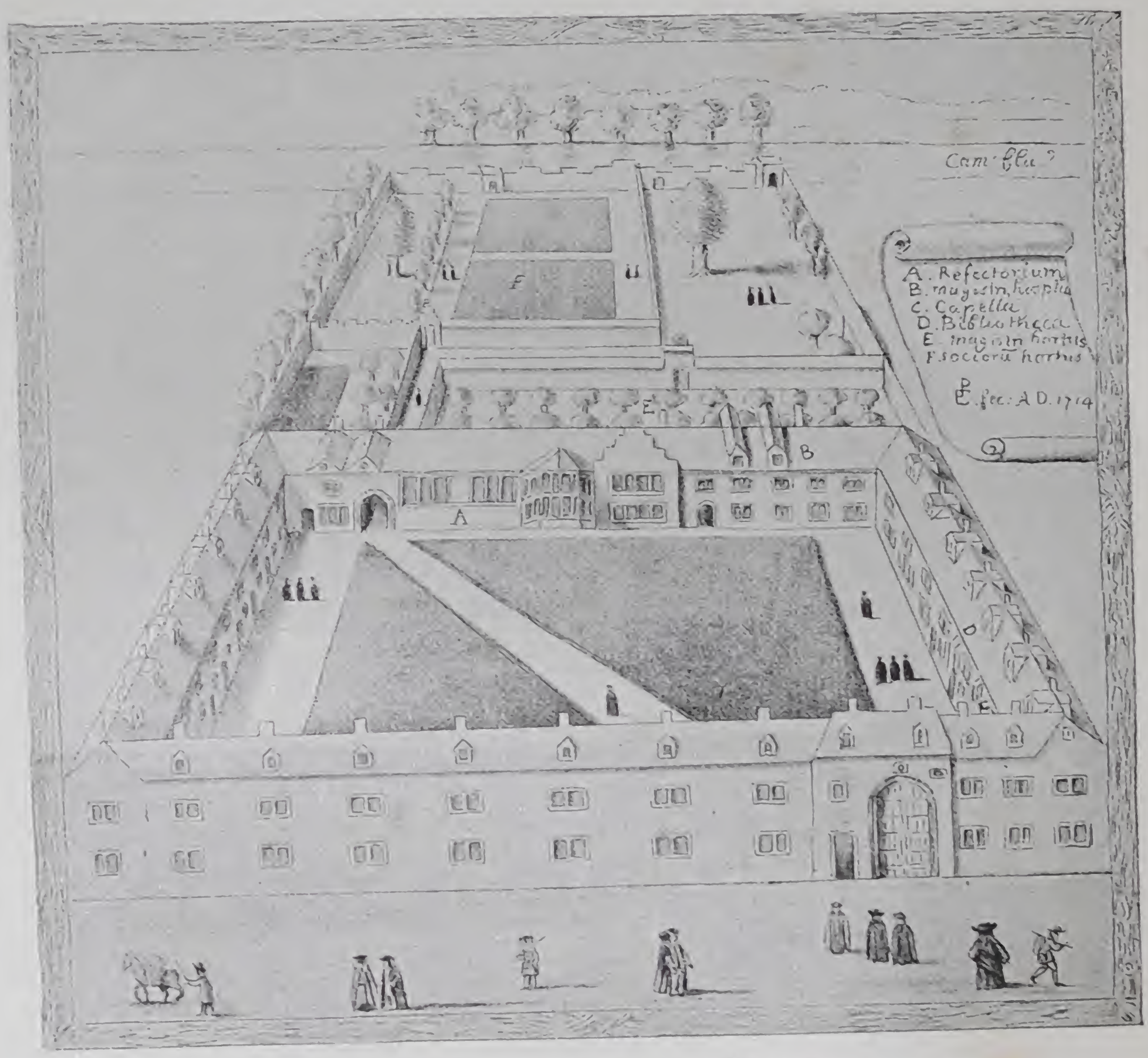
was not successful, and, after languishing for about twelve years, the Chancellor granted all his rights and titles therein to the Lady Elizabeth de Burg, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, who refounded it in 1338 and supplied the endowments which it had previously lacked. Lady Elizabeth changed its name to Clare House, but as early as 1346 we find it styled Clare Hall, a name which it bore until changed to Clare College in 1856 by a resolution of the Master and Fellows.

Of the original buildings there are no remains. They formed a closed court almost as large as the present one, but further to the east, the eastern range abutting upon Milne Street, now Trinity Hall Lane (plan, p. 305, *XX*). The neighbouring parish church of S. John the Baptist, immediately to the south of the College, was at first used by the society, and when this was destroyed between 1440 and 1450 to make way for King's College, the south chancel aisle of S. Edward's Church was built to replace it, and called Clare-Hall Aisle. But though the College continued to use, or at the least had rights in a parish church, it had possessed a chapel of its own for some time previously, certainly as early as 1392. This chapel stood on the north side of the court and occupied nearly the same position as the present Chapel. The eastern range, containing the entrance gate and chambers, ran down Milne Street to within fourteen feet of King's College Chapel. The south side was occupied by chambers, and the west side contained the kitchen, butteries, Hall, Parlour and Master's Lodge.[1]

In 1635 these buildings had become so ruinous that it was necessary to rebuild them. The present beautiful buildings were then begun. Their uniform and harmonious character gives them, at first sight, the appearance of having been built from one design and carried out at one time. This is far from being the case. As will be seen in the plan, each range or part of a range was a separate undertaking, the old buildings

[1] See the plan of the second scheme of Henry VI. for King's College in which the then existing buildings of Clare Hall are shewn.

being gradually pulled down as the new buildings took their place. This process began with the east part, and continued round the court in the direction of the sun. The undertaking was, however, delayed for some three years or so by an angry controversy with King's College. It was proposed to set the



Edmundus Bridgeman Philippi Rolandi Bridgeman Dioc. Lond. Unius e Celebrioribus Oscani Norvicensis hanc vsorem Collegij Harman Delineavit,

FIG. 43. CLARE COLLEGE. VIEW OF THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS.

new buildings back seventy feet from Milne Street and to form a small open court in front of them. It was pointed out to the Provost and Fellows of King's College that they also would benefit by this change, by the admission of more light and air

to their buildings, by removing "ye annoyance of ye windes gathering betweene ye Chappell and our Colledge" and by making "fairer accesse to their chappell wch is now most

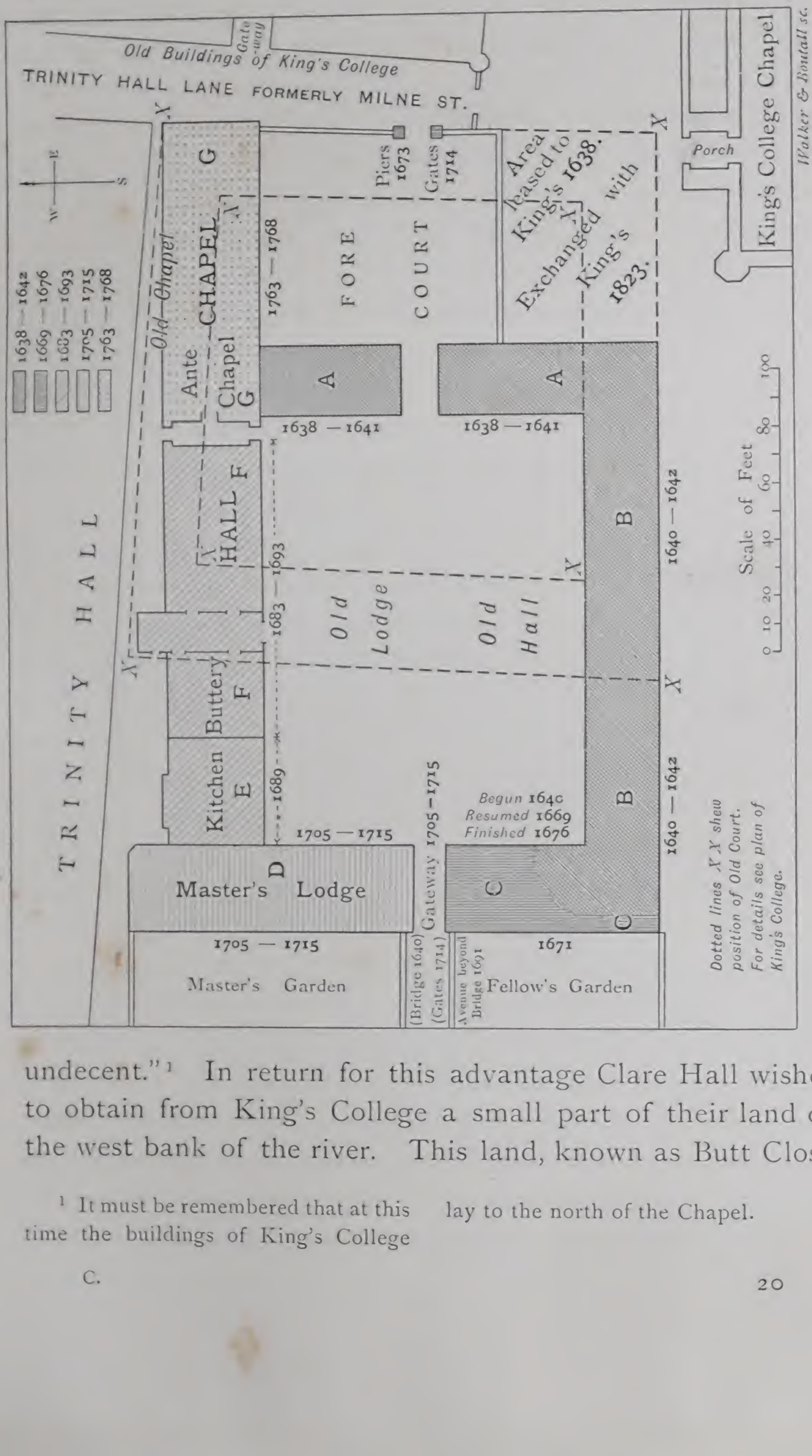


FIG. 44. PLAN OF CLARE COLLEGE.

undecent."[1] In return for this advantage Clare Hall wished to obtain from King's College a small part of their land on the west bank of the river. This land, known as Butt Close,

[1] It must be remembered that at this time the buildings of King's College lay to the north of the Chapel.

lay opposite to Clare Hall, and between it and the common fields to which the members of the Society wished to have access for exercise "especially in tymes of infecion." Unfortunately, the Master and Fellows of Clare petitioned King Charles on the subject, without waiting for an answer from King's College. Charles ordered his College to comply. But the Provost and Fellows, who would probably have acceded to the request, refused to obey the command. "The wind," they replied, "so gathering breeds no detriment to our chappell, nor did ever putt us to any reparacions there," and as for "light and ayre, no chambers in any Coll. exceed them," while, on the contrary, they found that Clare made a convenient shelter from the wind. Finally "their endeavour is to force us," said King's, "and some of their colledge haue told us plainly that they will haue it inspight of our teeths." In the end arbitrators were appointed who decided in favour of Clare.

The east range (A) was begun in 1638 and the work went steadily forward till the south range (B) was finished in 1642. The beautiful bridge, giving access to the much longed for piece of Butt Close, was built in 1640. The buildings have since been altered in several respects. The walls were originally finished with battlements; these were removed and the present balustrade put up in their stead in 1762. The windows have also been altered. Each light was formerly arched instead of being square as at present. The change was probably made in 1762 when the windows are known to have been re-glazed. The author of the original design is not known. The work is very admirable and the effect is enhanced by the beauty of the stone which was used. The early character of the building is very striking; both the general design and the details would lead one to suppose that it was a century earlier than it is. This must have been still more the case before the parapet and windows were altered.

The southern half of the west range (C) was begun at the

same time as the south range (1640), but it did not progress very far. The works were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War, and the materials which had been got ready for it were seized by the Parliament party to strengthen the fortifications of the Castle. Some compensation was, however, obtained when the authority of Cromwell had become estab-

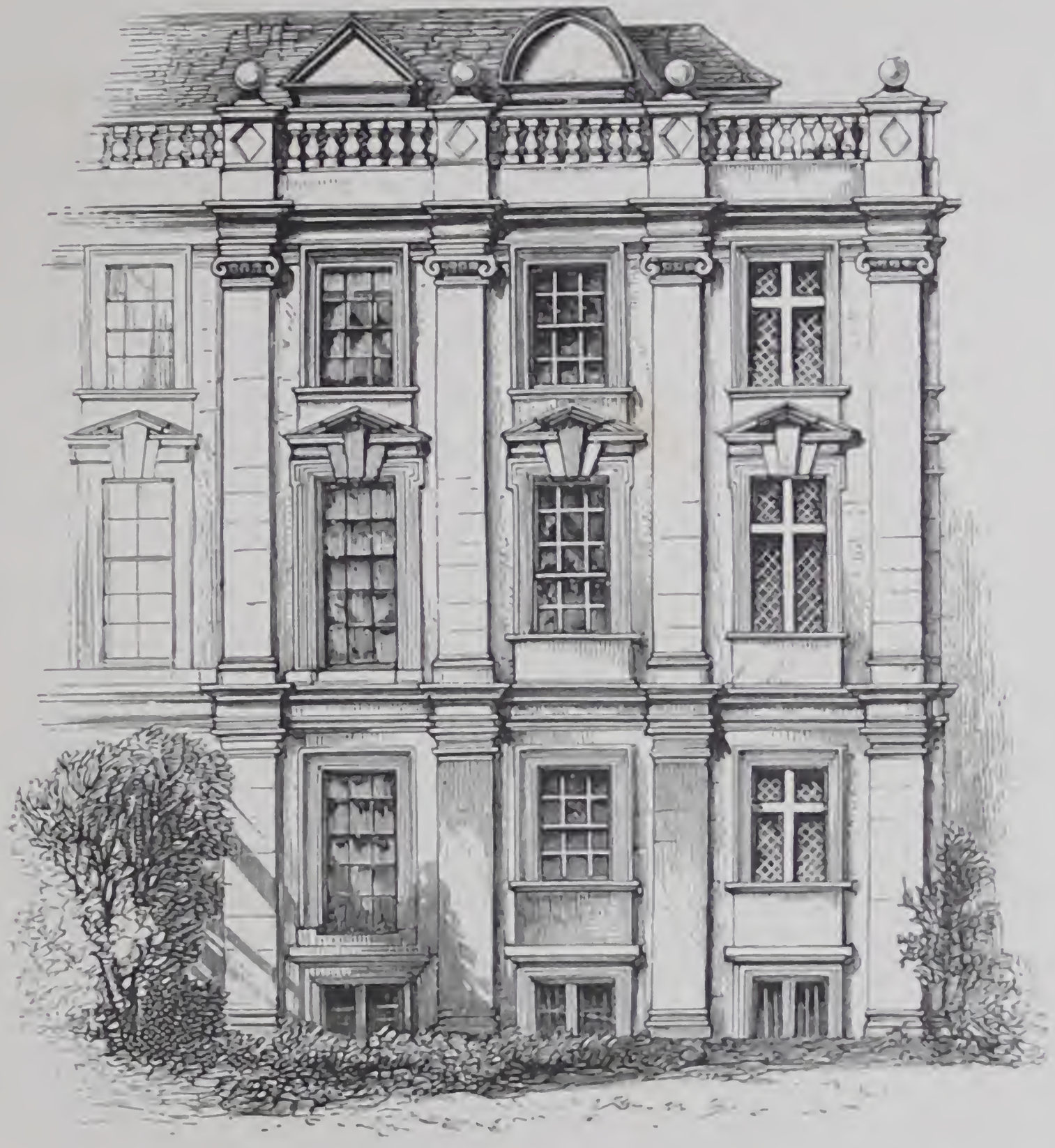


FIG. 45. CLARE COLLEGE. RIVER FRONT, SHEWING ORIGINAL STATE AND ALTERATIONS.

lished. The work was resumed in 1669, and the south end of the west range was finished on the side towards the court in a style corresponding to the east and south ranges. The river front, however, is quite different, having Ionic pilasters running through two storeys, and windows with pediments and architraves. This side, no doubt, had from the first a balustrade instead of a parapet. The windows have been altered at two periods. The mullions and transoms by which they

were originally divided were cut out and sashes fitted in 1715, and in 1815 the sills of the ground and first-floor windows were lowered. The three stages are shewn in fig. 45 (p. 307).

The next work undertaken was the north range, which was to include the Hall and its appurtenances (F). These were begun in 1683, when the foundations were laid and brought nearly up to the ground level. The walls were then covered with hame and earth secure from frosts "reddy for worke when we found ourselves able to goe on wch was in 1685 and 1686." The building was finished in 1687. The College provided all the materials and paid Robert Grumbold twenty shillings a week as overseer of the workmen. Grumbold also contracted to do small parts of the work at fixed sums, and he was paid "for looking after ye laying and raiseing of the foundation in 1683 and for drawing a designe for ye building fifty shillings." The kitchen (E), with the Library over it, was built in 1689, but the Library was not fitted up for many years afterwards. Four years passed before any of these buildings were furnished and ready for use. The new Hall was inaugurated by a banquet on 20 April, 1693. Some alterations were made to the Hall in 1870–72 by Sir M. Digby Wyatt, Architect. Among other works were the plaster ceiling, the fire-place, and the wood and stone carving by Thos. Phyffers. The insertion of a transom in the lower parts of the windows, and the substitution of plate glass for small panes have very much injured the appearance of the building.

The unfinished part of the west range which was reserved for the Master's Lodge was begun in May 1705, and, together with the gateway, completed apparently in the autumn of 1707. The fitting up was begun in 1709, but was not finished till 1715.

Thus the court was finished in seventy-six years from the beginning. The old Hall and the Combination Room or parlour were left standing in the middle of the court for some time after and were converted into chambers in 1693. The only other part of the old College that remained was the

Chapel with the Library over it, projecting beyond the court nearly to Milne Street. It had been intended from the first to rebuild the Chapel in its old position but on a larger scale. Want of funds, however, delayed the carrying out of the idea till 1763. The old building was then pulled down and the present Chapel begun. This was designed jointly by Sir James Burrough, Master of Gonville and Caius College, and

FIG. 46. CLARE COLLEGE. THE FRONT GATE.

Mr Essex, Architect. It was consecrated in 1769. Very little alteration has been made since. The altar-piece was put up when the Chapel was built, together with the picture by Cipriani. The stalls, panel-work and organ-gallery belong to the same period. The glass, by Wailes, dates from 1870 except the easternmost window on the south side. When the old Library was pulled down, the bookcases, dating from

about 1620–30, were removed to the new building over the kitchen, where they now stand.

The iron gate on the west side of the bridge dates from 1714. The beautiful entrance gates towards Trinity Hall Lane were probably put up at the same time.

Portraits.[1]

In the Hall:[2] Thomas Cecil, K.G., Earl of Exeter, benefactor; 1542–1623; by Mirevelt. Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University; d. 1768. Hugh Latimer, Bp of Worcester; c. 1491–1555. Peter Gunning, Bp. of Chichester and of Ely; 1613–1684. Martin Folkes, Pres. Roy. Soc.; 1690–1754. Marquis Cornwallis, Gov.-Gen. of India; 1738—1805. Rt Hon. Ch. Townshend, 1725–1767.

In the Combination Room: Lady Elizabeth de Clare, Foundress; d. 1360; a copy by Freeman. Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gidding; 1592–1637, a recent copy. Humphrey Henchman, Bp of Salisbury, and of London; d. 1675. John Moore, Bp of Ely; formerly of Norwich; d. 1714. John Tillotson, Archbp of Canterbury, 1630–1695. Richard Terrick, Bp of Peterborough and of London, d. 1777. Thomas Henry Coles, D.D., benefactor; d. 1868.

In the Master's Lodge: William Butler, M.D., d. 1617. John Moore, Bp of Norwich and afterwards of Ely, d. 1714. Peter Stephen Goddard, D.D., Master, d. 1781. John Pearson, Bp of Chester, 1673; d. 1686; a miniature by Loggan, 1682.

[1] For this list we are indebted to the Reverend E. Atkinson, D.D., Master.

[2] All the portraits in the Hall, except those of the Earl of Exeter and the Duke of Newcastle, are recent copies, lately presented to the College.

J.A.Bell. J. Le Keux.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

FROM THE STREET

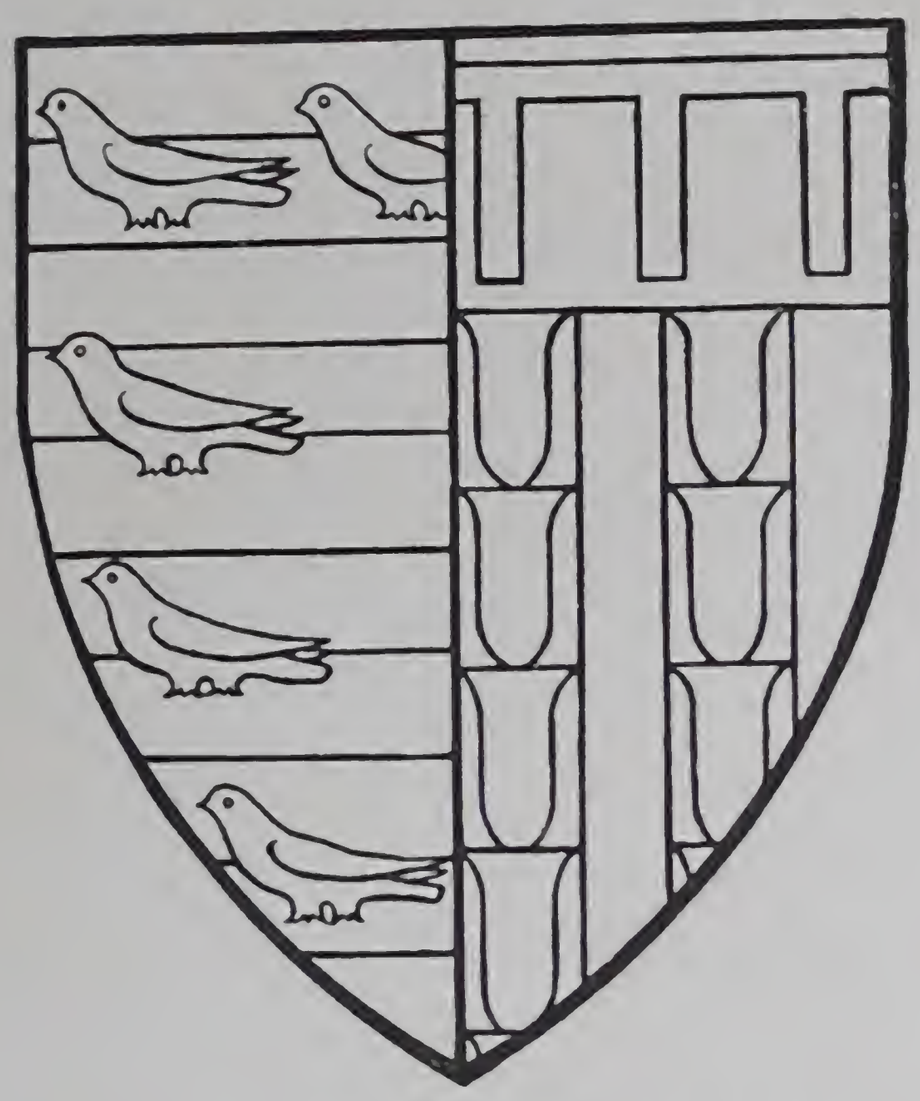


FIG. 47. THE COLLEGE ARMS.[1]

3. PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

Founded 1346. Old court, about 1360. Second court: north range, 1633; south range (Hitcham), 1659. New chapel, 1663–65. Hitcham Cloister, 1666. Lodge, 1871–3. Alterations to old court, new hall, &c., lecture rooms and chambers, 1871–75. Scott Building, 1883.

PEMBROKE HALL, at first named "Hall of Valence Marie," was founded by Mary de Saint Paul, daughter of Guy, Count of Chatillon and Saint Paul. She had married Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, but became a widow less than three years afterwards. The tradition that her husband was killed at a tournament on their wedding day, and that thus she was a virgin, wife and widow in the same morning, has no historical foundation. It is to this story that Gray alludes in his well-known lines:

[1] The arms of the foundress, used by the College from its foundation. They are those of De Valence dimidiated with those of S. Paul.

Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow
From haughty Gallia torn,
And sad Chatillon, on her bridal morn
That wept her bleeding Love, and princely Clare,
And Anjou's heroine, and the paler rose,
The rival of her crown and of her woes,
And either Henry there,
The murder'd Saint, and the majestic lord,
That broke the bonds of Rome.

Mary de Valence retired from the world, and gave her estates to pious works. In 1346 she obtained a site for the College just outside the town gates. Her foundation consisted of a Master, fifteen scholars and four Bible-clerks. During the remaining thirty years of her life she continued her benefits to her College.

It is probable that the first scholars were lodged in the houses which already occupied the site. The exact date at which the building of the College was begun is not known, but it was probably not long after the purchase of the site. Most of the original buildings remained till a few years ago. They formed a small closed court, occupying the northern half of the present principal court. They included all the component parts of a complete collegiate establishment. The court is entered by a gateway in the west range (plan, A). On the north stood the Chapel (B), with a vestry (b) at its east end, and beyond the vestry some chambers (C). At the north-east corner was the kitchen and buttery (D), and on the east side the Hall (G). At the south end of the Hall was the Combination Room[1], with the Master's rooms over it. The latter communicated with the court and with the Hall and Combination Room by a circular staircase contained in a turret, as at Peterhouse and other colleges (plan, g; fig. 49, p. 314). The south side of the court (*XX*) was occupied by chambers, and the west side (A) by more chambers and by the gateway.

[1] The old Hall and Combination Room occupied the site of the new Hall, as will be presently explained.

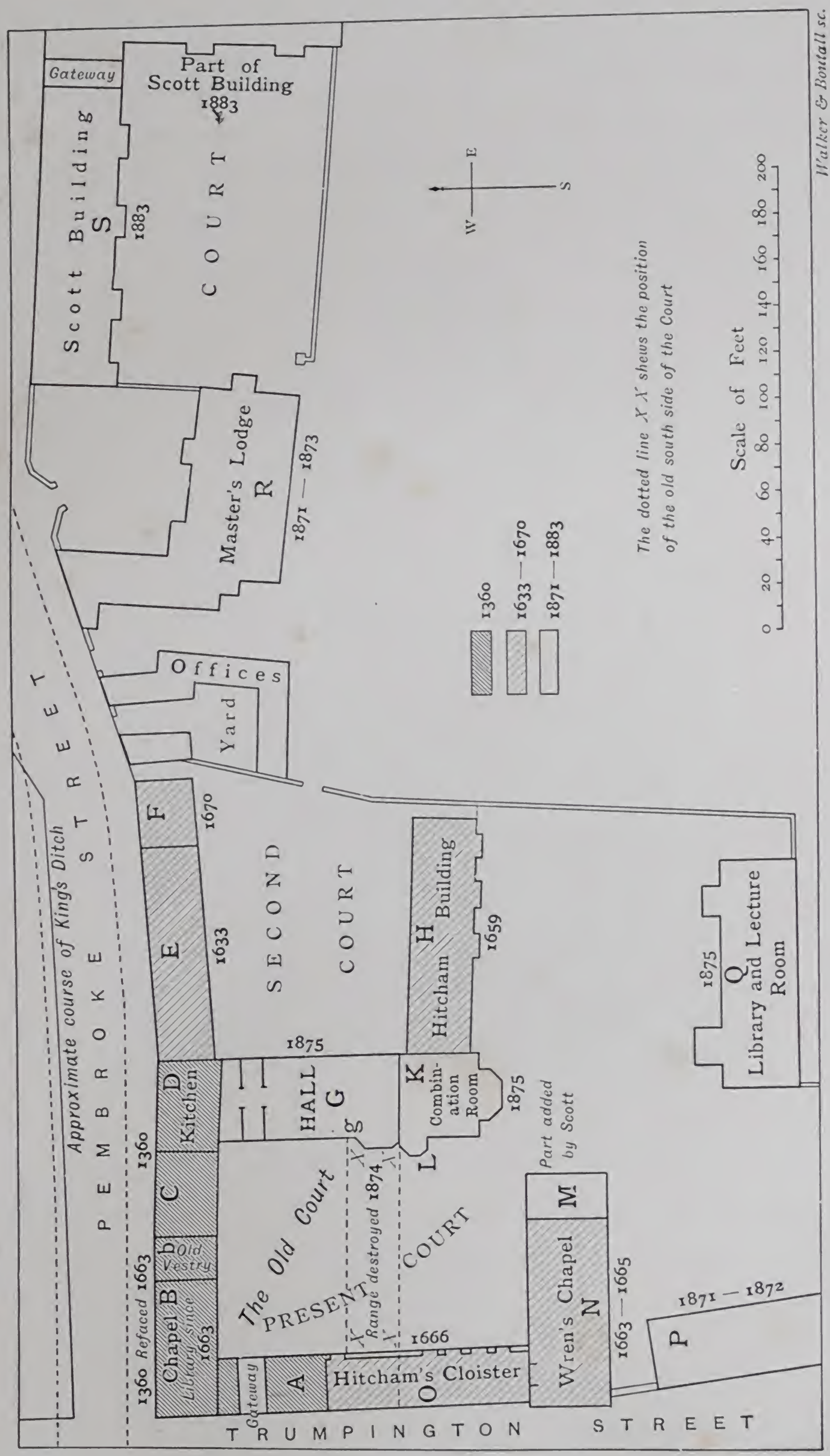


FIG. 48. PLAN OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

Pembroke was the earliest college in Cambridge which possessed from the first a chapel of its own. Previous colleges had used the parish churches, and the Countess of Pembroke herself had acquired the advowson of the neighbouring church of S. Botolph, in which parish her first purchase was situated, before she determined to give her

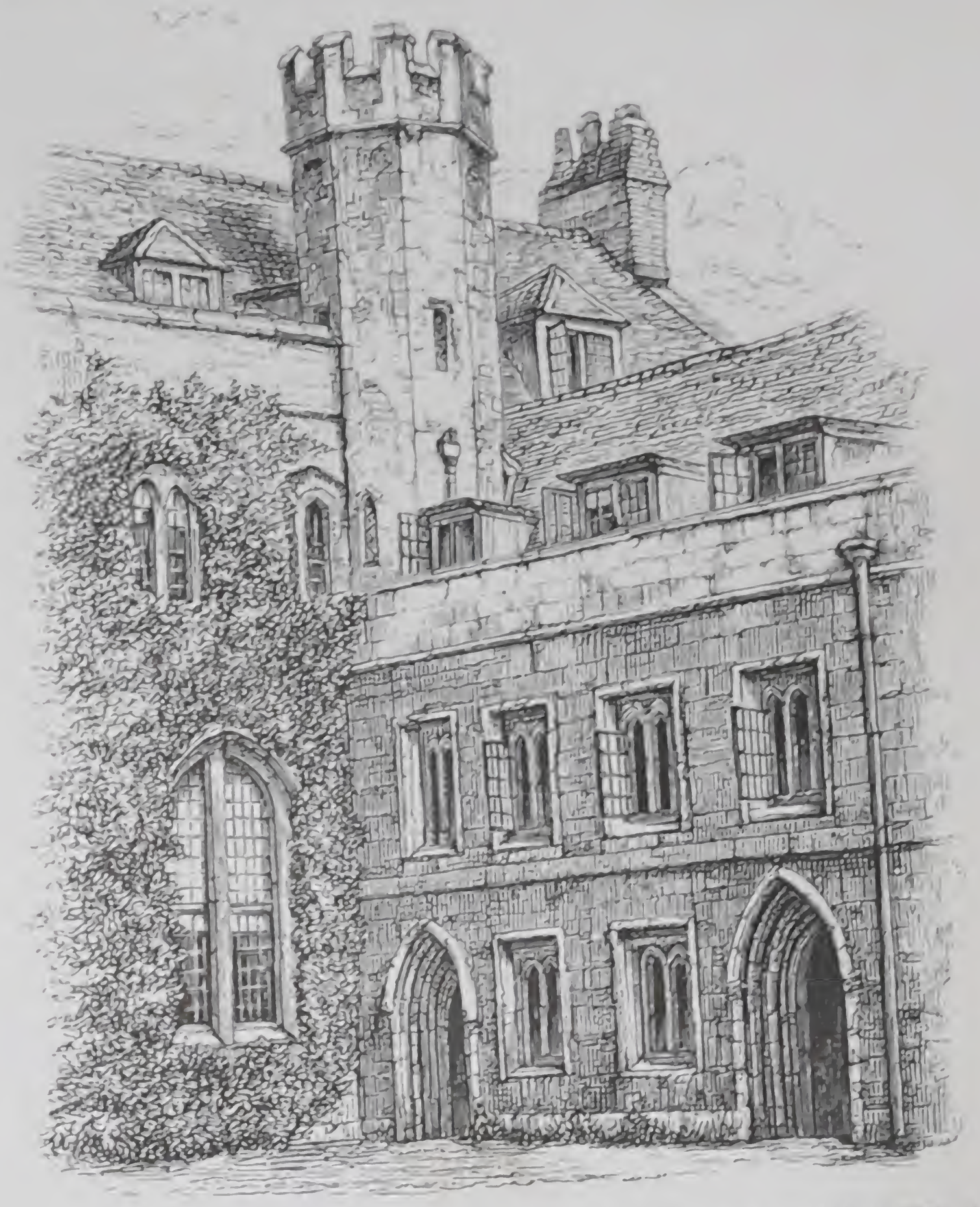


FIG. 49. PEMBROKE COLLEGE. STAIR TURRET BETWEEN THE OLD LODGE AND THE HALL. NOW DESTROYED.

College a chapel of its own. In 1355 she obtained from Pope Innocent VI. permission to found a Chapel with endowments sufficient to maintain a chaplain, and Urban V. granted her licence to build within the walls of the Hall a Chapel with a bell and bell-turret. The turret, of which slight remains exist, was at the south-east angle of the Chapel. The building then erected continued to be used for service

till 1664, when the present Chapel was consecrated. For some time after that the building appears to have been disused, but in 1690 it was converted into a library, a purpose which it still serves. The walls were at the same time faced with brick, and larger windows were put in. The excellent door by which the Library is now entered from the court is clearly of the same period; the ceiling of elaborate plaster work bears the date 1690. Towards the middle of the fifteenth century an "elegant little chapel for the Master" had been built. No other record of it remains, but a similar building appears to have existed at other colleges. Under the Master's Chapel was the room where the poor scholars, the six Bible-clerks of the foundation, took their meals.

The old Hall and Combination Room, which stood till 1870, occupied the site of the existing Hall (G). The original Hall appears to have been rebuilt about the middle of the fifteenth century. An upper storey containing a Library, with attics over it, was added, probably not long after. This Library continued in use till 1690 when the books were moved to the old Chapel.

About the middle of the seventeenth century the College was enlarged by the addition of two ranges of chambers to the east of the Hall (E, F, H). A second court with buildings on three sides was thus formed.

The building of the new Chapel (N) is perhaps the most interesting episode in the history of the College (see plate).

On March 17, 1659, Bishop Wren was released from the Tower, where he had made a secret vow, that if ever it pleased the Almighty to restore him to his paternal estates, he would "return unto Him by some holy and pious employment, that summe and more, by which of His gracious providence was unexpectedly conveyed in unto me during my eighteen years captivity.....from sundry noble and truly pious christians."[1] The occasion is thus commemorated in the "Parentalia":

[1] Will of Bishop Wren. He had been impeached by the Commons at the beginning of the Civil War, but had never been brought to trial.

Upon the glorious Scene and Alteration of Affairs in Church and State, by the long wish'd for Return of the King, the Bishop of Ely with the Eight other surviving Prelates (who had outliv'd the Persecution and Confusion of the Times), were restor'd....The first Money he receiv'd after his Restitution, he bestow'd on *Pembroke-Hall*, and to the Honour of Almighty God, to whose service he had wholly devoted himself; for the Ornament of the University, which he always affected with a fervent and passionate Love; and in a grateful Remembrance of his first Education, which was in that Place receiv'd, and thankfully acknowledg'd, he built that most elegant *Chapel* there at the Expence of above *five Thousand Pounds*, compleatly finish'd and endow'd it with *perpetual Revenues* for Repairs. This, however noble and magnificent, is the least of those Monuments he hath left to Posterity.[1]

The architect was his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren. The Master entered into a contract with two bricklayers in 1663. It is specified that the walls "shall contain in thickness fower bricks in length [equal to 3 ft.]; and that the Heads and Sides of all the Bricks w^h^ shall appear outwards shall be all ground, and fine ioynts made." The price was to be £4. 15*s.* 0*d.* per square pole, the contractors "being at all charges of workmanship except ye laying their materialls by them." The brickwork "covered with Ashlaer shall be accounted for as inward work, at the Rate of 30^s^ per pole for a Brick and a half thick proportionably." A long and detailed contract was also made for the woodwork. The Chapel was finished in 1664, before the day specified in the contract, namely "the 21st of September next after the date hereof, yf god permitt." It was consecrated by the Bishop himself, and was dedicated in honour of Saint Matthew, whose name he bore. The Bishop's mitre of silver-gilt is still preserved in the College. The altar-piece, which was once the property of Sir Joshua Reynolds, is the work of Barroccio. The organ is by Charles Quarles, of Cambridge, who set it up in 1707.

It must be remembered that at the time the new Chapel was built the old range of building (*XX*) forming the south

[1] Willis and Clark, i. 146.

side of the court still existed. The new Chapel was to the south of this range, and was quite detached from any of the buildings of the old court. In order to connect it with these, a cloister, with chambers above, was built in continuation of the west side of the court (plan, O). The work was finished in 1666. The cloister was consecrated in order that it might serve for the interment of students who died in College. The

FIG. 50. PEMBROKE COLLEGE. NORTH SIDE OF HITCHAM BUILDING.

funds for building this range and that forming the south side of the second court (H) were derived from the Framlingham estate, which had been left to the College in 1636 by Sir Robert Hitcham, attorney-general to the queen of King James I. and formerly a member of the College.

The simple and pleasing gatehouse may be said to date, architecturally, from 1717, when it was faced with ashlar.

The original design was, however, closely followed. The rest of the street front had been similarly faced in 1712. It has been already mentioned that the Master originally occupied rooms over the common Parlour, or Combination Room. Additional rooms were allotted to him from time to time, first in the old south range (*XX*) and afterwards by additions to the south of this building. In 1752, when Dr Roger Long was Master, the Lodge is described as having "several good apartments, some of which are stock'd with Musical, and others with Mathematical Instruments; and in a Ground Room he hath a Printing Press with the apparatus belonging thereto, wherein he is printing his Astronomical Works. But the chief beauty of this *Lodge* is (in my opinion) the Gardens, and therein the Water-Works, contrived by the present Master (and here let me tell you, he is a very great Mechanic), which supplies a beautiful and large Bason in the middle of the Garden, and wherein he often diverts himself in a Machine of his own contrivance, to go with the Foot as he rides therein."[1] The same Master also constructed, with the help of an ingenious tin-plate worker of Cambridge named Jonathan Munn, a hollow sphere of metal eighteen feet in diameter, to represent the appearance, relative situation, and motions of the heavenly bodies. It was entered by steps over the south pole, and thirty persons could be conveniently seated in the interior. The model was broken up and the "Sphere House" (F) destroyed in 1871.

The rebuilding of the older portions of the College was first contemplated in 1776, when a Building Fund was established in memory of Thomas Gray the poet, who had long resided in the College. A century passed, however, before anything was done. In 1862 the buildings which had by this time become almost ruinous were thoroughly repaired and a good deal altered in appearance. Between 1871 and 1875 very great changes were made. The houses along Trumpington Street to the south of the Chapel were pulled down and a

[1] Carter.

range of chambers (P) was built in their place. A new Master's Lodge (R) was begun in the same year and finished in 1873. In 1874 the old Lodge (fig. 51), the Hall, the Combination Room, and the range of chambers forming the south side of the old court (plan *XX*, and fig. 49, p. 314) were destroyed. The Hall and Combination Room (G, K) were rebuilt on a larger scale, and were finished in 1875. A new

FIG. 51. PEMBROKE COLLEGE. SOUTH GABLE OF THE OLD LODGE. NOW DESTROYED.

block of buildings (Q) to the south of the Hitcham building, containing a Library and lecture rooms, was also finished in 1875. All these buildings were designed by Mr Alfred Waterhouse, R.A. The Chapel was lengthened by Sir Gilbert

Scott (M). His son, Mr George Gilbert Scott, designed the admirable range of chambers (plan, S) to the east of the new Master's Lodge, in Pembroke Street.

Portraits.[1]

In the Hall: (Right side). Richard Fox, 1448?–1528; Bp of Winchester, founder of Corp. Chri. Coll. Oxon.; (copy of original at Corp. Chri. Coll. Oxon.) Charles Edward Searle, D.D., Present Master; by Ouless. (End wall.) Sir Robert Hitcham; Attorney General; d. 1636. Marie de Valence, Foundress, d. 1377, copied from Faber's Mezzotint, 1715. King Henry VI. 1421–1471. (Left side.) William Pitt; 1759–1806; by Harlow. Edmund Spenser; 1553–1598; copy by Wilson. (On the screens.) Ralph Brownrigg, D.D., Fellow; 1592–1659; Bishop of Exeter, 1642; Master of St Catharine's Hall, 1635–1645. Nicholas Felton, 1556–1626; Master, 1616; Bp of Ely. Nicholas Ridley, D.D.; Master, 1540; Bp of Winchester, 1547; London, 1550; burnt 1555 (copied from Herologia). John Bradford; martyr; c. 1510–1555 (copied from Herologia). Lancelot Andrewes, 1565–1626; Master, 1589; Bp of Chichester, 1605; Ely, 1609; Winchester, 1618. Busts: Wm. Pitt; by Chantry. Thos. Gray. Medallion: William Mason.

In the Combination Room: (East wall). Edward Maltby, D.D.; 1770–1859; Bp of Chichester, 1831; Durham, 1836–56. Matthew Wren; 1585–1667; Fellow; Master of Peterhouse, 1625; Bp of Hereford, 1634; Norwich; Ely, 1638; imprisoned in the Tower, 1641–1659; built the Chapel. Benjamin Lany; Master, 1630–44 and 1660–62; Bp of Ely. (End wall.) Sir Henry S. Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D.; d. 1888; Professor of Civil Law, 1847; Master of Trinity Hall, 1877; by Lowes Dickinson. Sir George G. Stokes, Bart., LL.D.; M.P. for the University; Lucasian Professor, 1849; by the same. (West wall.) Lancelot Andrewes; 1565–1626; Master, 1589; Bp Chichester, 1605; Ely, 1609; Winchester, 1618; by Boxhorne from sketch by Samuel Wright. S. Francis of Assisi. William Pitt; 1759–1806; by Gainsborough. Edmund Grindall; 1519–1583; Fellow, Master, 1559–62; Bp of Lincoln, 1559; Archbp of York, 1570; of Canterbury, 1575–82; æt. 61, 1580; on panel. (North wall.) Thomas Gray; 1716–1771; painted after death by B. Wilson. John Couch Adams; 1819–1892; Fellow; Professor of Astronomy, 1858; by Herkomer. William Mason; 1725–1797; Fellow; by Reynolds. Roger Long, D.D.; c. 1680–1770; Master, 1733; Professor of Astronomy, 1749; by B. Wilson. Joseph Turner, D.D., Master, 1784–1828; by Dawe.

[1] For this list we are indebted to Mr E. H. Minns, B.A., Pembroke College.

In the Library: Charles E. de Coetlogon; 1746–1820.

In the Master's Lodge: (Hall). Thomas Rotherham, Archbp of York, 1480–1501. Princess Amelia, dau. of George III.; 1783–1810; by Sir T. Lawrence. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D.; Master, 1828–1870; d. 1870. Robert Shorton; Master, 1519–34; (original at S. John's Coll.). (Stairs.) Sir Benjamin Keene; ambassador; d. 1757. (Dining-room.) John Power, D.D.; Master, 1870–80; d. 1880; by Vizard.

FIG. 52. ARMS GRANTED IN 1575.[1]

CHAPTER XIV

GONVILLE AND CAIUS, TRINITY HALL AND CORPUS

1. GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE

Founded, 1347–8. Removed to present site, 1351. Chapel, 1393. Hall, 1441. Gonville court finished, 1490. College refounded, 1557. Caius court, 1565–6. Honour gate, 1575. Perse building, 1617. Legge building, 1619. Chapel enlarged, 1637. New hall, 1853. Perse and Legge court re-built, 1868–1870.

EDMUND GONVILLE, Rector of Terrington and Rushworth in Norfolk, obtained a licence for the foundation of a college of twenty scholars in dialectic and other sciences, in January 1347–8, only a month after that granted to the Countess of Pembroke. He gave to his College the name of the "Hall of

[1] The college appears to have had no arms till it was re-founded by Dr Caius. It then bore the arms of Gonville: *arg., on a chevron between two couple-closes indented sa. three escallops or*, impaled with those of Dr Caius (p. 329, *note*). In 1575 they were formally granted, with the addition of *a bordure compony arg. and sa.*

I.A Bell.

J.LeKeux.

CAIUS COLLEGE

FROM THE STREET.

the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin" and settled a master and four fellows in some tenements he had bought in Lurteburgh Lane, now called Free School Lane. But he died in 1351 and left the completion of his design to his executor William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich. Bateman was at that time engaged with his own foundation of the "Hall of Holy Trinity," and he removed Gonville Hall from the original situation to a site near his own College, but on the opposite side of Milne Street. Bateman himself died about a year after (1354), leaving both foundations immature. Gonville Hall, as it was commonly called, could only support a master and three fellows.

The site on which Bateman had placed the College may be described as the north-west quarter of the present site. The ground occupied by the present College was originally divided into a northern and a southern part by a narrow lane which ran from the High Street to the river, leaving the former at a point opposite to the tower of S. Michael's Church, and crossing Milne Street (now Trinity Hall Lane) a little to the south of Garret Hostel Lane. The western half of the part to the north of this lane was occupied by Gonville Hall. The lane had been closed to the public before the foundation of the College, the entrance to which was in Trinity Lane, then called S. Michael's Lane. The rest of the present site was acquired gradually, as will presently be explained.

Gonville and Caius College contains three courts, Gonville Court, Caius Court, and Tree Court, besides the Master's garden, but the first named court was for two centuries the only one, and it therefore contained within its circuit the essential buildings of the College, the hall (plan, B), the chapel (E), the library (C), the lodge (D), and the chambers (A, *XX*).

As in the case of all the earliest foundations the houses already existing on the site were at first used by the members of the College. Dr Caius, writing two centuries later, thus describes the gradual formation of the old court.

FIG. 53. PLAN OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

By altering the messuage of John de Cambridge and the tenements of John Goldecorne, the Bishop made the north side of our College, with a kitchen for the use of the Master and Fellows. The Master's Chamber was over the north gatehouse, the fellows' chambers on either side....Thomas Bishop of Ely...granted licence in 1353, that divine service might be celebrated in the private Chapel thereof. From this we may gather, that a Chapel existed at that time but that it was unfinished. That it was not completed until 1393 we learn from the letters of Pope Boniface, who in that year authorised the fellows to celebrate therein.

The Hall, the Master's chamber, the Library, the west side of the College, and the south side thence as far as the Chapel, were built in 1441....Before this time there existed only the north side altered from the houses of John de Cambridge and John de Goldcorne as above related. Neither was there a library, but in lieu thereof a strong-room....I find among the ancient muniments a license from William, Bishop of Ely, dated Sept. 5, 1470 to enable the Masters and Fellows to celebrate divine offices in the oratory near the Master's Chamber. The Chapel however, which occupies the remainder of the south side of the College, commenced many years before, was completed about 1393 by William Rougham, Professor of Medicine, at his own expense....But for the construction of the eastern side of the College that excellent woman, worthy of all praise, Elizabeth Clere, widow, formerly the wife of Robert Clere, Esquire, gave two hundred marks about 1490.[1]

The court, thus completed 140 years after its foundation, had a single entrance in S. Michael's Lane, a courtyard, kitchen, stable, etc., on the west side, a small herb garden for the use of the cook on the east side, and a large garden on the south-west side. Thus it remained until the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the mastership of Dr Caius.

John Caius had been educated at Gonville Hall. For five years he had lived and travelled in Italy, France, and Germany, studying Greek, medicine, and anatomy. Returning to England he became President of the College of Physicians, and Physician to King Edward VI. and to Queen Mary. He was, therefore, already a famous and wealthy man, when,

[1] Annals, 4—7. Translation by Willis and Clark, i. 166.

in 1557 he obtained from Philip and Mary letters patent for refounding Gonville Hall. These letters patent, among other provisions, definitely name him as co-founder with Gonville and Bateman. Two years later the society elected him to the Mastership. "Unwillingly and with much entreaty" he accepted the office, but refused all stipend.

Dr Caius increased the number of Fellows and Scholars on the foundation. In order to meet this demand for greater accommodation and also that occasioned by the disposal of Physwick Hostel[1] to King Henry VIII., he presently set about the enlargement of his College by the addition of a second court to the south of that already existing.

In his architectural works Caius shews practical common sense combined with the love of symbolism. His court is formed by two ranges of building on the east and west (H, L) and on the north by the old Chapel and Lodge (E, D). To the south the court is purposely left open, and the erection of buildings on this side is expressly forbidden by one of his statutes "lest the air, from being confined within a narrow space, should become foul." The same care is shewn in another statute which imposes on any one who throws dirt or offal into the court, or who airs beds or bed-linen there, a fine of three shillings and fourpence. In his will, also, he requires that "there be maynteyned a lustie and healthie honest true and unmaried man of fortie yeares of age and upwardes, to kepe cleane & swete the pavementes."

The architecture of the chambers erected by Caius is extremely simple, but he designed a series of gates gradually increasing in richness by which he intended to typify the career of a student. The College was entered from the High Street by a simple archway in the high boundary wall, with an entablature supported by pilasters. On the inside there were detached columns bearing an entablature, on the frieze of which was carved the word HUMILITATIS. This was the

[1] A hostel belonging to the College. (See the account of Trinity College, Chapter XVIII below.)

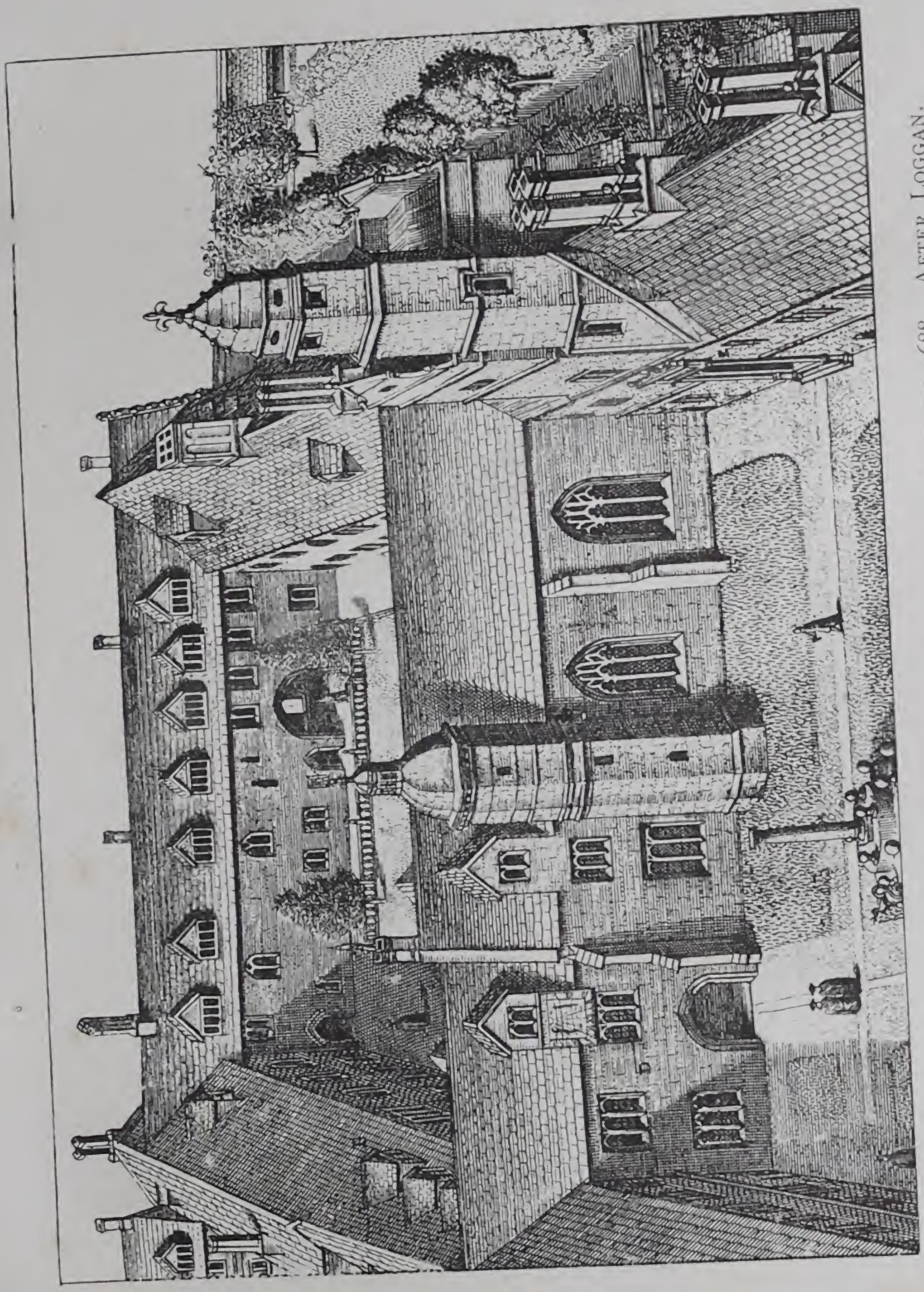


FIG. 54. GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, FROM THE SOUTH, ABOUT 1688. AFTER LOGGAN.

Gate of Humility[1]. An avenue of trees led from it to the Gate of Virtue, a very simple and admirable gateway tower in the east range (H) of Dr Caius' courts (see plate). "The word VIRTUTIS is inscribed on the frieze above the arch on the eastern side, in the spandrils of which are two female figures leaning forwards. That on the left holds a wreath in her left hand, and a palm-branch in her right; that on the right, a purse in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left. The western side of this gate has on its freize "IO. CAIVS POSVIT SAPIENTIÆ 1567," an inscription manifestly derived from that on the foundation stone laid by Dr Caius. Hence this gate is sometimes described as the Gate of Wisdom, a name which has, however, no authority. In the spandrils on this side are the arms of Dr Caius."[2] The last gate (K) led from the college into Schools Street, and was supposed to conduct the student to the Schools, where he should, at the end of his course, perform the exercises required of him, with what honour he might. Hence it was called the Gate of Honour (see plate). It was not built till about 1575,—two years after Dr Caius' death.

This building, remarkable both for beauty of composition and for delicacy of ornament, "was built of squared hard stone wrought according to the very form and figure which Dr Caius in his lifetime had himself traced out for the Architect."[3] It is possible that the architect was Theodore Haveus of Cleves. With the exception of a slight mixture of Gothic in the lower part, the details are of extremely elegant Renaissance forms. Beautiful as the gate now is, its original appearance was very different. At each angle, immediately above the lowest cornice, there was a tall pinnacle reaching almost to the second cornice. Another group of pinnacles rose from the junction of the middle stage with the hexagonal tower. On each face of the hexagon there

[1] Removed in 1868. Now in the Master's Garden.
Willis and Clark, i. 177.

[3] Annals, 140. Translation in Willis and Clark, i. 178.

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FROM THE FELLOWS GARDENS

was a sun-dial, and "at its apex a weather-cock in the form of a serpent and dove." In the spandrils of the arch next the court are the arms of Dr Caius on an oval shield[1]. On the frieze is carved the word HONORIS. At first the whole of the stonework was painted white, and some parts, such as the sun-dials, the roses in the circular panels, and the coats of arms, were gilt. Perhaps other colours were introduced in the sun-dials, and the coats of arms coloured with their proper tints. The paint was periodically renewed for a hundred years or so after the building of the gate.

In addition to the six dials on the upper part of the Honour Gate there was a "great murall diall" over the archway leading from Caius Court to Gonville Court. Near the centre of Caius Court there was placed a column raised on three steps and surrounded by a number of globes. The column was probably surmounted by a hexecontahedron similar to that shewn in the portrait of Haveus in the College Library. It is thus described in the *Annals*:

> A column was set up in Caius' Court, on which a stone was placed, wrought with wondrous skill, containing 60 sundials. It was the work of Theodore Haveus of Cleves, a skilful artificer, and eminent architect. He ornamented it with the coat-armour of those of gentle birth who were at that time in the College, to which he dedicated it as a memorial of his goodwill. On the summit of this stone stands a figure of Pegasus, to serve as a weathercock[2].

[1] Arms were granted to Dr Caius (2 Jan. 1561) in the following terms: "Arms: Or, semée with flowers gentle on a square marble stone Vert, two serpents erect their tails nowed together Azure, between a book S[sable] bossed O [or] garnished G [gules] and in the middle chief a sengrene proper [natural colour]. Crest: a dove A. beaked and membered G, with a flower gentle in his mouth,...betokening by the book Learning, by the two Serpents resting upon the square Marble Stone, Wisdome with grace founded and stayed upon vertues sable stone; by Sengrene and flower gentle Immortality that never shall fade, as though thus I should say, *Ex prudentia et literis, virtutis petra firmatis, immortalitas:* that is to say, '*By wisdome and learning grafted in grace and vertue Men come to immortality.*'" "Sengrene" is Houseleek; "Flower gentle," Amaranth. Willis and Clark, i. 179 *note*.

[2] Annals, 141. Translation in Willis and Clark, i. 182.

The removal of these dials, and of the Sacred Tower containing the stairs leading to the Treasury, and the transformation of the Chapel in 1717, in spite of the solemn injunctions of Dr Caius that no one "under pain of expulsion" should alter his work, have greatly detracted from the interest and beauty of the court.

Dr Caius died in 1573 and was buried in the chapel, where there is a monument of good design erected to his memory. 'Upon it were afterwards carved his arms with the date of his death, and the number of his years, according to the directions which he had himself given to his executors when alive. We inscribed upon it two short sentences only—"*Vivit post funera virtus*" and "*Fui Caius.*"'[1]

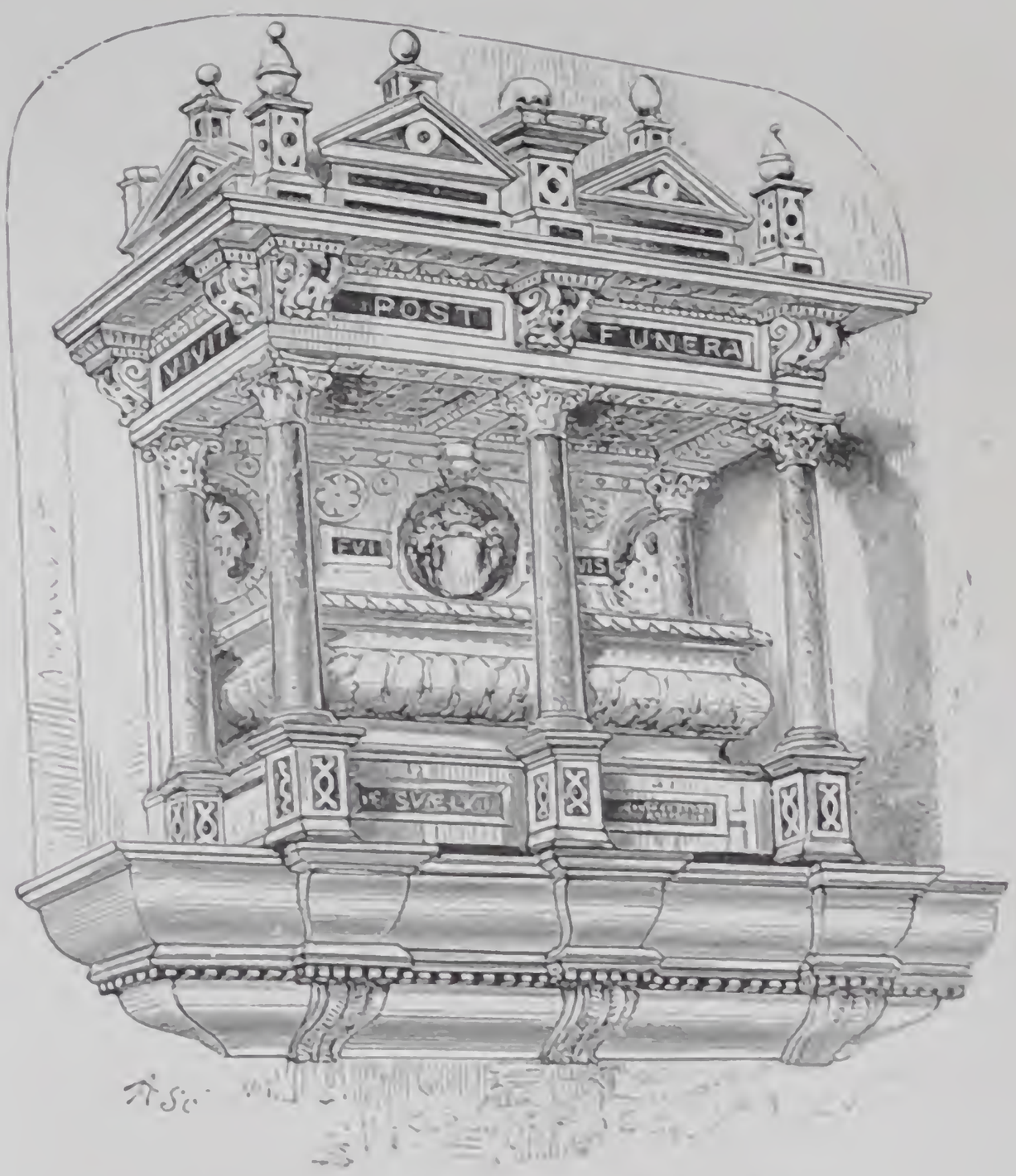

FIG. 55. TOMB OF DR CAIUS.

In 1615 Dr Perse, formerly a fellow of the College, founded by will six fellowships and six scholarships, and also bequeathed funds for the erection of a building in which the fellows and scholars should live rent free. These

[1] Annals, Translation in Willis and Clark, i. 191.

buildings (plan, *YY*) were erected in 1617 and faced S. Michael's Lane[1]. In 1619 the range was continued along Trinity Street, the cost of this part (*ZZ*) being met by a bequest of Dr Legge who had succeeded Caius as Master in 1573. These buildings were known respectively as the Perse building and Legge building. They occupied the site of three houses bought by Dr Caius and used for a few years[2] as chambers. A third court was thus formed on the northern part of the present Tree Court.

Many of the buildings were, unfortunately, faced with ashlar in a classical style in the last century under the direction of the amateur architect Mr Burrough, afterwards Sir James Burrough, Master. The Chapel was spoilt by the additional thickness thus given to the buttresses, and by the alteration of the windows, and the erection of a heavy parapet. The old walls are of clunch, and the old facing of brick covered with plaster still remains under the ashlar.

The southern part of Tree Court was not acquired by the college till 1782. In 1868 the Perse and Legge buildings were destroyed, together with four houses at the corner of Trinity Street and Senate-House Passage, and the Gate of Humility was removed to the Master's garden. The present buildings, from the designs of Mr Waterhouse, were then erected. In 1870 the east side of Gonville Court was rebuilt, with the exception of the wall facing the court; an apse was added to the Chapel, and a new turret staircase was made on the south side of the Ante-Chapel, but not on the site of the old Sacred Tower.

The present Hall, kitchens, Combination Room and Library were built by Salvin in 1853. The old Hall was then divided into chambers.

[1] Now Trinity Lane.

[2] From 1594 to 1617.

Portraits.[1]

In the Hall: (on left of door). Portrait of a man. William Kirby, naturalist; 1759–1850. Christopher Greene, M.D., Prof. of Physic; d. 1741. Charles Fred. Mackenzie, missionary bishop; 1825–1862. Portrait of a man. (Upper end.) John Warren, Bp of Bangor; d. 1800. Norman Macleod Ferrers, D.D., present Master. (West side.) Portrait of a man. Jeremy Taylor; c. 1613–1667; (copy of picture at All Souls' Coll. Oxford.) Sir George E. Paget, M.D.; 1809–1892. John Cosin, D.D., Bp of Durham, æt. 72; 1594–1672. Samuel Parr, D.D; (copy of picture in Emmanuel Coll. by Romney.) (Lower end.) Samuel Clarke, D.D.; 1675–1729; (copy of picture in vestry room of St James, Westminster). (Above.) William Harvey, M.D.; 1569–1657. (Below.) John Caius, M.D.; 1510–1573. Sir Edward Hall Alderson; 1787–1857.

In the Combination Room: (on right of south door). Lord Thurlow; c. 1732–1806; by Philips. William Harvey, M.D., 1569–1657; (copy of picture at Coll. of Physicians.) Rt Hon. Sir William B. Brett, Baron Esher; b. 1815. Johanna Trapps; 2nd wife of Robert Trapps; benefactress. Jocosa Frankland; dau. of Robert Trapps. Robert Trapps, citizen and goldsmith of London; d. 1560. John Caius, M.D.; 1510–1573. Samuel Clarke, D.D.; 1675–1729. William Harvey, M.D. Portrait of a man. Robert Murphy; 1806–1843; by Dr Woodhouse. John Brinkley, D.D., Astronomer Royal of Ireland; Bp of Cloyne; 1763–1835.

On landing outside Combination-Room: Four portraits, unknown.

In the Library: Dr Caius. Theodore Haveus, architect [of Gate of Honour?].

In the Master's Lodge: (Dining-room, right of door on entering). Thomas Legge, LL.D., Master; 1535–1607. William Branthwaite, D.D., Master; d. 1619. John Gostlin, M.D., Master, æt. 53; c. 1566–1626. Thomas Batchcroft, Master; d. 1660. James Halman, Master; d. 1702. Sir John Ellys, Master; d. 1716. William Dell[?]; Master, 1646–1660. John Smith, D.D., Master; d. 1795; by Reynolds. Richard Fisher Belward; D.D., Master; d. 1803; by Opie. Martin Davy, D.D., Master; 1763–1839; by Opie. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master; d. 1852; by Philips. (Over fireplace.) Robert Brady, M.D., Master; d. 1700. William Harvey, M.D.; 1569–1657; by Rembrandt. Edwin Guest, LL.D.; Master; d. 1880; by Watson Gordon. (Drawing room.) Martin Davy, D.D., Master; 1763–1839. Sir Thos. Gooch, Bart., Master, Bp of Ely; 1674–1754. (Study.) Dr Caius. (Stairs.) Portrait of a man. (Passage to Dining-room.) Bartholomew Wortley, Fellow; B.A., 1675.

[1] For this list we are indebted to J. Venn, Sc.D., F.R.S., Fellow.

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THE GATE OF HONOUR. CAIUS COLLEGE.

1841.

FIG. 56. PRESENT ARMS, GRANTED IN 1575.[1]

2. TRINITY HALL.

Founded, 1350. Hall and east range, 1355. Kitchen, buttery, parlour &c., and north range, 1374. Chapel, c. 1390. Library and additions to Lodge, 1560. Hall altered, and north and south ranges ashlared, 1745. Additions to Lodge, 1823 and 1852. East range burnt and rebuilt, 1852. East range of old entrance court rebuilt, 1873. Tutor's House, 1882. Hall and Master's Lodge improved and Latham Building erected, 1892. New Combination Room, 1896.

TWO years after the foundation of Gonville Hall William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, began the foundation of the "College of the Scholars of the Holy Trinity of Norwich"[2] for Scholars of Canon and Civil Law. To this act he appears to have been moved by a desire to provide clergy for the thousand parishes in his diocese whose incumbents had died of the Black Death. The plan comprised a Master, twenty

[1] "Sables a cressant a border ermyns, and to the crest upon the healme on a wreath silver and sables a Lion seant gules holding a Book the Cover Sables the leaves gold mantelled gules dobled silver" (see also fig. 58, p. 336).

[2] Norwich Cathedral Church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

fellows, and three scholars. The original licence was probably granted in 1350. But the Bishop died unexpectedly, at Avignon, in 1355, of poison, as it was believed at the time, leaving his establishment immature, and with funds sufficient only for the maintenance of a Master, three fellows, and three scholars. These were augmented by subsequent benefactors. As in the case of most other colleges the site was acquired very gradually, the members being originally quartered in the house of one John Goldcorne, which already occupied a part of the ground. On the southern part of the present site stood a lodging for the use of student-monks from Ely (plan and fig. 57, p. 335). To the north the College was originally bounded by a lane called Henney Lane, leading from the river to the High Street and passing close under the walls of the College and across the present site of Gonville and Caius College. The ground to the north of this lane was bought in 1544, and the lane was then closed and Garret Hostel Lane made in its stead.

The general arrangement of the buildings has not been materially altered since they were completed. The College had the peculiarity of an entrance court between the principal court and the street, like the outer court of a monastery. This first court lay to the south of the other and was entered on the east side by a gatehouse having two archways, a larger for wheel-carriages and a small postern for foot passengers. This gateway has recently been removed, and the principal court is now entered direct from the street. This court was, at the time of its building, the largest in Cambridge, being about 115 feet long and in breadth the same as Gonville Court, namely 80 feet.

It seems probable that the Hall (C), on the west side of the court, and a range of chambers (G, H) on the east side along Milne Street, were built during the lifetime of the founder or soon after his death; for we find that his executor, Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, added buildings in 1374—that is twenty years after Bateman's death,—which

are described as 'Kitchen and butteries (D, E) from the north end of the college hall northwards up to Henney Lane',[1] with a roof like that over the hall, and also a range

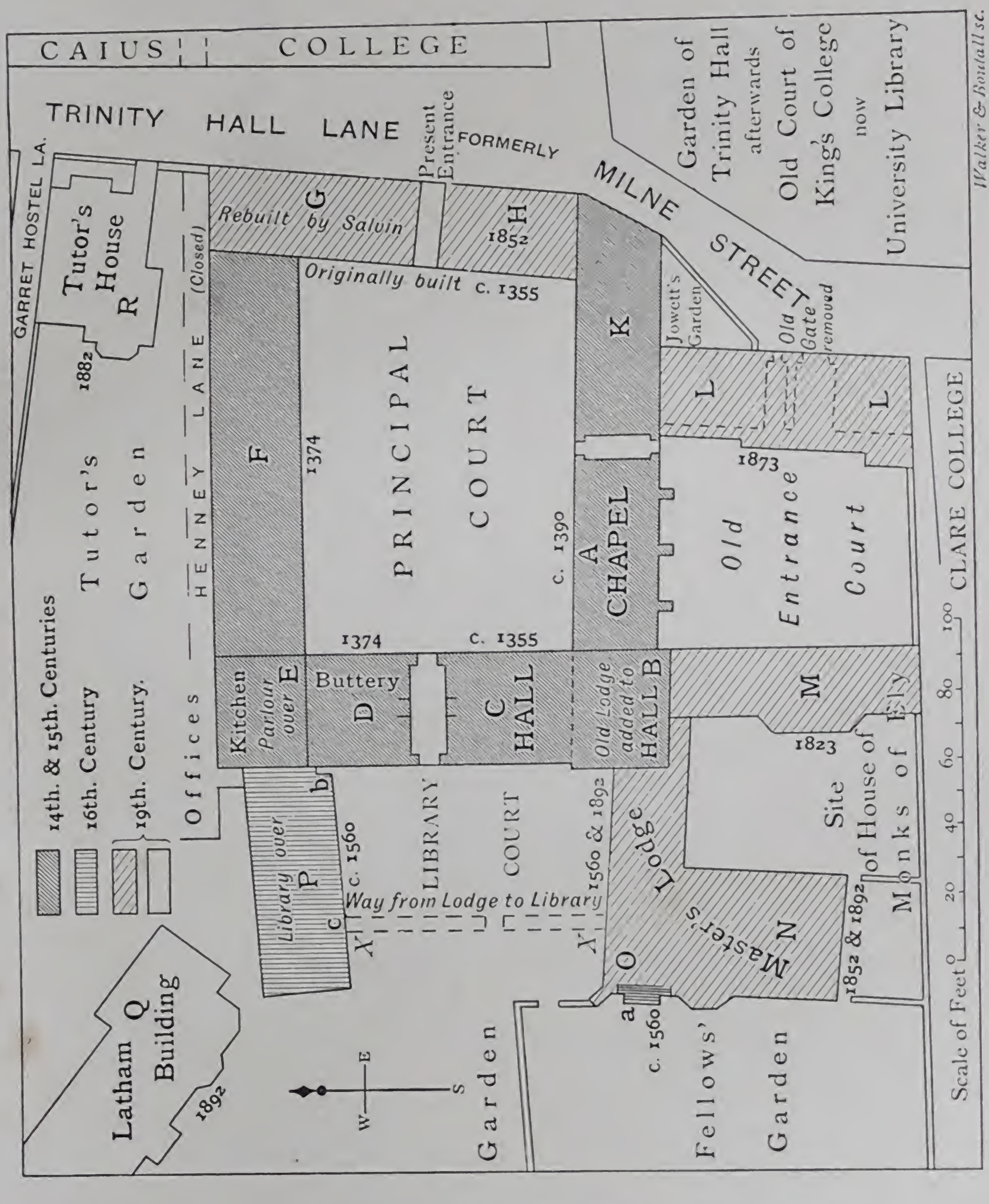


FIG. 57. PLAN OF TRINITY HALL.

of chambers with timber work similar to that of the eastern chambers. These new chambers were presumably the present north range (F). Probably a parlour (B) for the use of the Fellows with a study and bedroom above for the use of the Master, were built at about this time.

[1] See plan.

The Founder intended that the College should have a chapel, but he appears to have foreseen that its construction might very possibly be postponed, for he directs in his Statutes that Divine Service, and after his death his obits, are to be said in the parish church of S. John Baptist or in the College Chapel when there is one. For the present the college used S. John's Church to the south of Clare Hall, which college, it will be remembered, also used the church. When S. John's Church was destroyed in 1445, two aisles were added to the chancel of S. Edward's Church, for the use of the two colleges. But it has been already shewn that Clare had at that time a private chapel, and it is therefore possible that Trinity Hall had one also. The present building (A) would certainly appear to date from the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century. However this may be, one existed by the end of the fifteenth century, for it is mentioned in the statutes of William Dallyng (Master 1471–1502). Though the walls of the present Chapel are no doubt those of the original building, the only architectural features of a mediæval character are the piscina and the buttresses on the south side. Till recently there was a small room at the east end of the Chapel, used as the Treasury; it was perhaps originally intended as a vestry.

FIG. 58. ARMS OF 1350.[1]

The most important additions that were made to the buildings are due to Dr Harvey (Master 1560–84). One of his works consisted of the addition to the Lodge of

[1] From the original seal of 1350; *Sable, a crescent ermine within a bordure engrailed argent.* They are the arms used by Bishop Bateman, being his paternal arms differenced with an engrailed bordure.

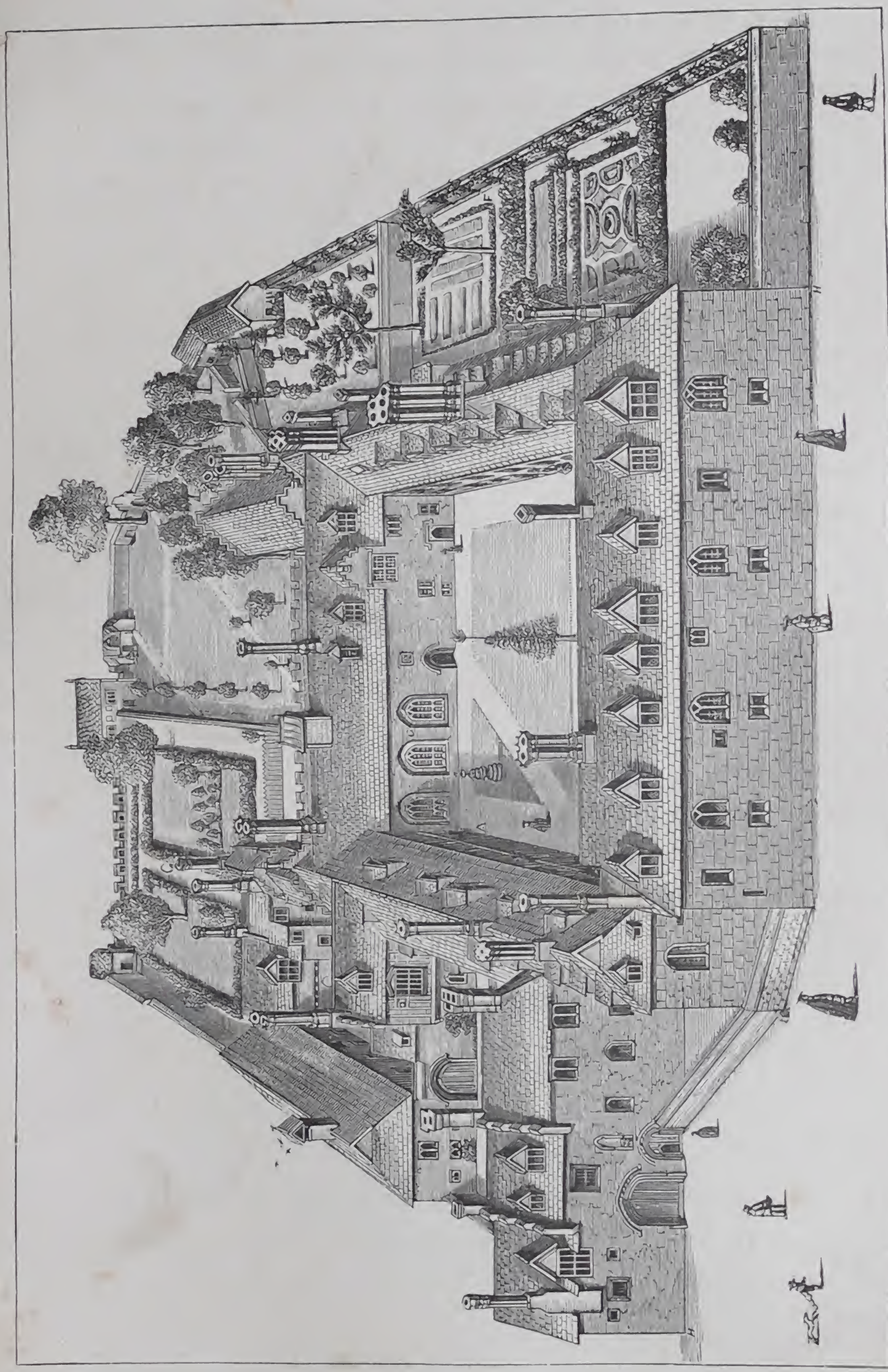


FIG. 59. TRINITY HALL ABOUT 1688. AFTER LOGGAN.

two long narrow galleries of light construction such as were then in vogue. These galleries projected southwards (M) and westwards (O) from the lodge (B). The southern gallery has been destroyed to make way for the modern building; the other has been so completely altered at different times that it is practically a new building. The stone gable (a) at the west end is, however, a part of the original work of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The Parlour or Combination Room over the kitchen (E) was also built by Dr Harvey, but it owes its present air of old-fashioned comfort to the changes made in 1730. The semi-circular table in front of the fire with a prettily contrived tramway for circulating the wine, probably dates from that year.

The Library (P), built during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, has preserved better than any other library in the University its ancient aspect. The original classes or desks (fig. 60)

FIG. 60. TRINITY HALL; THE LIBRARY.

are still retained; the alterations that have been made in them for increasing the shelf-room are easily detected, and have not destroyed their ancient outline. One or two books have recently had chains attached to them, but the new chains are not in the least like the old. The Library is now approached through the Combination Room, but its original entrance was probably by a door in the east gable (b) reached by an outside staircase.[1] The Master had also a private door (c), which he reached by walking along the top of a wide wall (*XX*) which connected the Library with his Lodge. The doorway may still be seen, though blocked up; the wall stood till 1731, and its battlements are shewn in Loggan's view of 1688 (fig. 59, p. 337).

The outside of the Library gives a very good idea of the general appearance of the College till the eighteenth century. Gradually the chambers were beautified with sash-windows, panelling, and marble chimney-pieces. The Hall, and the north, south, and east ranges were all faced with ashlar by Burrough and an entrance made in the centre of the east range, the old gateway being blocked up. The Hall was entirely remodelled both inside and out, in 1745, a flat plaster ceiling was made, the oriel was destroyed and "a gallery for music" was formed over the screens. The old doors to the Hall were replaced by a single doorway, which was fitted with an iron gate. This, however, was found to be a draughty arrangement and doors were made, the ironwork being used as an entrance to the Fellows' garden.

In 1852 the east range of the principal court was gutted by an accidental fire. It was rebuilt, with an additional storey, from designs by Mr Salvin, but the wall, windows, and cornice next to the court, together with the entrance doorway, designed by Burrough, were retained. In 1872–3 the range forming the east side of the old entrance court was destroyed and rebuilt by Mr Waterhouse. The old gateway has been

[1] This door may still be seen from the window of the staircase leading up to the Combination Room.

re-erected as an entrance from Garret Hostel Lane. In 1864 the wall between the Treasury and the Chapel was pulled down, and the space formerly occupied by the Treasury was thrown into the Chapel. In 1882 a house (R) for the Tutor was built from the designs of Mr W. M. Fawcett.

Great improvements have been made in various parts of the College under the influence of the present Master. The Hall has been lengthened by the addition of the old part of the Master's Lodge (B), the plaster ceiling has been destroyed, and a new roof constructed; the Lodge has been refaced and improved; and a new range of chambers (Q) of brick and stone has been erected. All these works were carried out from the designs of Messrs Grayson and Ould, architects, in 1892. A new Combination Room is being built by the same architects in the court between the buildings M and N; the old Combination Room over the kitchen will be used as a reading-room.

The garden was laid out, early in the last century, with formal walks and yew hedges, and a raised terrace was formed, overlooking the river. There was a sun-dial on the terrace wall, and also four life-size leaden figures, "That with ye Book and Pen, representing Learning, That with Castle, Key and Lion, Cybele, That with Sword and Cap, Liberty, That with Sword and Blindfold, Justice." The huge horse-chestnut trees were planted at the same time. These, from being constantly lopped on the south side towards Clare College, have grown with great vigour towards the north, where their branches, drooping down to the ground, have thrown out roots and sprung up again, forming a new row of trees. Another garden deserves to be mentioned, as having been commemorated in an epigram. It is a small triangular plot next to Trinity Hall Lane, formed by the lane and the two ranges of building (K, L). It was planted and protected by a low paling in 1793 by Dr Joseph Jowett, then Tutor.

A little garden little Jowett made
And fenced it with a little palisade;
But when this little garden made a little talk
He changed it to a little gravel walk;
If you would know the mind of little Jowett
This little garden don't a little show it.

The author was Archdeacon Wrangham. There are several versions of it, and it has been turned into Latin as follows:

Exiguum hunc hortum fecit Jowettulus iste
Exiguus, vallo et muniit exiguo:
Exiguo hoc horto forsan Jowettulus iste
Exiguus mentem prodidit exiguam.

Portraits.

In the Hall: (on left of door) Philip Dormer, 4th Earl of Chesterfield; 1694–1773; by W. Hoare. Sir Edward Simpson, LL.D., Master; Dean of Arches; d. 1764. Samuel Halifax, D.D., Bp of Gloucester; 1733–1790. Sir Henry J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D.; Master, 1877–1888; by Lowes Dickinson, 1888. Richard, Viscount Fitzwilliam; Founder of Fitzwilliam Museum; d. 1816; copy of picture in Fitzwilliam Museum. Sir Alexander J. E. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice; 1802–1880; by Watts. (End of Hall) Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, LL.D., Master, 1710–1735; King's Advocate; d. 1741. Henry Latham, M.A., present Master; by Holl, 1884. Rt Hon. Henry Fawcett, Prof. of Political Economy; Postmaster-General; 1833–1884; by Rathbone. Edward Bulwer-Lytton, 1st Baron Lytton; 1803–1873; copy of picture by Maclise. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice; 1709–1792. Bust: Lord Mansfield; by Nollekens.

In the Combination Room: (left of door) Thomas Thirlby; c. 1506–1570; Bp of Westminster, 1540; Norwich, 1550; Ely, 1554–1558. [George Horne, Bp of Norwich; 1790–1792?] Francis Dickins, LL.D., Prof. of Civil Law; d. 1755. John Andrews, LL.D.; Master of Faculties; d. 1747. James Johnson, LL.D.; Master of Faculties; d. 1729. Portrait of a man. Stephen Gardiner; c. 1495–1555; Master; Bp of Winchester; Lord Chancellor; Chancellor of the University. Richard Cox, Bp of Ely; d. 1571.

In the Master's Lodge: (Dining-room, left of the door) Nathaniel, Lord Crewe; Bp of Durham; 1633–1722. Sir Henry Marten; judge; time of James I.; died 1641. Matthew Parker, Archbp of Canterbury; 1504–1575. Mr Justice Romer; by Dickinson, 1895. William Laud, Archbp of Canterbury; 1573–1645. John Williams; Lord Keeper; Archbp of York; 1582–1650. Stephen Gardiner; c. 1495–1555; Master; Bp of Winchester; Lord Chancellor; Chancellor of the University. Clement Corbet, Master; d. 1626. (On the stairs) (*above*) Henry Latham, M.A., present Master; by Dickinson, 1889. (*below*) Thomas Charles Geldart; Master, 1852–1877. (Drawing-room) Mr Justice Romer; by Dickinson, about 1895.

FIG. 61. ARMS GRANTED IN 1570.[1]

3. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

Founded, 1352. Old court, probably 14th cent. Buttresses added, 15th cent. Passage to S. Benedict's Church, c. 1500. Master's gallery, 1544–53. Chapel begun, 1579; finished between 1602 and 1617. New court, 1823–7. Chapel lengthened, 1870.

THE House of Scholars of Corpus Christi and Blessed Mary was projected between 1342 and 1346 by the members of the Gild of Corpus Christi. During that period they began the formation of a site in the lane then known as Luthborough or Luthburne Lane, and now called Free School Lane. Shortly afterwards the brethren were joined in their scheme by the members of the Gild of S. Mary, and in 1352 the united gilds obtained the necessary royal licence for their

[1] The college appears to have at first used the arms of the gilds of Corpus Christi and of Our Lady, namely the verbal emblem of the Holy Trinity and the instruments of Our Lord's Passion. The present arms, granted by Cooke at the instance of Archbishop Parker, are: *Quarterly*, 1 *and* 4 *gu. a pelican in her piety arg.*; 2 *and* 3 *az. three lily flowers arg.* "From the appropriate reference to the two gilds I think that Matthew Parker rather than Cooke must be credited with the composition of these arms." (Hope.)

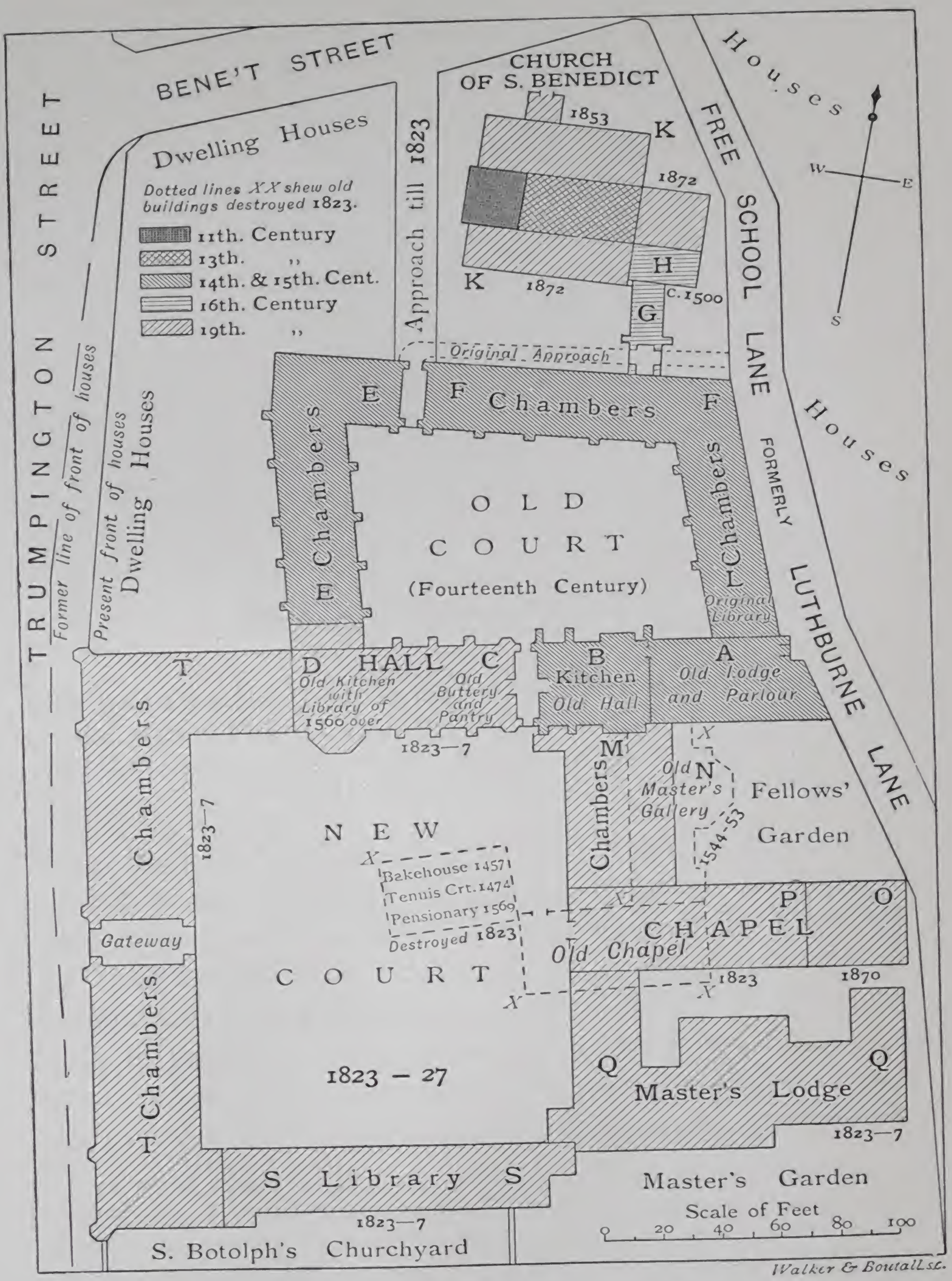


FIG. 62. PLAN OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

foundation. It is required by the first statutes that the scholars shall all be in priest's orders, and shall have lectured in arts or philosophy, or at least be scholars in either civil or canon law or in arts. The community at first consisted of a Master and two scholars, with two servants, the revenues not being sufficient for the support of more. Other scholarships were added gradually, and in 1545 fifteen persons were maintained.

The College as originally built in the 14th or 15th century consisted of one court. This still remains and is known as the "Old Court." It preserves much of its ancient character,

FIG. 63. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. GALLERY CONNECTING THE COLLEGE WITH S. BENEDICT'S CHURCH.

and affords a good example of early collegiate arrangement. At the south-east corner were the Master's chambers (A) communicating with the Common Parlour below it, with the Library (L) and with the Hall (B). At the further end of

the Hall were the buttery (C) and the kitchen (D). The other three sides of the court are occupied by chambers (EF). As in most early colleges both the gateway tower and the chapel are absent. The entrance was by an archway of the simplest character in the north range; the neighbouring church of S. Benedict (K) served for the devotions of the Society, and gave it the name of Benet College, by which it was till lately known. Between 1487 and 1515 two chapels, one above the other (H), were built adjoining the south side of the chancel. These were connected with the College buildings by a gallery (G), carried on arches, like that already described at Peterhouse. This picturesque building, which still exists, is shewn above (fig. 63). The

FIG. 64. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE. THE OLD HALL AND MASTER'S LODGE.

church has been already described in speaking of the town.

A detailed history of the College drawn up for the use

of Archbishop Parker, who had been Master from 1544 to 1553, gives very useful information about the College buildings. It relates when all the various rooms were plastered or panelled, when the windows were glazed, and the floors laid down. From this document it appears that the walls were bare till the middle of the sixteenth century, that the floors of the ground storey were of clay, and that the windows were either glazed in the rudest way or not at all. The buttresses are not part of the original work, having been added at the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, to prop up the old walls, which were becoming ruinous. In the middle of the seventeenth century the buildings had again become dilapidated, and forty-five silver cups belonging to the College were sold for £42. 10*s.* 0*d.* to pay for the repairs. The present oriel of the Hall was probably built in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

The original College buildings remain nearly perfect to the present day, but unfortunately almost all the additions which were made in the sixteenth century have been destroyed. These additions consisted of a chapel, a gallery connecting it with the Master's Lodge, a gallery or summer house for the use of the Fellows, and a tennis court (*XX*).

The building of the Chapel was due to the liberality of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and to the example which he set. "The saide Sir Nicholas, beinge in his yonger tyme brought upp in the saide Colledge, and havinge founded there six Schollershipps uppon consideracion of this their so necessarie and behovefull a suyte hath assented & agreed, for the better maintenance of Godes service & for the better execution of all exercises of learninge, francklie & freelie to give to the saide M^r^. & fellowes the some of two hundreth poundes."[1] Other benefactors followed his example, of whom one promised the stalls, another the ceiling, others a window each. Queen Elizabeth sent 30 loads of timber, the Earl of Bedford

[1] Agreement between Sir Nicholas Bacon and the College.

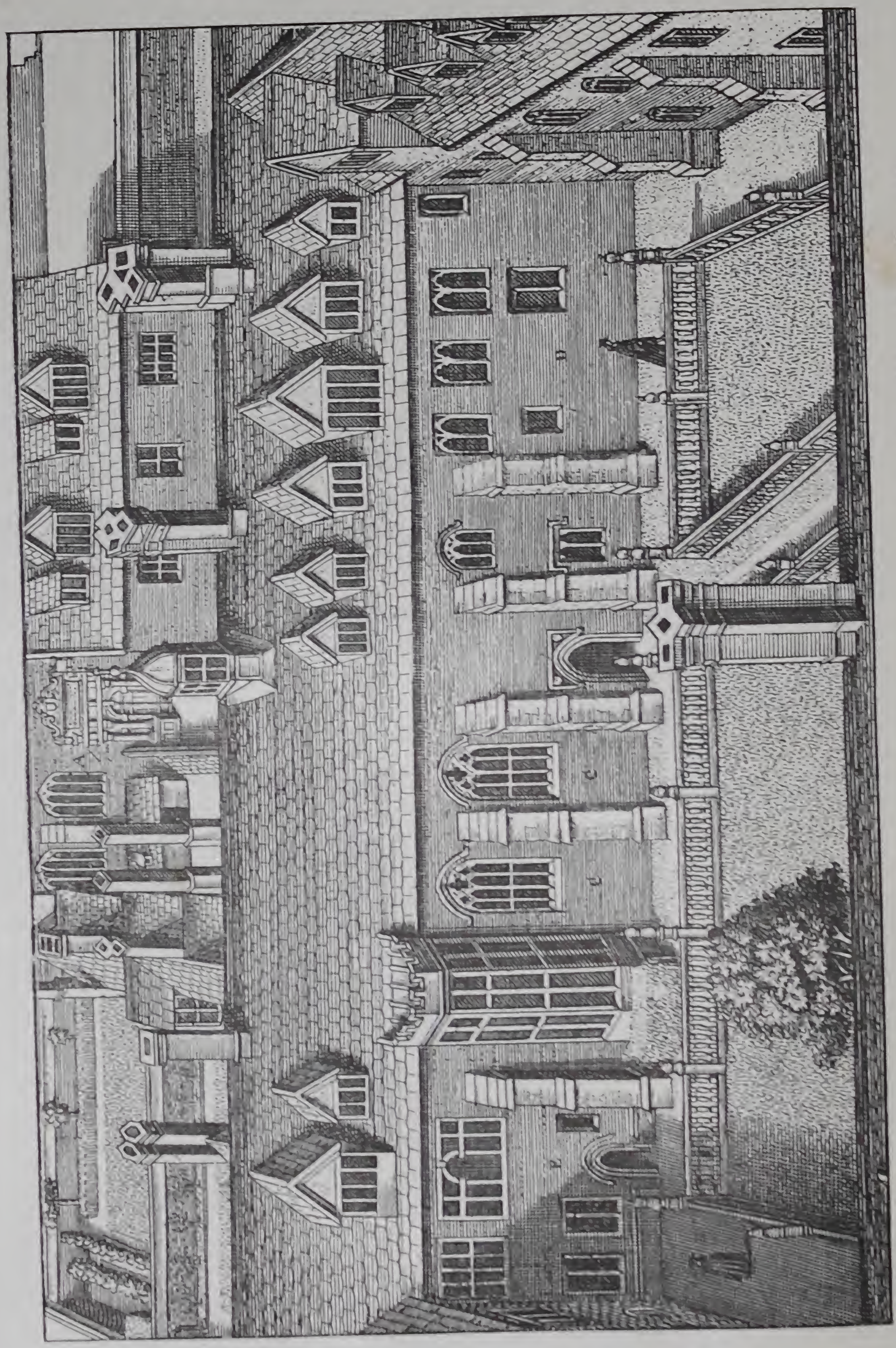


FIG. 65. PART OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, FROM THE NORTH, ABOUT 1688. AFTER LOGGAN.

146 tons of stone from Thorney Abbey, and Mr Wendy, the son of the Physician to King Henry VIII. 182 loads of stone from Barnwell Priory, besides what the College tenants at Landbeach and Wilbraham could bring in two days. Some of the Scholars also "were oft employed in assisting the workmen, and allowed 'exceedings' for their pains." The work was begun in 1579, but it was not finished till the mastership of Dr Jegon (1602–17). The Chapel occupied nearly the same site as the western part of the present building (P). It had a good plaster ceiling, flat, with curved ribs and pendants. The old stalls, with the exception of the canopies of those at the west end, are preserved in the present Chapel. The building had an upper storey, which contained the Library. This was reached by a staircase from the Master's Gallery (N), a building which had been added to the Master's other rooms in the first half of the sixteenth century. No further alterations of importance were made to the college buildings till the present century.

Between the years 1823 and 1826 a large new court with a frontage towards Trumpington Street was built from designs by Mr William Wilkins, architect. Wilkins succeeded, though not without difficulty, in persuading the Society to authorize the destruction of their ancient Chapel, because it would not be exactly in the centre of the range he proposed to build. The principal feature of the new buildings is the Library, which occupies the whole of the upper floor of the south range. It contains the famous collection of manuscripts formed by Archbishop Parker soon after the dissolution of the monasteries. The Masters of Gonville and Caius College and of Trinity Hall are required to make an annual survey of the library, and if a certain specified number of MSS are missing, it is forfeited to Gonville and Caius College, and in case of their neglect to Trinity Hall. The building also contains the collection of gems bequeathed by the late Reverend S. S. Lewis. The new hall stands on the site of the old kitchen and buttery; the

old hall was converted into a kitchen without material alteration.

Portraits.

In the Hall: T. G. Ragland, Fellow; Missionary in South India; posthumous portrait by Dickinson. Sir Charles Clarke; Baron of the Exchequer, 1742. John Owen; Founder of the Bible Society; 1765–1822. Thomas Herring, Archbp of Canterbury, 1747; 1693–1757. Matthew Parker; 1504–1575; Master, 1544; Archbp of Canterbury, 1559. Thomas Tenison; 1636–1716; Archbp of Canterbury, 1695. Edward Tennison, D.D.; Bp of Ossory, 1731; by Kneller. Edward H. Perowne, D.D., present Master; by Rudolph Lehmann. Samuel S. Lewis; d. 1891; by Brock. John Bowstead; Bp of Lichfield, 1840; d. 1843; by Sir M. A. Shee. John J. S. Perowne, D.D.; Bp of Worcester, 1891; by Hon. John Collier. Edward Byles Cowell, Prof. of Sanskrit; by Brock.

In the Combination Room: John Spencer; 1630–1695; Master, 1667; Dean of Ely. Thomas Tooke, 1712. Erasmus. Sir John Cust; Speaker; by Reynolds. John Colet; 1466–1519; Dean of St Paul's, 1505. Portrait of a man. Sir Nicholas Bacon; 1510–1579; Lord Keeper.

In the Master's Lodge: (Dining-room) William Colman; Master, 1778; by Romney. John Barnardiston; Master, 1764–1778; by Van der Myn. Richard Love; Master, 1632; Dean of Ely. Thomas Greene; 1658–1738; Master, 1698; Bishop of Ely, 1723. Matthias Mawson; Master, 1724; Bp of Ely, 1754–1770. Samuel Bradford; Master, 1716; Bp of Rochester; Chaplain of the Order of the Bath, 1723–1731. William Stanley; Master, 1693; Dean of St Asaph. John Jegon; Master, 1590–1602; Bp of Norwich, 1603; aged 50. Matthew Parker; 1504–1575; Master, 1544; Archbp of Canterbury, 1559. Philip Douglas; Master, 1795; by Kirkby. John Spencer; 1630–1695; Master, 1667; Dean of Ely; by Van der Myn. John Lamb, D.D.; 1790–1850; Master, 1822; Dean of Bristol; by Sir W. Beechey. James Pulling; Master, 1850; d. 1879. (Hall) Queen Mary; 1516–1558. Cardinal Wolsey; 1471–1530. Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; 1490–1540. Prince Arthur, son of James I. Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.) Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. King James I. King Edward IV. Elizabeth, daughter of King James I. John Fox, the Martyrologist. Dame Wilsford. Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. Henry Butts, D.D.; Master, 1625–1632. Matthew Parker, Archbp of Canterbury. John Duncombe, Fellow, 1751–1786. (Spencer Room) Queen Elizabeth. King James I. Sir Thomas More.

FIG. 66. PRESENT ARMS, GRANTED IN 1449.[1]

CHAPTER XV

KING'S COLLEGE

Founded, 1440. Number of members increased from 13 to 103, 1443. New (present) site formed, 1443–1449. First stone of Chapel laid, 1446; fabric finished, 1515; glass, 1515–1531; screen, 1532–1535; stalls, c. 1535; organ, 1606; arms at back of stalls, 1633; canopies, 1675; new (present) doors to screen, 1636. Gibbs' building, 1724. Hall, Combination Room, Library, Lodge, &c. by Wilkins, 1824. Old court sold, 1824. Bodley building, 1893.

KING HENRY VI. began his two foundations of Eton and King's in 1440. It was at first his intention to found at Eton a school such as William of Wykeham had already founded at Winchester, and a small college at Cambridge. But the two were to be independent of one another, and their connection, after the manner of Winchester and New College, appears to have been an afterthought, and formed part of the King's later schemes. *The King's College of Blessed Mary of*

[1] The present arms. *Sable, three roses argent; a chief per pale azure a fleur-de-lis of France, and gules a lion of England.*

Eton beside Windsor was to consist of a Provost, 10 priests, 4 clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor scholars, 25 poor men, and a master in grammar. *The King's College of S. Nicholas in Cambridge* was to consist of a Rector and twelve scholars.

For the college at Cambridge a site at the corner of Milne Street and School Street and immediately behind the Schools was purchased and conveyed to the king early in 1441, and the first stone was laid on 2 April in the same year. The College is said in the charter to be founded "to the honour of Almighty God, in whose hand are the hearts of kings; of the most blessed and immaculate Virgin Mary, mother of Christ; and also of the glorious Confessor and Bishop Nicholas, Patron of my intended College, on whose festival we first saw the light."[1]

About two years after the foundation the king drew up a new scheme for both colleges on a much larger scale. Each was to consist of a Provost, 70 poor scholars, 10 priests, who at King's are called secular priests, and 16 choristers; to these were added, at King's College, 6 clerks, making altogether 103; at Eton the total was 132. Poor scholars educated at Eton were to be admitted to the college at Cambridge, which received the additional dedication to S. Mary, being henceforth called *The King's College of S. Mary and S. Nicholas at Cambridge.* This scheme is evidently a direct imitation of that of William of Wykeham, both in respect of the numbers on the foundation and of the connection between the College and the school. Though this connection was vital, we must here confine our attention to the College at Cambridge.

The site (fig. 67, p. 355) was small and irregular, and one side, being bounded by the public schools, was not available for buildings. A court was formed by placing buildings on the three other sides. These buildings were never finished. The Provost and Fellows pointed out to the king that the site

[1] The preamble to the charter. Translated in Willis and Clark, I. 318.

OLD COURT KINGS COLLEGE.

1831.

was too small and petitioned that the College might be removed to a larger piece of ground. The king then determined upon a very much larger scheme of building and began the formation of a new site. The original court was hastily finished in a temporary manner, as can be seen in the accompanying plate, to serve till the new buildings were ready. But these were also left unfinished, and thus the original buildings behind the schools continued in use till the present century. Some account of them must therefore be given.

The entrance gate was in the centre of the west front. The south and west sides were occupied by chambers. The Hall was near the east end of the north side, and was entered by a picturesque wooden porch. Behind the Hall there was a narrow yard, and east of it a building the use of which is not known. Westward of it stood a timber house containing the butteries, and a room called "The Bursars' Parlour," in which the three Bursars dined together, apart from the other Fellows. The audit room was above this on the first floor. Westward of this again was the kitchen, lighted by two large pointed windows. The Treasury was over the gate opposite Clare Hall, occupying the room on the first floor. At the eastern extremity of the south side there was a passage into the grounds south of the College called 'Cow Lane.' This passage led to the old chapel, which stood immediately to the south of the college and to the north of the present chapel.

The chambers were in three storeys instead of in two as was most usual. This was probably due to the smallness of the site and the impossibility of building on the east side. Access to the rooms was provided by stone staircases in the form of octagonal turrets projecting from the inner walls of the quadrangle, instead of by the usual internal staircases.

The ground floor was appropriated chiefly to the scholars, four of whom were lodged in each room. The two upper storeys were occupied by the Fellows, of whom two were lodged in each room. The buildings were thus made to

provide the exact accommodation required for the seventy poor scholars. The old court must have been built after the king had decided on his larger scheme, as the accommodation would obviously be more than was required for the first college, which consisted only of thirteen persons.

The Provost's Lodge was quite detached from the other buildings and stood between the High Street and the present chapel. It was specially provided by statute that the Provost should dwell in a separate house in order that his diverse occupations in the despatch of college business might not interrupt the studies of the scholars. The same statute prescribes his retinue,—one gentleman, three valets, and two grooms. He is to receive one hundred pounds a year and an allowance for the entertainment of guests. Extensive additions were made to the lodge in 1536[1] and about 1788; it was pulled down in 1828.

In consequence of the representations of the Provost and scholars which we mentioned above, the king began in 1443 the formation of the large site on which the present buildings stand; this, intersected as it was by streets and lanes and in the possession of many independent proprietors and tenants, he was yet enabled to purchase and finally to grant to the College in 1449. This site extended from the High Street to the river, and from the schools and Clare Hall southwards to a lane which joined the High Street nearly opposite Bene't Street. The two principal thoroughfares which divided the ground were Milne Street and Piron Lane (plan p. 355). The former appears to have been one of the most important streets in the town. It extended from Small Bridges Street, now Silver Street, to *King's Hall*, a college not to be confused with *King's College*, situated on the north part of what is now the Great Court of Trinity College. Piron Lane, the second thoroughfare, connected Milne Street with the High Street. The western part of the site was further divided by four narrow lanes leading from Milne Street to the river. The

[1] On the plan (fig. 69, p. 365 E) for 1560 read 1536.

corner site north of Piron Lane and east of Milne Street was occupied by God's House,[1] the foundation of William Bingham, Parson of the Church of S. John Zachary. To the west of

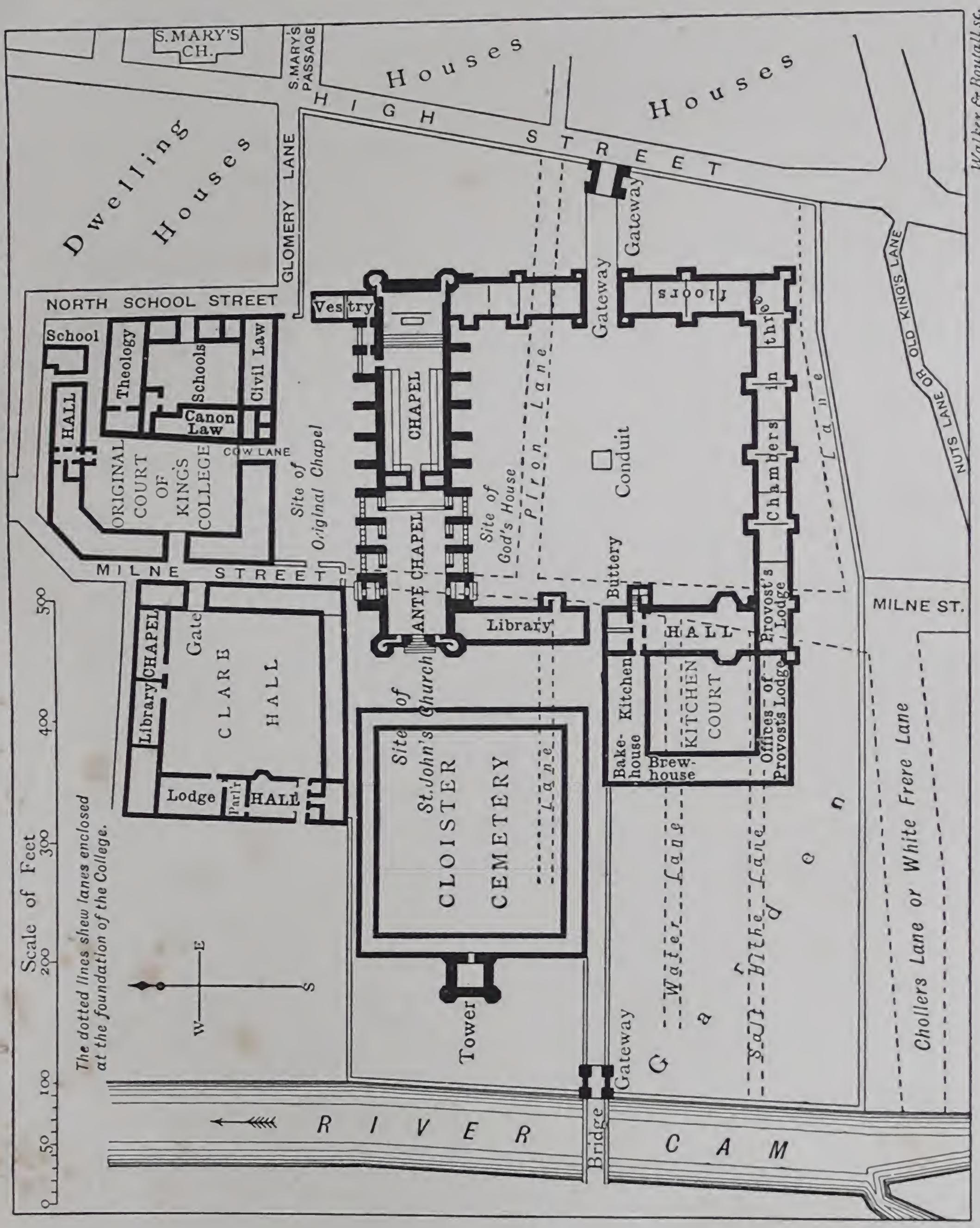


FIG. 67. PLAN OF KING'S COLLEGE, SHEWING THE ORIGINAL COLLEGE AND THE FOUNDER'S SECOND SCHEME, AND ALSO THE OLD COURT OF CLARE HALL.

Milne Street stood several hostels and the Church of S. John Zachary, which we have already mentioned in speaking of

[1] See the account of Christ's College, below.

Clare Hall. The east end of the church appears to have stood close to the street, so that the whole of the site of the chancel is probably included in the ante-chapel of King's College. The closing of the public lanes leading to the river, at that time such an important highway, caused not a little annoyance to the townsfolk. Some compensation was made by the formation of a new way through the ground to the north of Trinity Hall, but this was not done for some ten years after.

The new buildings had been begun before the purchase of the site was completed. The king's scheme is contained in a document, dated March 1448, called the *Will of King Henry the Sixth*, but it is an expression of intention, not a testament. At Eton several documents exist shewing how the king gradually matured his scheme. Twice all the dimensions for the chapel have been struck out and larger dimensions substituted. At Cambridge, on the contrary, there is no evidence of change, probably because the king had no opportunity of frequently visiting the works. At both colleges work had been in progress for some time before the date of the Will, namely 1448. By that time work had been going on at Eton for seven years and at King's for two years; but at both places, as we shall presently see, progress was extremely slow.

The king's views are best explained in his own words.

> And as touchyng the demensions of the chirche of my said College of oure lady and saint Nicholas of Cambrige, .I. haue deuised and appointed that the same chirch shal conteyne in lenghte cciiij^{xx} viij. fete of assyse withoute any yles and alle of the widenesse of .xl. fete and the lengthe of the same chirch from the West ende vnto the Auters atte the queris dore, shal conteyne .cxx. fete.....Also a reredos beryng the Rodeloft departyng the quere and the body of the chirch.....the walls of the same chirche to be in height .iiij^{xx} x. fete, embatelled vauted and chare rofed sufficiently boteraced, and euery boterace fined with finialx.....and betwix euery of the same boteraces in the body of the chirche, on bothe sides of the same chirche, a closette with an auter therein.....and the pament

of the chirch to be enhaunced .iiij. aboue the groundes without, and the heighte of the pament of the quere .j. fote di' aboue the pament of the chirche, and the pament at the high auter .iij. fete aboue that.....

Item, atte the west ende of the chirche a cloistre square...with clere stories and boteraced with finialx, vauted and embatelled...and in the myddel of the west pane of the cloistre a strong toure...in height .cxx. fete unto the corbel table, and .iiij. smale tourettis ouer that, fined with pynacles, and a dore in to the said coloistre ward, and outward noon.

And as touchyng the demensions of the housynge of the said College, I haue deuised and appointed in the south side of the said chirche, a quadrant closyng vnto bothe endes of the same chirche, the Est pane whereof shal conteyne .ccxxx. fete in lengthe, and in brede within the walls .xxij. fete: in the myddes of the same pane a tour for a yatehous...in height .lx. fete,...the west pane shal conteyne in length .cc.xxx. fete, and in brede withinfurth .xxiiij. fete, In which atte the ende toward the chirch shal be a librarie, conteynyng in lengthe .cx. fete, and in brede .xxiiij. fete, and vnder hit a large hous for redyng and disputacions conteynyng in lengthe .xl. fete, and .ij. chambres vnder the same librarie...and ouer the said librarie an hows of the same largenesse for diuerse stuf of the College: in the other ende of the same pane an halle conteynyng in lengthe .c. fete, vpon a vawte of .xij. fete high, ordeigned for the Celer and Boterie and the brede of the halle .xxxiiij. fete on eueri side thereof a bay windowe, and in the nether ende of the same halle, toward the myddel of the said pane a panetrie and boterie...And ouer that .ij. chambres for officers, and atte the nether ende of the halle toward the west a goodly kichen:...And atte the ouer end of the halle the Provostes loggyng that is to wete moo than the chambers aboue for hym specified a parlour oon the ground conteynyng .xxxiiij. fete in lengthe, and .xxij. in brede, .ij. chambres aboue of the same quantite. And westward closyng therto a kechen larder hous stable and other necessarie housyng and groundes; And westward beyonde thees housynges and the said kechen ordeigned for the halle a bakhous and bruehous and other houses of Offices betwene wich ther is left a grounde square of .iiij^{xx} fete in euery pane for wode and suche stuffe; And in the myddel of the said large quadrant shalbe a condute goodly deuised for the ease of the said College:

And I wol that the edificacion of my same College procede in large fourme clene and substancial, settyng a parte superfluite of too gret curious werkes of entaille and besy moldyng.

And I haue deuised and appoynted that the procincte of my same College...be enclosed with a substancial wal of the height of .xiiij. fete, with a large tour at the principal entree ageyns the myddel of the Est pane out of the high strete ; And in the same tour a large yate, and an other tour in the myddel of the west ende at the newe brigge ; And the seid wal to be crested and embatelled and fortified with toures, as many as shal be thought conuenient therto.[1]

The king then proceeds to commit the care of the whole work to William Waynflete:

Furthermore, for the final perfourmyng of my seid wil to be put effectuelly in execucion, I, consideryng the grete discrecion of the seide worshepful fader in god William nowe Bisshop of Wynchestre, his high trought and feruent zele which at alle tymes he hath hadde and hath vnto my weel, And whiche I haue founde and proued in hym, and for the grete and hool confidence whiche I haue vnto hym for thoo causes wol that he not oonly as Surueour, but also as executor and director of my seid wil, be priuee vnto alle and euery execucion of the perfourmyng of my same wil, and that his consente in any wise be hadde therto.[2]

Waynflete alone, of all the persons named by the king for the execution of his plans, remembered 'his last and most solemn appeal':

And that this my seid will in euery poynt before reherced may the more effectually be executed .I. not oonly pray and desire but also exorte in Crist require and charge alle and euery of my seid feffees myn Executours and Surueour or Surueours in the vertue of the aspercion of Christes blessed blode and of his peynful passion that they hauyng god and myne entent oonly before their eyen, not lettyng for drede or fauour of any personne lyuing of what estat degree or condicion that he be truely feithfully and diligently execute my same wil, and euery part therof, as they wol answere before the blessed and dredeful visage of our lord Jhesu in his most fereful and last dome, when euery man shal most streitly be examined and demed after his demeritees.

And furthermore, for the more sure accomplishment of this my said wil I in the most entier and most feruent wise pray my seid heirs and successours, and euery of theym, that they shewe them self

[1] Willis and Clark, I. 368. [2] Ib. I. 379.

welwillyng feithful and tender lovers of my desire in this behalf; And in the bowelles of Christ our alder iuste and streit Juge, exorte theym to remember the terrible comminations and full fearfull imprecations of holy scripture agayns the brekers of the lawe of god, and the letters of goode and holy werkes.

Whatever Henry's defects might have been as a king, it must be admitted that his schemes for his two great foundations shew not only enthusiasm and religious fervour but a grand conception of 'good and holy work' and a practical knowledge of the way in which it was to be carried out. His words are clear and eloquent, and he succeeded in impressing on those to whom he committed his designs his idea of what collegiate architecture should be: "large fourme clene and substancial, settyng a parte superfluite of too gret curious werkes of entaille and besy moldyng,"—a plea for simplicity uninfluenced by any considerations of economy. The contrast between the severity of that part of the Chapel built by the Founder and the elaboration of the part built by his successors is very marked, and the great beauty of the gateway and flanking buildings of the old court shew how much we lost through the disasters of Henry's reign.

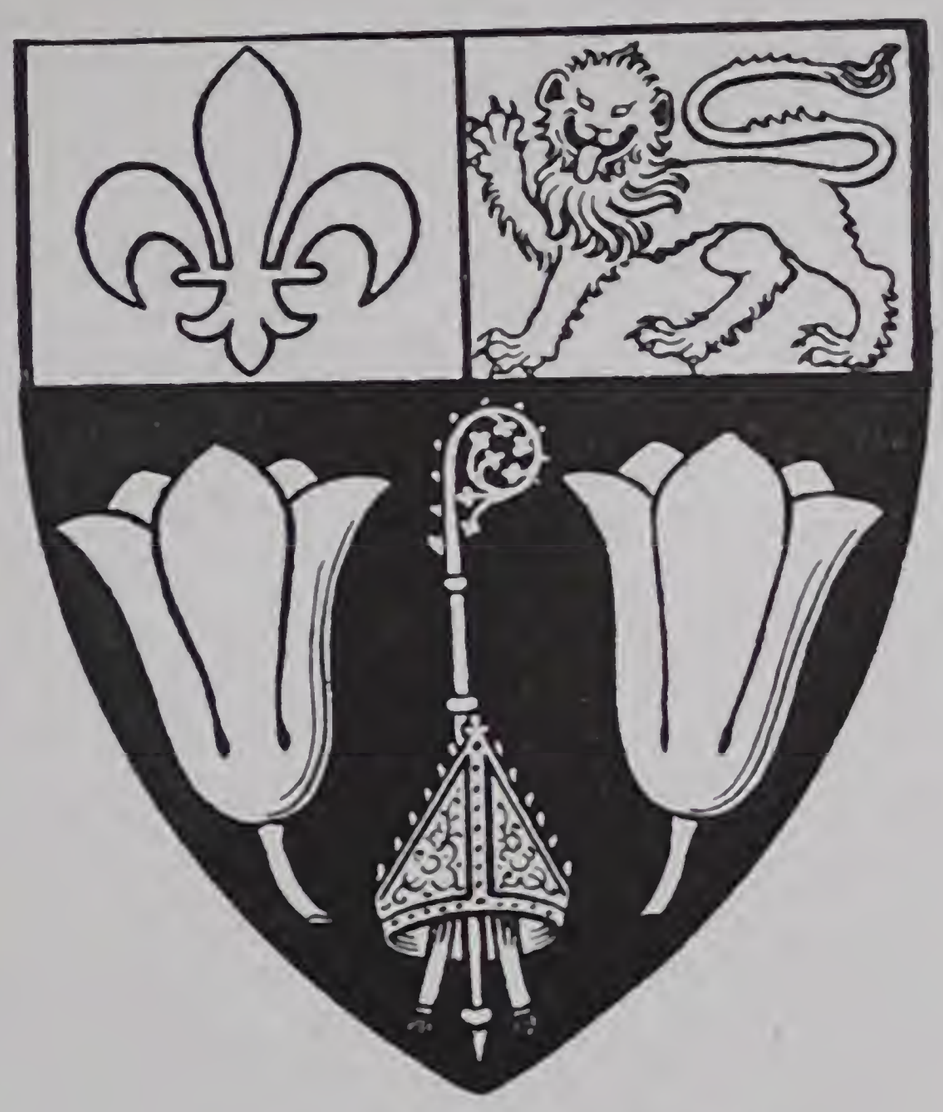


FIG. 68. FIRST SHIELD.[1]

Some points in the intended arrangement of the buildings should be noticed. The east and south sides of the court consisted of ordinary chambers in three floors. These, including three chambers in the gateway-tower, numbered

[1] From the seal made in 1443 and still in use. *Sable, a mitre pierced by a crozier between two lily flowers proper; a chief per pale azure with a fleur-de-lis of France, and gules a lion of England.* The lilies are those of Our Lady, and the mitre and crozier those of S. Nicholas.

54 or about twice as many rooms as the old court. The east range abutted against the Chapel, the south-east window of which was, accordingly, made shorter than the others[1] (plate). Each pair of rooms on the two upper floors was reached by a staircase in a small turret. A corresponding number of towers outside the court are believed to have been intended for closets. Such an arrangement is found at Eton, and at Queens' College founded shortly afterwards by Margaret the king's consort. The Provost was given six rooms, two on each floor, at the south-west corner of the court. The Hall, as at Eton, was raised on a vaulted cellar and was reached by a tower-staircase. The officers whose rooms over the buttery and pantry are specified were probably the butler and cook. The Library was also placed on the upper storey; over it was a lumber room and beneath it rooms for lecturing and disputations. A passage 12 feet wide between the butteries and Library led to the garden, bridge and cemetery. Though the cloister was not built, the ground was consecrated, and used for burials for many years. It was to be reserved for the fellows, scholars, chaplains and clerks, only the higher dignitaries being buried in the chapel.

Such was the scheme of the Founder. The Chapel, the only part of the plan which was actually carried out, is therefore a mere fragment of the whole, and stands isolated and alone instead of forming, as was intended, part of a connected group with lofty towers and many smaller turrets.

The first stone of the Chapel was laid at the High Altar by the king himself on S. James' Day, 1446. We have no record of the progress of the works during his life, but they were no doubt hindered by the troubles of his reign, and very soon after his deposition they stopped altogether. Comparatively little was done during the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III., though some parts of the building, evidently one or more of the side chapels, were in use as early as 1470.

[1] This has been lengthened in recent years.

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

INTERIOR OF KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

WALL.

At the death of the latter king the work came to a standstill for twenty-four years.

Henry VII., a year before his death, suddenly, as it seems, resolved to finish the Chapel. Between May 1508 and April 1509 a sum of about £1700 was spent, and in March 1509 the king sent a further sum of £5000 and at the same time directed his executors to "deliuer to the saide Provost for the tyme being asmuche money ouer and aboue the saide v. M^li. li as shall suffice for the perfite finisshing and perfourmynge of the same werkes." During the previous year a staff of about 140 workmen, of whom about 90 were masons and 40 were labourers, was employed.[1] The vault, pinnacles, and corner towers were built between 1512 and 1515.

The fabric being finished, the glass and internal fittings were next undertaken. The former was carried out by the executors of Henry VII., the woodwork is due to Henry VIII. We will take these in chronological order.

The first contract for the stained glass was made in 1515, with Barnard Flower, the king's glazier. He died a few years later, when he had probably made the glass for four windows. Two new contracts were then made with four English glaziers that they should design and make six windows in twelve months and twelve more within four years, and should supply designs for the remaining four of the twenty-six windows to two Flemings[2] who should finish their work in five years. According to these agreements the whole work would be finished by 1531. It is stipulated that it should represent "the story of the olde lawe and of the newe lawe, after the fourme, maner, goodnes, curyousytie, and clenlynes in euery poynt of the glasse wyndowes of the kynges newe Chapell at Westmynster." No other particulars as to the subjects to be represented or their order appear in the contracts, but the

[1] The work of Henry VII. may easily be distinguished from that of the Founder by the different stone used. Henry VI. used a white magnesian limestone from Thefdale near Tadcaster and from Hudleston near Sherburn; Henry VII. used an oolite from Weldon in Yorkshire.

[2] They and the four Englishmen all lived in London.

glaziers probably received oral instructions on these points, or submitted a scheme for the approval of the late king's executors.

There are twenty-six windows; one at each end and twelve on each side. Until the present century the eastern-most window on the south side was only half the length of the others (see plate) and the west window was filled with plain glass. The east and west windows are each of nine lights and the side windows are of five lights each. All are divided horizontally by a transom.

The scheme of decoration is as follows. The tracery is filled with heraldic devices. The east window contains six pictures, each occupying three lights. In each side window there are four pictures, two above and two below the transom, each picture occupying two lights; the central light contains, in each of the same subdivisions, two figures called messengers, because they exhibit the legend descriptive of the pictures at the sides.

As a rule the subjects of the pictures in the lower tier, that is below the transoms, are events from the New Testament in chronological order. The series begins with the Birth of the Virgin in the westernmost window on the north side, and proceeds through the principal events of our Lord's life to the Crucifixion in the east window, which is followed, on the south side, by the subsequent events recorded in the Gospels, of which the last depicted is the Ascension in the sixth window. It next enters upon the history of the Apostles, as recorded in the Acts, which occupies the fifth, fourth, and third windows; and, lastly, resumes the legendary history of the Virgin in the second and first. The pictures in the upper tier are not in regular sequence, but are as a rule scenes selected out of the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, or legendary history, because they correspond with the New Testament subjects below them on the principle of type and antitype.

The design of these works cannot be attributed to any

one artist; they are the result of tradition both in the selection and in the treatment of the subjects. A great number of books were issued in the latter part of the fifteenth century, of which a series of illustrations, such as we have in these windows, are the principal feature.[1]

The west window represents the Last Judgment. It was presented by Francis Edmund Stacey, M.A., formerly Fellow. It is the work of Messrs Clayton and Bell, and was completed in 1879.

There is a little painted glass in the side chapels. The second from the west on the south side is the chantry chapel of Provost Hacombleyn who died in 1538. The windows contain glass of that time. The next chapel to the east is that of Robert Brassie, Provost 1556 to 1558. The glass in the outer window is earlier than any in the chapel and is perhaps as old or older than the chapel itself; it is said to have been brought from Ramsey Abbey. There is also a little painted glass in some of the northern chapels.

The glass having been undertaken by the executors of the late king, the College petitioned Henry VIII. to complete the decoration and provide the stalls and other necessary fittings. They gave him at the same time a rough estimate of the cost. This estimate is interesting as shewing what was thought necessary for the proper completion of the building. We may briefly state the principal items in round numbers: two images of kings at the west door each 8 ft. high; four at the south door 6 ft. high; forty-eight within the church, £56. Paving, £868. The High Altar; sixteen other altars, £37. Doors, £51. Carving and joining ten 'headstalls,' that is, stalls against the screen, with their tabernacles, five on each side; a pulpit over the door at the coming in to the quire; sixty-four principal stalls with their tabernacles in the

[1] A complete list of the subjects of the windows is given at the end of this chapter. The legends are given in Willis and Clark, but are here omitted for want of space. In addition to Willis and Clark, see a paper by M. R. James, Litt.D., in *C.A.S. Proc.*, IX. 3.

upper degrees; fifty-six stalls in the lower degrees with the foredesks, £1000. Carving and joining the Rood-loft, with imagery, tabernacles, etc., £100. Gilding and painting the great vault, £320. Superintendence, £200. Making with sundries a total of £2893. 14*s*. No mention is made of a Reredos. The sum allowed for the Rood-loft and stalls was for the labour only, the timber having been already purchased, and laid by to season.

Of the works enumerated above only a portion were carried out by Henry VIII. He provided the High Altar; the original number of side altars is not known. The quire was paved with marble. The screen and Rood-loft are carved with the arms, badge and initials of Anne Boleyn, and with the rose, fleur-de-lis and portcullis; doubtless therefore they were erected between 1532 and 1535. The doors to the screen were renewed in 1636 and bear the arms of Charles I. The stalls were also set up by Henry VIII., but they were without canopies, the wall above them being probably covered with hangings, the hooks for which may be seen under the string-course below the windows. The coats of arms carved in elm-wood were given in 1633. The canopies and the panelling to the east of the stalls are the work of Cornelius Austin and were put up about 1675. The north and south entrance doors and the doors leading from the quire to the side chapels are probably of the same date as the screen. Those leading from the ante-chapel to the side chapels are rather earlier. The lectern dates from the first quarter of the sixteenth century, having been given by Robert Hacombleyn, Provost, whose name it bears.

The fifty-six statues mentioned in the estimate appear never to have been executed, and the great vault has not been painted and gilt. The style of the latter work would probably have been similar to that still to be seen in one of the south chapels. Whether a Rood was ever set up is not known; the first organ was erected in 1606.

The choir was newly paved with the present black and

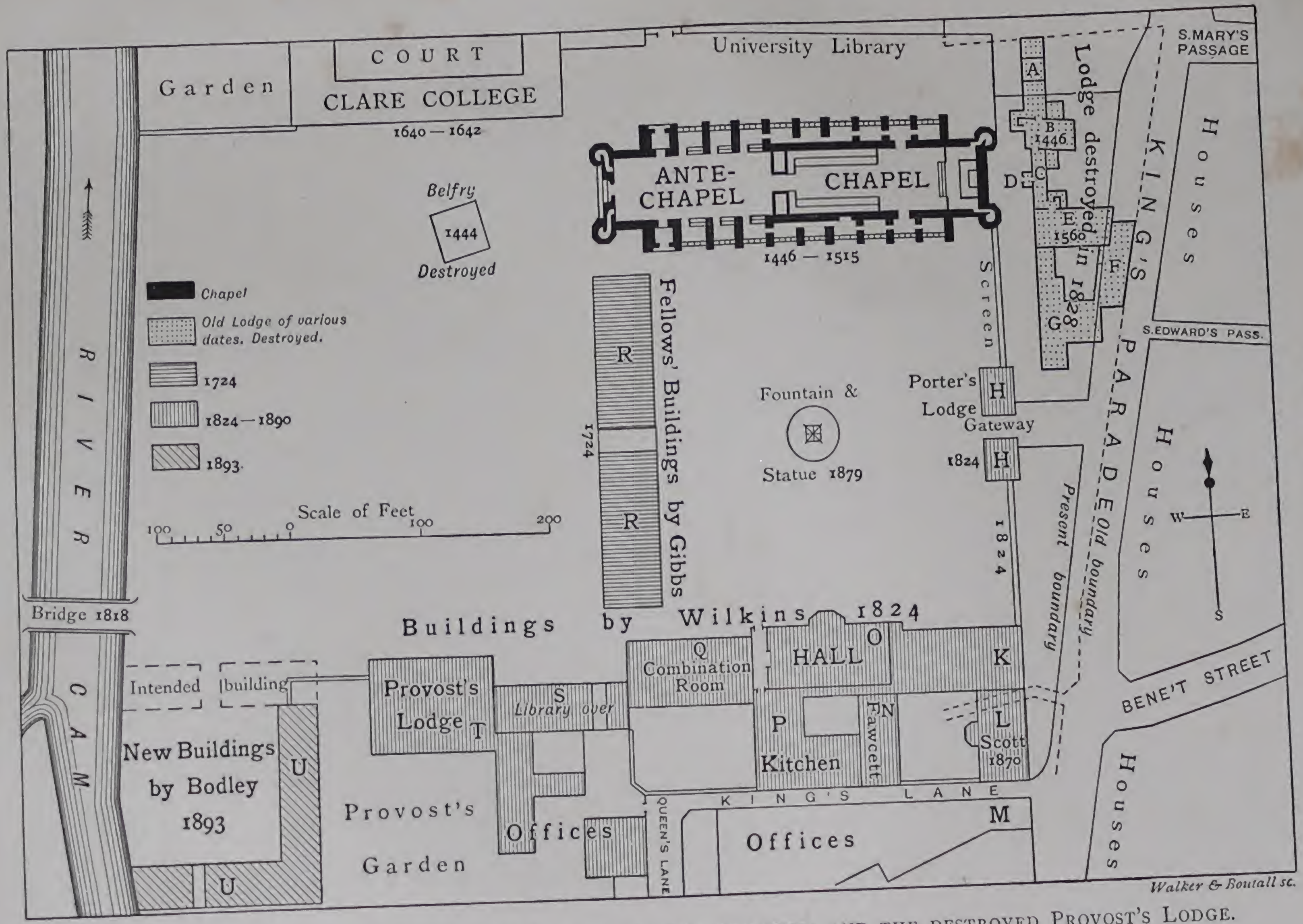


FIG. 69. PLAN OF KING'S COLLEGE, SHEWING THE PRESENT BUILDINGS AND THE DESTROYED PROVOST'S LODGE.

white marble in 1702. The present arrangement of the east end dates from 1776, when Essex erected the reredos.[1] Robert and James Adams submitted designs at the same time. The painting of the "Deposition" is ascribed to Daniele da Volterra.

We must here close our description of the chapel. It remains to give a brief account of the other buildings.

It has been already explained that the troubles which checked the work of the chapel in the reign of the Founder, stopped the rest of the buildings altogether. These were never resumed, and the old buildings at the back of the schools, hastily finished in a slight and temporary manner to serve only till the great new quadrangle should be completed, continued in use till the present century.

A scheme was, however, formed in the last century for building a new court to the south of the chapel, in which some attempt was made to follow the plan of the Founder. There was to be a cloister and tower at the west end of the chapel and connected with it by a portico. The court was to be about the same size as the present court and was to consist of chambers on the east and west sides and the hall and offices on the south. The designs were prepared by Nicholas Hawkesmore, formerly a pupil of Wren's, with the assistance of Sir Christopher himself, in 1712–13. The scheme, however, was abandoned, probably through the deaths, first of Queen Anne, whom it was hoped to interest in the matter, and a few years later, of the Provost, Dr Adams, to whose energy the formation of the scheme and the collection of funds was due. In 1723 a new plan was obtained from James Gibbs, who thus describes the arrangement he proposed:

> This College, as design'd, will consist of Four Sides, (*viz.*) The Chapell, a beautifull Building of the Gothick Tast, but the Finest I ever saw; opposite to which is propos'd the Hall, with a Portico. On one side of the Hall is to be the Provost's Lodge, with proper Apartments: On the other side are the Buttry, Kitchin and Cellars,

[1] Since this was written the reredos has been removed.

with Rooms over them for Servitors. In the West Side fronting the River, now built, are 24 Apartments, each consisting of three Rooms and a vaulted Cellar. The East Side is to contain the like number of Apartments.[1]

The sides of the court were all to be detached from one another. The western range was the only part actually built; it is of Portland stone. It was originally intended to place recumbent figures on the pediment of the portico and a statue on each of the piers subdividing the balustrade. Cole the antiquary tells the following story of the foundation-stone used for this building:

When ye News came of ye Founders Deposition ye Labourers who were sawing ye stone in halves and not having finished it, imagining that there would be no further proceeding in ye design by his Successors left of y^ir^ work and ye Stone remaining half sawed in two. This was always ye Story ab^t^ ye Stone wch I myself have seen before any design of making ye use of it wch was afterwards thought on; and a Cut of y^t^ Stone is in ye Print of this Chapel engraved by David Loggan: in ye cleft part was ye Plate and Inscription, wth ye different Coins put.[2]

Gibbs has produced a well-proportioned and dignified building. It has been suggested that the severity of the design may be traced to the strict directions in this particular originally given by Henry VI. It may be supposed that Hawksmore's plan, which had only lately been abandoned, gave Gibbs a lead in this respect, and of Hawksmore's design Dr Adams says, "I told him ye hight would be Majestick of its selfe and its plainness more answerable to ye Chappel: and desird all Ornaments might be avoided; this too ye Rather because something of that Nature is in the Founders Will."

The remaining buildings may be briefly noticed. The Hall, Library, Provost's Lodge, and several sets of rooms at each end of the Hall, as well as the stone screen and porter's

[1] "A Book of Architecture...by James Gibbs; 1727," quoted by Willis and Clark, I. 560.

[2] MSS. Cole I. 110, quoted by Willis and Clark, I. 563.

lodge between the court and Trumpington Street, were erected between 1824 and 1828 at a cost of rather more than £100,000 from the designs of Mr William Wilkins, R.A., whose work at Corpus Christi College has been already recorded. A range facing Trumpington Street was added by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1870. The buildings erected in 1891 on the river bank were designed by Mr George Bodley, R.A. When completed they will form a court with buildings on three sides and the river on the fourth.

Until Wilkins' buildings were finished, the old buildings to the north of the Chapel had continued in use. In 1828, the College having no further use for them, they were sold to the University; and their destruction, as already related, began in 1834. This act of vandalism was stopped before the buildings were entirely demolished, and the remains have been incorporated into the new buildings of the University Library.

Windows in the Chapel.

The heraldry which fills the Tracery consists of the following devices:

The arms of Henry VII. (not crowned) encircled with the garter; the Red Rose (for Lancaster); the Hawthorn-bush (for Richard III.); the Portcullis (for Beaufort); the Fleur-de-lis; H.E. (for Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York); H.R.; the Tudor Rose; the White Rose *en soleil* (for York); H.K. (for Henry VIII. and Katharine of Arragon, as Prince and Princess of Wales); the ostrich-feather with a scroll of *Ich dien.* The west window contains the arms of *Stacy* (as donor), of the See of Lincoln impaling those of *Wordsworth* (as visitor), of *Okes* (as Provost) and others.

NORTH SIDE.

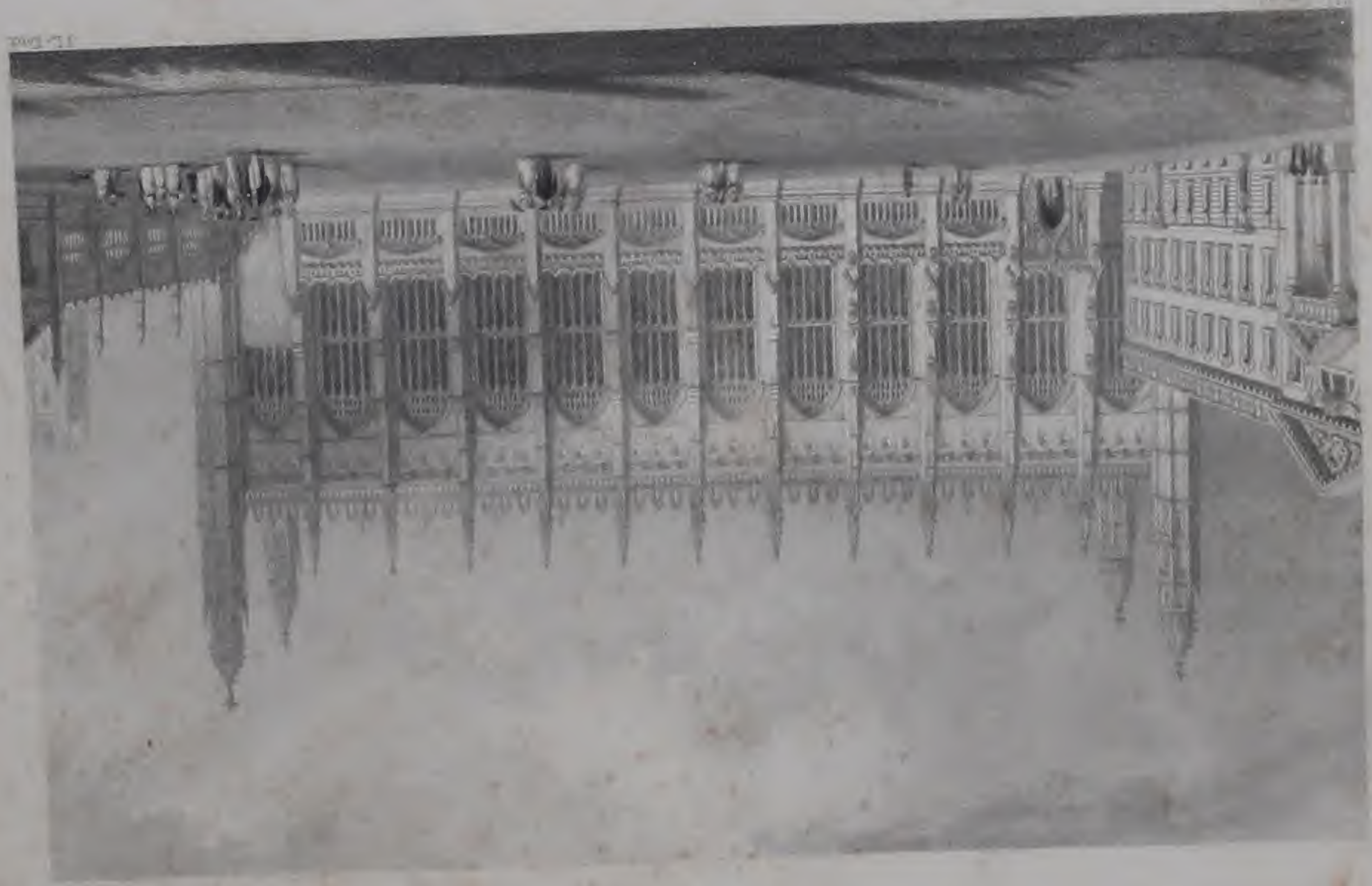
WINDOW I. (*westernmost*).

Joachim's Offering refused by the High Priest.

Joachim with the Shepherds.

Joachim and Anna at the Golden Gate of the Temple.

Birth of the Virgin.



Window II.

Presentation of the golden tablet (found by fishermen in the sand) in the Temple of the Sun.	Marriage of Tobit and Sara.
Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple.	Marriage of Joseph and Mary.

*** In this window there is a small compartment at the bottom of each light containing a half figure of a man or angel bearing a legend.

Window III.

Eve tempted by the Serpent.	Moses and the Burning Bush.
The Annunciation.	The Nativity.

Window IV.

The Circumcision of Isaac.	Visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon.
The Circumcision.	The Adoration of the Magi.

Window V.

The Purification of Women under the Law.	Jacob's Flight from Esau.
The Purification of the Virgin.	The Flight into Egypt.

Window VI.

The Golden Calf.	The Massacre of the seed royal by Athaliah.
The Idols of Egypt falling down before the Infant Jesus.	The Massacre of the Innocents.

Window VII.

Naaman washing in Jordan.	Esau tempted to sell his Birthright.
The Baptism of Christ.	The Temptation of Christ.

Window VIII.

Elisha raising the Shunammite's son.	David with the Head of Goliath.
The raising of Lazarus.	Entry of Christ into Jerusalem.

Window IX.

The Manna in the Wilderness.	The Fall of the Rebel Angels.
The Last Supper.	The Agony in the Garden.

Window X.

Cain killing Abel.	Shimei cursing David.
The betrayal of Christ.	Christ blindfolded and mocked.

WINDOW XI.

Jeremiah imprisoned. — Noah mocked by Ham.
Christ before the High Priest. — Christ mocked before Herod.

WINDOW XII.

Job vexed by Satan. — Solomon crowned.
The Flagellation of Christ. — Christ crowned with thorns.

EAST WINDOW.

Christ nailed to the Cross. — The Crucifixion. — The Deposition.
Ecce Homo. — Pilate washing his hands. — Christ bearing the Cross.

SOUTH SIDE.

WINDOW XII. (*easternmost*).

Moses and the Brazen Serpent.

*** The upper portion of this window formerly contained what is now below. The old glass was moved into the lower lights in 1841; in 1845 the upper half was filled with new glass, forming a single picture intended to serve as a type to the Crucifixion in the East Window.

Naomi and her Daughters-in-law. — Christ bewailed.

WINDOW XI.

The Casting of Joseph into the Pit. — The Exodus.
The Entombment. — The Release of the Spirits from Prison.

WINDOW X.

Jonah cast up by the Whale. — Tobias returning to his Mother.
The Resurrection. — Christ appearing to the Virgin.

WINDOW IX.

Reuben, seeking Joseph, finds the Pit empty. — Darius finding Daniel alive in the Lions' Den.
The three Maries at the empty Sepulchre. — Christ recognised by Mary Magdalene.

WINDOW VIII.

The Angel appearing to Habakkuk. — Habakkuk feeding Daniel.
Christ appearing to Two Disciples on the way to Emmaus. — The Supper at Emmaus.

WINDOW VII.

The Return of the Prodigal Son.
The Incredulity of S. Thomas.
Joseph welcoming Jacob.
Christ blessing the Apostles.

WINDOW VI.

Elijah carried up to Heaven.
The Ascension.
Moses receiving the Tables of the Law.
The Descent of the Holy Spirit.

WINDOW V.

S. Peter and S. John heal the Lame Man at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.
S. Peter preaching on the Day of Pentecost.
The Arrest of S. Peter and S. John.
Ananias struck dead.

WINDOW IV.

The Conversion of S. Paul.
S. Paul and S. Barnabas worshipped at Lystra.
S. Paul disputing with Jews at Damascus.
S. Paul stoned at Lystra.

WINDOW III.

S. Paul casting out a spirit of Divination.
S. Paul setting out from Philippi.
S. Paul before Nero.
S. Paul before the Chief Captain.

WINDOW II.

The Death of Tobias.
The Death of the Virgin.
The Burial of Jacob.
The Burial of the Virgin.

WINDOW I. (*westernmost*).

The Translation of Enoch.
The Assumption of the Virgin.
Solomon receiving his mother Bath-sheba.
The Coronation of the Virgin.

WEST WINDOW.

The Last Judgment (one scene).

Apostles and Saints.
Angels with the Blessed, among whom is King Henry VI.
Christ on the Throne of Judgment.
S. Michael between two other Angels.
Apostles and Saints.
Angels with the Damned.

Portraits.

In the Hall: (on left of door) Thos. Rotheram; 1423—1500; Fellow; Archbp of York, 1480 (modern picture). Henry Bradshaw; Fellow; University Librarian, 1867—1886; by Herkomer. Rev. Richard Okes, D.D.; d. 1889; Provost, 1850—1889; by Herkomer. Sir Stratford Canning, K.G.; Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe; 1787—1880; by Herkomer, 1879. (End wall) John Bird Sumner, D.D.; Archbp of Canterbury, 1848—1862; by E. U. Eddie, 1853. Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., Earl of Orford; 1676—1745. Sir John Patteson, Judge of King's Bench, 1830 (copy of the picture at Eton). (Right side) Rev. Chas. Simeon, D.D., Fellow. Horace Walpole (copy of the picture at Lansdowne House). Chas. Pratt, 1st Earl Camden; 1713—1794; Lord Chancellor; by Nathaniel Dance. Sir Henry Dampier; Judge of King's Bench, 1813.

In the Large Combination Room: Robert Browning, Fellow, 1807. John Price, a benefactor. Wm. Cox, Archdeacon of Wilts, 1807. King Henry VI., Founder. Frederick Whitting, present Vice-Provost; by C. W. Furse. Edw. Waddington, D.D., Bp of Chichester, 1730. Stephen Weston, D.D.; Bp of Exeter, 1734. Fred. Browning, D.D.; Fellow, 1770.

In the Small Combination Room: Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., Earl of Orford, 1676—1745. Portrait of a man. King Henry VI., Founder (apparently a copy of the picture in the Large Combination Room). John Cox, D.D., Tutor of Edward VI., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1550; Bp of Ely, 1559, at the age of 84.

In the Provost's Lodge: (Dining-room, left on entering) Lady Jane Grey (?). A Maid in Waiting to Queen Elizabeth. Jane Shore (or Diana of Poitiers? The same as the picture at Eton). Samuel Collins; Provost, 1615—1644. Portrait of a man. Anthony Allen, Master in Chancery; d. 1754. George Thackeray, Provost, 1814—1850. King Edward VI. T. Okes, M.D., of Exeter; grandfather (?) of Provost Okes. (Stairs) Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., Earl of Orford, 1676—1745. ... Thackeray, Head Master of Harrow. Thomas Crouch, fellow; Provost of Eton; M.P. for the University; d. 1679 (inscribed "Ann. Dni. 1647"). Cardinal Wolsey (copy of the picture at Christ Church, Oxford).

FIG. 70. FIFTH AND PRESENT SHIELD.[1]

CHAPTER XVI.

QUEENS' AND S. CATHARINE'S.

1. QUEENS' COLLEGE.

Founded, 1446. Moved to a new site, 1447. Refounded by Queen Margaret, and buildings begun, 1448. River building, c. 1460. Refounded by Elizabeth Widvile, 1465. North and south cloisters, c. 1495. President's first gallery, c. 1510; large gallery, c. 1540. Site of Carmelites bought, 1544. Third (Pump) court formed, 1564. Fourth (Walnut Tree) court, 1616. Bridge, 1749. Essex building, 1756. New building, 1885. Chapel, 1890.

As we explained in Chapter XI., the real founder of this college was Andrew Doket, who first named it *The College of S. Bernard of Cambridge.* He obtained in 1446 a royal charter for a college to consist of one president and four fellows, Doket being named as president. It was to have been placed on ground which Doket had acquired to the east of the present site and lying between Milne Street, now Queens' Lane, and Trumpington Street. But the founder enlarged his plans and obtained in 1447 a second charter for

[1] See note on p. 374.

re-founding the college on the present site. He also persuaded Queen Margaret, then but fifteen years old, to follow the example of her husband and become the foundress. Queen Margaret presented to the king a petition which begins thus:

Margaret

To the King my souuerain lord.

Besechith mekely Margarete Quene of Englond youre humble wif, Forasmuche as youre moost noble grace hath newely ordeined and stablisshed a Collage of Seint Bernard in the Vniuersite of Cambrigge With multitude of grete and faire priuilages perpetuelly appartenyng vnto the same as in youre lettres patentes therupon made more plainly hit apperith

In the whiche Vniuersite is no collage founded by eny Quene of Englond hidertoward

Plese hit therfore vnto youre highnesse to yeue and graunte vnto youre seide humble wif the fondacion and denominacion of the seid collage to be called and named the Quenes collage of Sainte Margerete and Saint Bernard....[1]

The Queen's request was granted, and on 15 April, 1448, she issued letters patent in which she founds the College under the name mentioned in her petition. The foundation-stone was laid the same day. The outbreak of the civil war stopped the works when the court was almost finished. But Andrew Doket survived, and on the restoration of peace succeeded, about 1465, in placing his college under the patronage of Elizabeth, the queen of Edward IV., who had formerly been attached to the person of Queen Margaret.

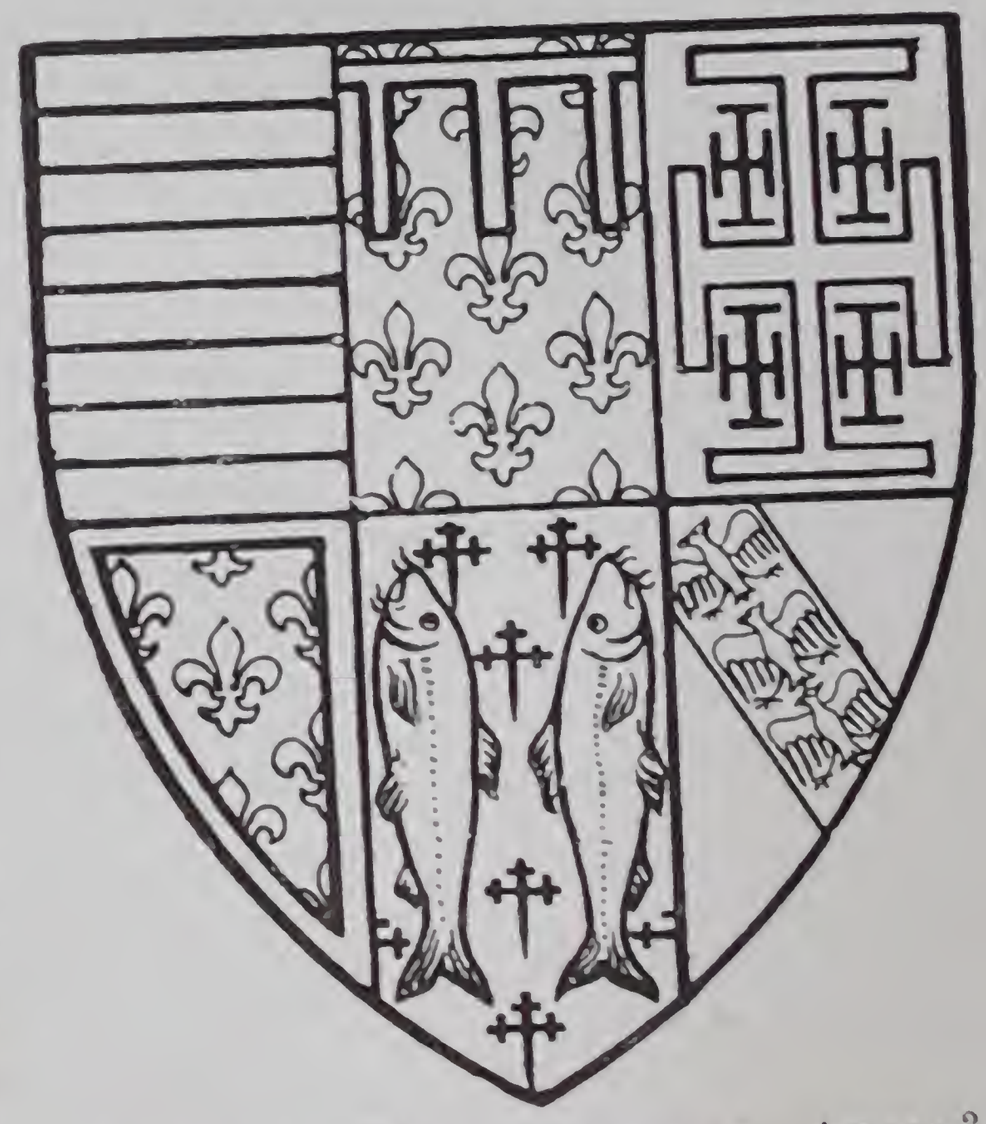


FIG. 71. THE ORIGINAL ARMS.[2]

[1] Willis and Clark, I. lxii.

[2] The College has, since its foundation, borne five different shields. The first (as above, fig. 71) appears on the original seal of 1448; it bears the six quarterings (Hungary, Naples, Jeru-

F Mackenzie

J Le Keux

QUEENS COLLEGE.

THE SECOND COURT

At the time of the foundation of Queens' College the collegiate plan had been fully developed and resembled very closely the normal plan of the large country-house. It happens also that, in the case of Queens' College, this resemblance holds good with respect to the additions which have been made to the original buildings. The result is that the likeness to such a house as Haddon Hall is very striking. The buildings are of brick of a deep red colour, with dressings of stone which has weathered to a dark grey. The general effect is a sombreness of colour which harmonizes very agreeably with the simplicity of the architecture.

Originally, the site was bounded on the north by a lane leading from Milne Street to the river, about 11 yards distant from the College buildings. On the other side of this land was the house of the Carmelites. In 1538 "the dissolution of religious houses being plainly imminent, and being perhaps under the impression that better terms would be obtainable from the College than from the Crown, the Carmelites surrendered their house to Dr Mey, President, and the fellows of Queens' College....This amicable transaction was interrupted by the issue of a Royal Commission to Dr Daye, Provost of King's, Dr Mey, President of Queens', and two of the fellows of the same College,"[1] requiring them to receive the surrender of the house in the King's name. Eventually,

salem, Anjou, De Barre, and Loraine) of Queen Margaret, without any bordure or difference. The second shield (fig. 76, p. 382) occurs, together with the arms of Edward IV. and his Queen, on the seal made when the College was refounded by Elizabeth Widvile in 1465. It bears the cross of S. George with a sword in the first quarter, and is identical with the arms of the City of London. Mr St John Hope is unable to explain their presence on the college seal. The third shield (fig. 77, p. 384) no doubt dates from the reign of Richard III., whose badge of a white boar appears in it; the cross is that borne by S. Margaret, and the crosier is that of S. Bernard. It is blazoned as follows: *sable, a cross and crosier in saltire or, surmounted by a boar's head argent.* The fourth shield, in use in 1529, bore the royal arms, France modern and England quarterly. The fifth shield (fig. 70, p. 373) was granted in 1575, and consists of the arms of Queen Margaret with the addition of *a bordure vert.* A crest, a black eagle with gold wings issuing from a golden coronet, was granted at the same time.

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 3.

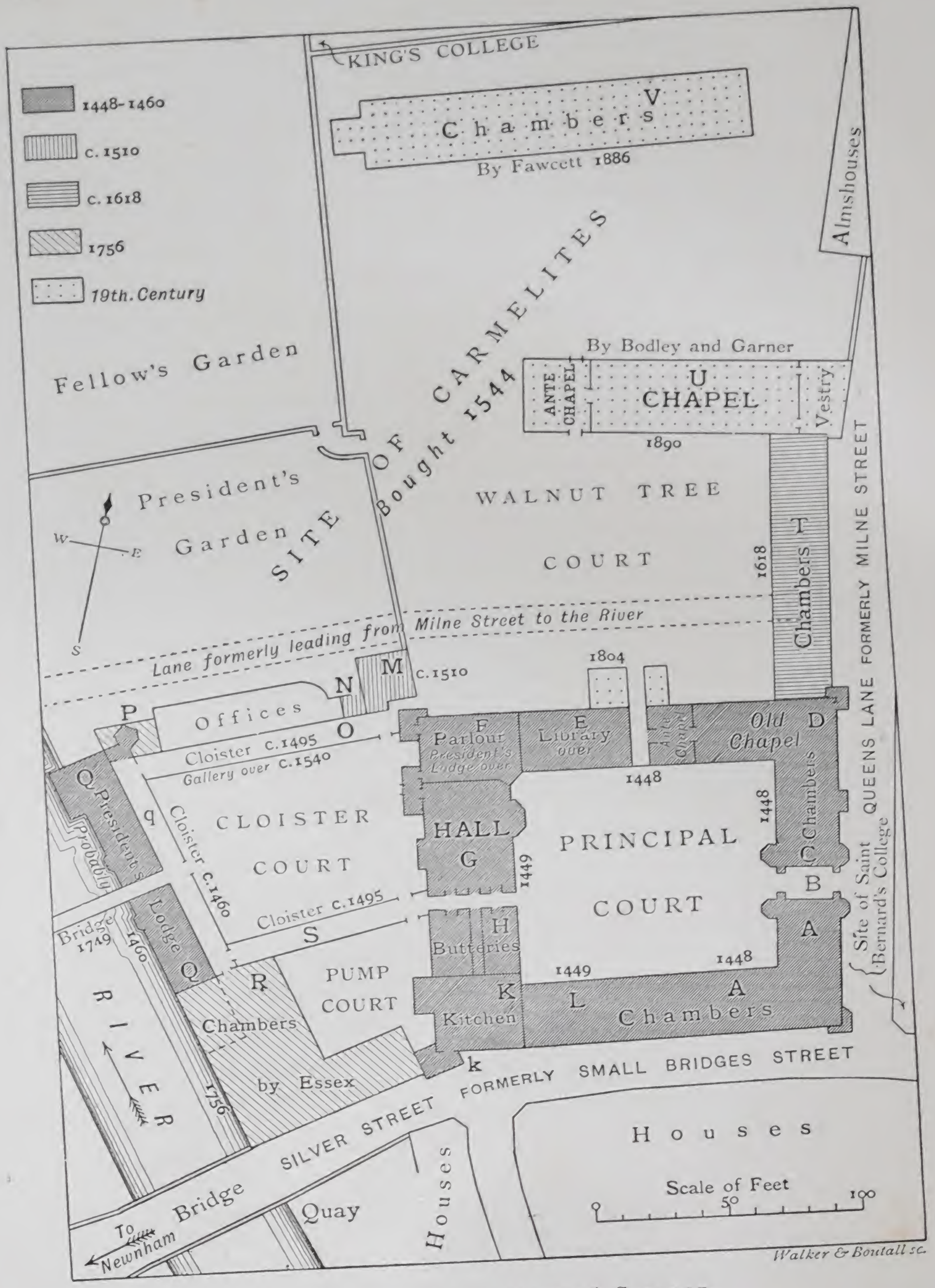


FIG. 72. PLAN OF QUEENS' COLLEGE.

in 1544, the College bought the whole of the Carmelite site.

The court is entered by a gateway under a tower (plan, B) which rises well above the buildings on either side and is flanked by an octagonal turret at each angle. The upper storey of the tower was the Treasury. The buildings on each side of the gateway contain chambers. Half of the north side of the court is occupied by the Chapel (D). There was formerly a vestry at the north-east corner of the Chapel and a tower at the north-west corner. The building (E) to the west of the Chapel contains chambers on the ground floor and the Library on the upper storey. The latter room may be recognized by its uniform row of windows. The angle formed by the north and west ranges is occupied by the common Parlour or Combination Room (F). Above this are the President's chambers communicating with the Library and through the Library with the Chapel, and also, by means of a private stair, with the Parlour and Hall. The west side of the court is occupied by the Hall (G) and the buttery (H). Beyond the buttery, and in the south-east corner of the court, is the kitchen (K). The whole of the south range (L, A) is divided into chambers. All the buildings, except the Chapel and Hall, are in two storeys with attics.

FIG. 73. QUEENS' COLLEGE. ERASMUS' TOWER.

At each external angle there is a square turret carried up above the roof, in slightly diminishing stages. These seem, like the turrets on the outer walls of the

enlarged plan for King's College, to have been originally intended as closets. The turret at the south-west angle adjoins the rooms which, according to tradition, were occupied by Erasmus, and its top storey was used by him as a study. It is known as the tower of Erasmus. "Queens' Colledge," says Fuller, "accounteth it no small credit thereunto that Erasmus (who no doubt might have *pickt* and *chose* what House he pleased) preferred this for the place of his study for some years in Cambridge. Either invited thither with the fame of the learning and love of his friend Bishop Fisher, then Master thereof, or allured with the situation of this Colledge so near the River (as Rotterdam his native place to the Sea), with pleasant walks thereabouts." These turrets, and those at the angles of the gateway tower, are battlemented, as also are the walls of the tower itself and of the chapel. The other buildings had originally overhanging eaves as shewn by Loggan, and as still seen on the Silver Street front, but battlements have been added in some parts. The heads of the windows were foliated, but the cusps have been cut away.

The first addition made to the College buildings was the range (Q) along the bank of the river. This was built about 1460, and was originally intended for ordinary chambers. The ground floor is partly occupied by a cloister, and similar cloisters (O, S), but with no upper storeys, were added about 1495, connecting each end of the range with the buildings of the principal court.

The President had hitherto occupied the two storeys over the common Parlour. The first addition that was made to his lodging was the room (M) to the north-west, called the gallery, probably built about 1510. This gallery was a timber building on the upper storey supported on brick walls. But about thirty years later a much more important extension was made. A large part of the western range (Q) was converted into rooms for the President, and these were connected with his old chambers by the construction of the gallery over the north

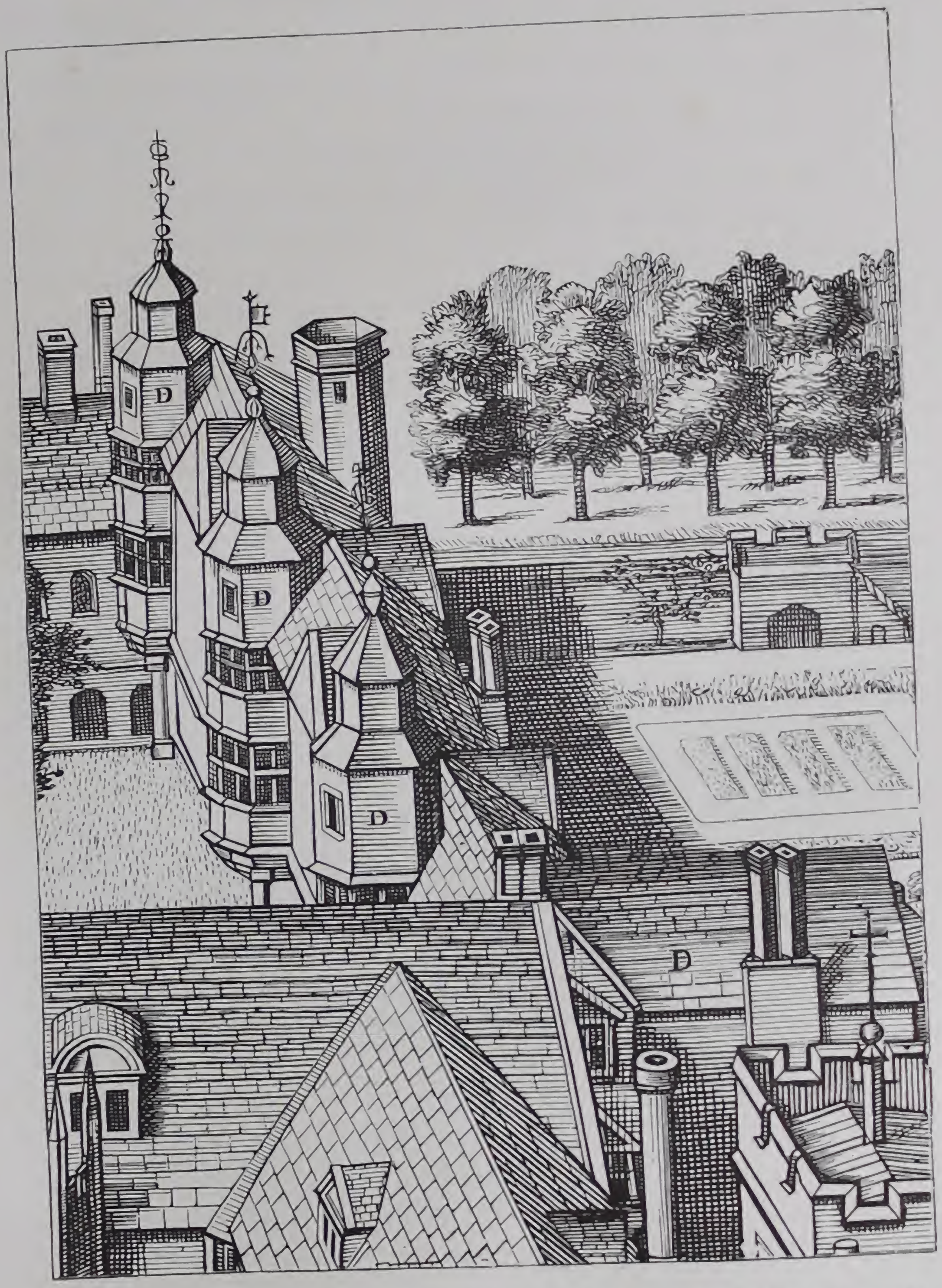


FIG. 74. QUEENS' COLLEGE. GALLERY OF THE PRESIDENT'S LODGE, FROM A VIEW BY LOGGAN TAKEN ABOUT 1688.

walk of the cloister (O). This building is in two storeys, each 80 feet long and 12 feet wide, and is constructed entirely of timber. It overhangs the cloister on each side, its walls being carried by carved brackets springing from the cloister walls; the positions of these brackets do not conform with the arches of the cloister. The gallery is still a picturesque building, but in its original condition it must have been much more beautiful. Its appearance at the end of the seventeenth century is preserved by Loggan (fig. 74, p. 379). Each of the three large oriels on the side next to the court was carried up above the roof as a complete octagon; the top stage was

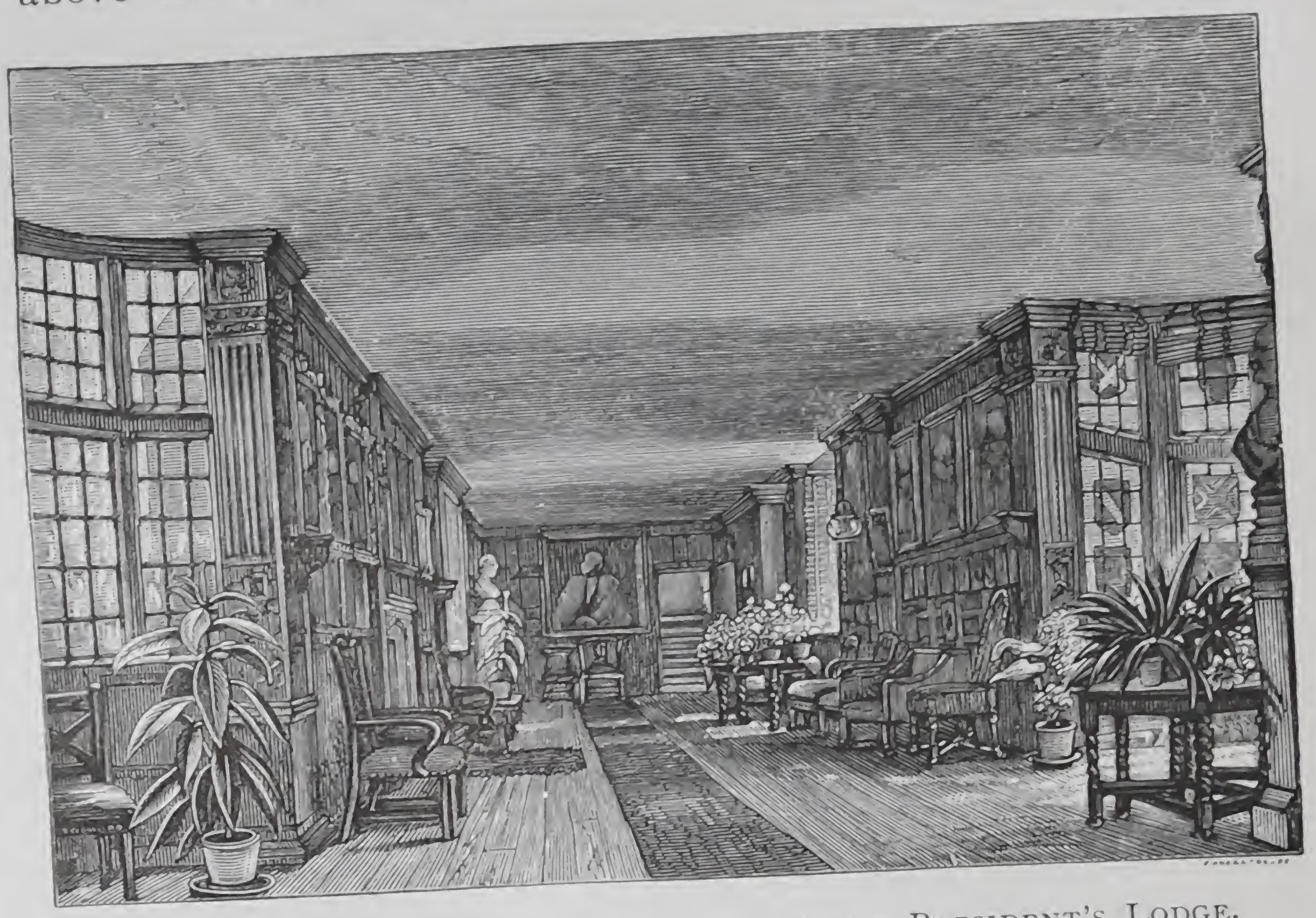


FIG. 75. QUEENS' COLLEGE. GALLERY OF THE PRESIDENT'S LODGE.

diminished and was covered with a conical roof, surmounted by a tall vane of ornamental iron-work. The two smaller oriels on both the north and south sides are finished with gables. The interior of the gallery is very charming. The ceiling is plain, but the walls are well panelled and hung with portraits, and the lighting of the room from either side is very pleasing.

The drawing-room and dining-room or 'Audit-room' are also beautiful rooms. The study, the President's original chamber, has recently been fitted with old panelling, richly carved and coloured, with heads in medallions and coats of arms. This panelling, originally put up in the College Hall in 1532, was removed in 1732 to the Servants' Hall of the Lodge, where it remained till the end of 1896. A new staircase was built in 1791–2.

In 1638 a "new stagehouse" was built, but its position is not known; it was probably entirely of timber. The plays which, by the statutes of Queen Elizabeth, were required to be performed in every college, were at first acted in the hall. There is still preserved in the muniment room over the gateway a "press for ye acting cloaths" made in 1641 at a cost of seven and sixpence.

The fellows' garden on the north side of the cloister court was, in the seventeenth century, devoted partly to a garden and partly to a bowling green. It contained a large sun-dial on the ground like that at Pembroke, a tennis court, and, in earlier times, archery butts. The ground on the left or west bank of the river was known in early times as the "pondyard," a name suggestive of fish-ponds belonging to the Carmelites. The walk called "Erasmus' walk" was laid out and planted in 1684.

In 1564 a third court was formed to the south of the cloister court by the erection of some chambers built of clunch. This court is known as Pump Court or Erasmus' Court. In 1756 the building "being very much decay'd, was taken down, and the present useful and ornamental building begun in its place. It was planned and executed by Mr Essex an eminent Architect and man of good understanding and character in Cambridge."[1]

It was intended to rebuild the whole of the river front, but

[1] MS. History of the college quoted by Willis and Clark, II. 13. The wooden bridge across the river was built in 1749–50 by Essex from a design by a Mr Etheridge.

fortunately the scheme was dropped. Before this rebuilding had taken place a further addition to the number of chambers had been made by the erection in 1616 of a range (T) in a line with the east side of the principal court. The fourth court thus formed is known as the "Walnut Tree Court." This range was partly rebuilt and a storey added after a fire in 1778. A new range of chambers (V) to the north of the old court was begun in 1885 from the designs of Mr W. M. Fawcett; it was first occupied in October, 1887.

Between 1732 and 1734 the interior of the Hall was entirely disguised by a classical veneer, designed by Sir James Burrough, Master of Gonville and Caius College. The roof was concealed by a flat ceiling, a large Corinthian composition[1] was erected, and the old fireplace was covered by a mantel-piece in the same style. The ceiling and mantel-piece have since been removed. The Hall was decorated between 1861 and 1875 by Mr G. F. Bodley and Mr William Morris.

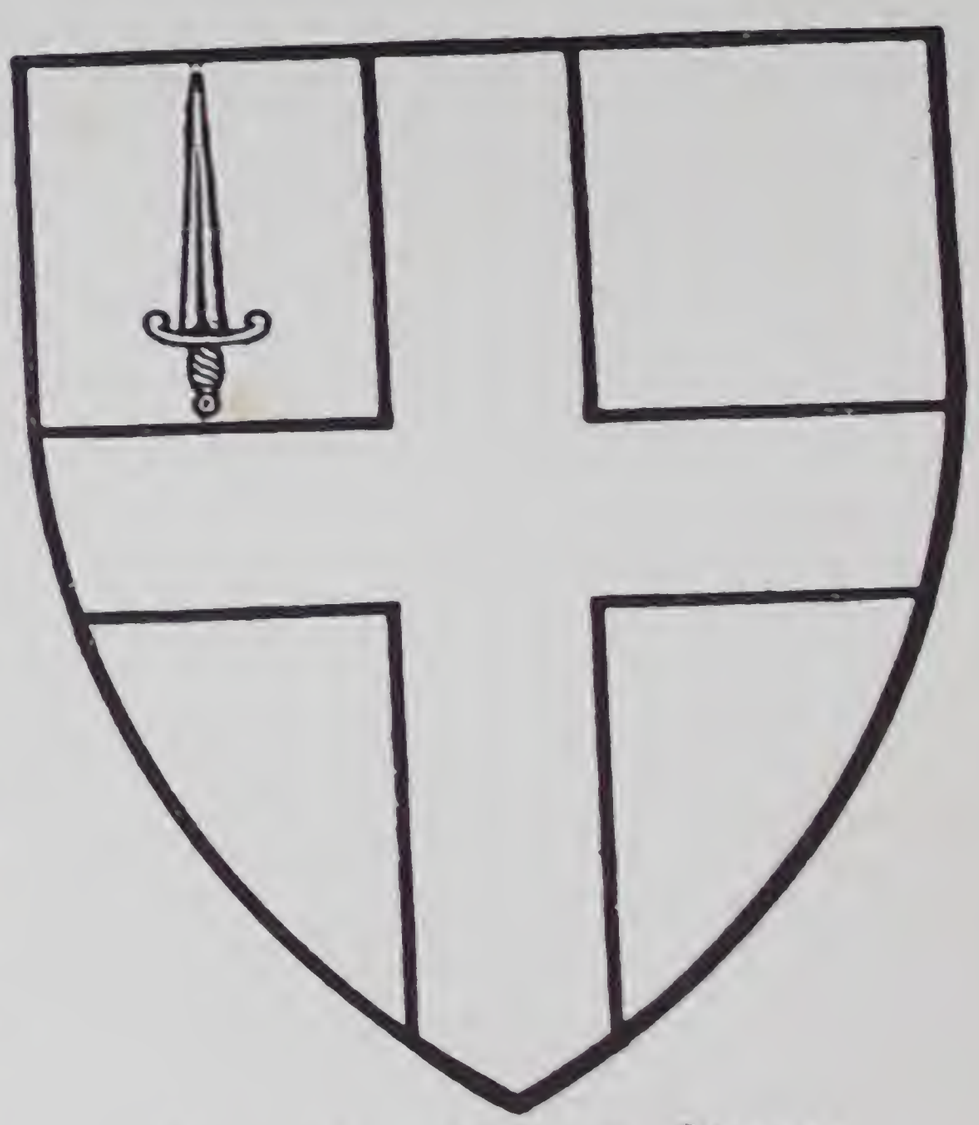


FIG. 76. SECOND SHIELD.

The old Chapel was built, as we have said, in 1448. A license to celebrate divine service in chapels and oratories within the College, or the Hostel of S. Bernard belonging thereto, was granted in 1454. The Chapel contained two altars besides the High Altar. In 1643 William Dowsing, the notorious iconoclast, visited the College. The following extract from his diary is a good example of many similar entries.

> At Queens College, *Decemb.* 26
>
> We beat down a 110 superstitious pictures besides Cherubims

[1] An ornament on the pediment is so contrived as to form a shutter to a small loophole through which the President could look down into the Hall from his chamber.

and Ingravings, where none of the fellows would put on their Hatts in all the time they were in the Chapell, and we digged up the steps for three hours and brake down 10 or 12 Apostles and Saints within the hall.[1]

The fabric, which Dowsing had spared, fell a prey to the improvements of the last century, which are thus recorded by Cole:

The Chapel in the Spring of 1773 was entirely taken to Peices and new modelled, tho' it seemed to want it very little; every old and modern Tomb Stone being taken up from the Floor, the Altar Peice taken away, with the Stalls and the blew coved Ceiling taken down in order to refit it entirely...In the middle was sunk a square vault...in the finest Bed of Gravel I ever saw. A few leaden Coffins were lit upon, but for whom, I believe, is not certainly known. The Ceiling being altered from a Cove to a flat one, the East Window was forced to be lowered. All the Monuments and Stones were taken away and those on the Walls put in different Positions to answer one another.[2]

On the wall over the entrance to the Chapel there is "a very elegant Sun Dial with all ye signs. This is no small ornam^t^ to ye Court to enliven it." It is usually ascribed to Sir Isaac Newton, but it was, as a matter of fact, painted a long time after his death, and it replaced one that was there before he was born.

The plaster ceiling mentioned by Cole was removed and a new roof in imitation of the old one was constructed in 1845. The wooden clock and bell turret were made in 1848. It replaces one of classical design which was probably put up in 1804. The bell tower shewn by Loggan was taken down in that year. Between 1858 and 1861 the Chapel was restored by Mr G. F. Bodley.

The old Chapel being found too small for the increased number of students, a new building was erected to the north of the old one from the designs of Messrs Bodley and Garner. The outside, which is of brick with stone

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 39.

[2] MSS. Cole, quoted by Willis and Clark, II. 41.

dressings, is simple, but the interior is richly decorated with colour. There is a fine reredos, containing a painting.[1] The decoration of the east wall is finished, and the side walls are to be undertaken in 1897. The Chapel was completed at a cost of £11,696, and was opened in September 1891. The organ, built by Binns at a cost of £907, was opened in September 1892. The painted glass is by Kemp, with the exception of two windows by Hardman, which were removed from the old Chapel.

FIG. 77. THIRD SHIELD.

Portraits.

In the Hall: Erasmus; 1465—1536. Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV., second Foundress. Sir Thos. Smith, LL.D., Fellow, Secretary of State; d. 1577. (These three are copies of older pictures.)

In the Combination Room: Elizabeth Woodville. Isaac Milner, D.D.; President, 1788—1820; Dean of Carlisle; by Harlow. William Magan Campion, D.D.; President, 1892—1896. Portrait of a man. Simon Patrick, D.D., Bp of Ely; fellow; d. 1707. Thos. Penny White; benefactor; 1778—1845. Busts: Sir Isaac Newton. William Pitt.

In the President's Lodge: (Staircase) Commander John Honing; b. 1557; M.P. for Eye, 1597. Portrait of a man. Duchess of Rutland; by Lely. Duchess of Kingston; by Lely. Portrait of a bishop. John Ryder, Archbp of Tuam; 1697—1775. [Seven portraits[2].] Joshua King, LL.D.; President, 1832—1857; by Sir W. Beechey. John Lodge Habbersty, M.D., barrister-at-law; fellow. [Two portraits[2].] (Gallery, left on entering): General Geo. Monck, Duke of Albemarle, 1608—1670. King Charles II. Oliver Cromwell. Hugh Peters, Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, d. 1660.

[1] Brought from the old chapel.

[2] These belong to the present President.

J. Le Keux

... Fitzwilliam [by Reynolds?]. William Attwood; adm. 1668. Portrait of a man. Sir Thos. Smith, LL.D., Fellow; Secretary of State; d. 1577. Portrait of a man. Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV., second Foundress. Erasmus. Admiral Caleb Barnes; adm. 1675. Sir Henry Bridgeman, Bart.; 1763, æt. 37. George Phillips, D.D.; President, 1857—1892; by Herkomer. Sir George Saville, Bart.; 1750, æt. 23; d. 1784. Anne of Denmark, queen of James I.; d. 1619. Elizabeth, daughter of James I.; d. 1662. Prince Henry, son of James I.; d. 1612. Queen Elizabeth Woodville. Prince Charles, aft. King Charles I. (Audit Room): John Davis, D.D.; President, 1717—1731; d. 1753. Thos. Walker, LL.D., fellow; d. 1764. William Sedgwick, D.D.; President, 1731—1760. John Thornagh Hewit, LL.D.; 1753, æt. 29. Robert Plumtre, D.D.; President, 1760—1788. Daniel Wray; by Dance. Benjamin Langwith, D.D., fellow; d. 1743. John Lewis Petit, M.D.; Pres. Coll. Physicians; d. 1780. John Hayes, D.D., fellow; d. 1750. Isaac Milner, D.D.; President, 1788—1820; Dean of Carlisle; by Opie. Henry, 5th Earl of Huntingdon; d. 1643. Henry Plumtre, M.D., fellow; Pres. Coll. Physicians; d. 1746. Erasmus; by Holbein. John Fisher, D.D.; President, 1505—1508; Bp of Rochester; beheaded, 1535. Anthony Sparrow, D.D.; President, 1662—1667; Bp of Exeter and of Norwich; d. 1685. Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., Foundress. Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV., second Foundress. John Davenant, D.D.; President, 1614—1622; Bp of Salisbury; d. 1641. Henry James, D.D.; President, 1675—1717. Ralph Perkins, D.D., fellow; d. 1751, æt. 96. (Library): Erasmus.

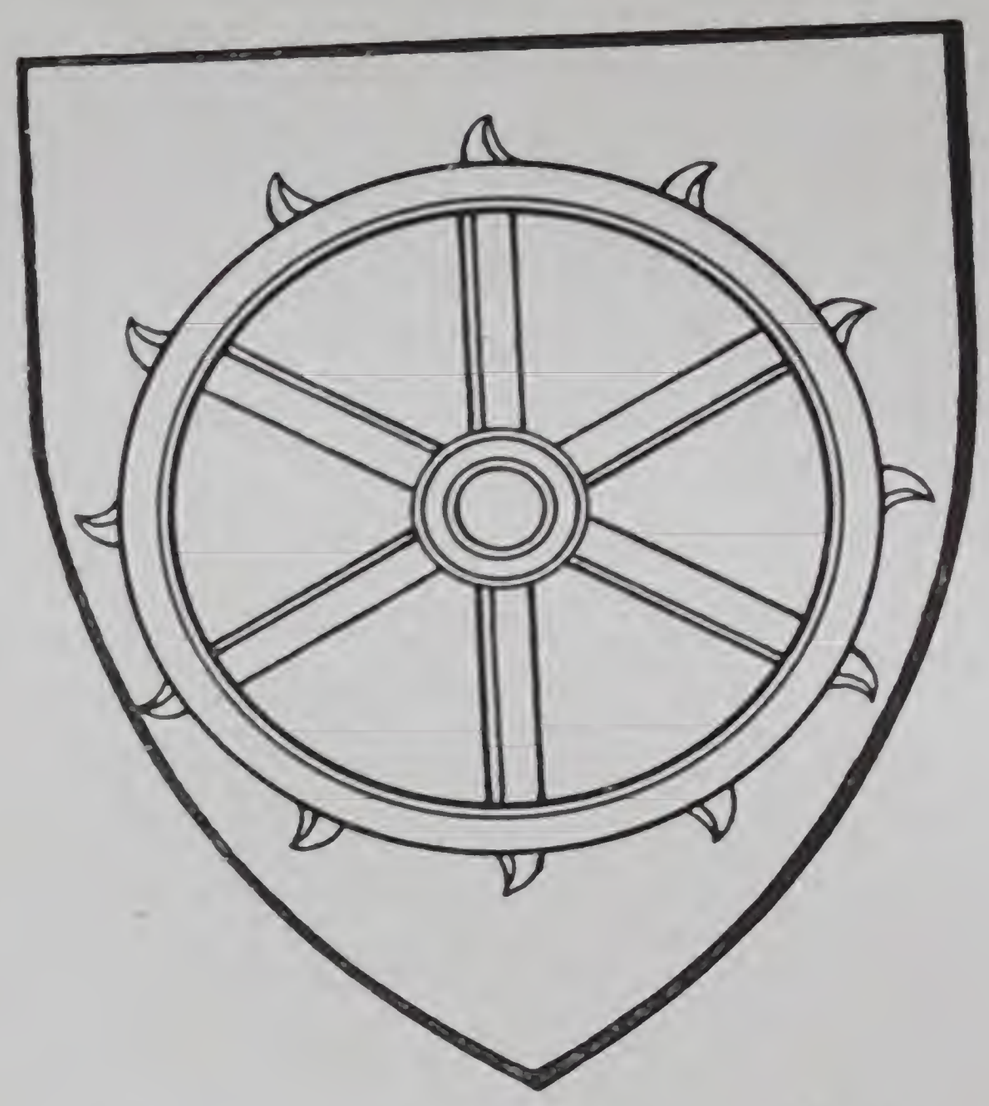


FIG. 78. THE COLLEGE ARMS.[1]

2. S. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

Founded, 1475. Second (south) Court built, probably c. 1520. Gostlin's (north) Court, 1636. College rebuilt, 1675—1679. Chapel, 1704. Ramsden Building, 1757. Master's Lodge, 1875.

DR ROBERT WODELARKE, the third Provost of King's College, "founded, built, and at his own cost and outlay erected and established to the honour of God, the most blessed Virgin Mary, and saint Katerine the virgin, a certain house or hall, called the hall of saint Katerine, or commonly *Saint Kateryn's Hall of Cambridge*, for one master and a certain number of fellows, to last for ever to the praise of God and the establishment of the faith."[2]

Wodelarke obtained his charter in 1475. He had already acquired a site in Milne Street (now Queens' Lane) and had built a small court the principal part of which was finished in 1473 (plan, p. 388). It included a Chapel and Library, which appear to have been completed a few years

[1] *Gules, a Katherine wheel or.*

[2] A Cartulary compiled by Woodlark himself. Translation by Willis and Clark, ii. 86.

later. In the next century, probably about 1520, a second court was formed to the south of the principal court. Cloisters are mentioned in the accounts of the seventeenth century; their position is not indicated, but they were probably to the east of the principal, or north court.

In 1634 a "faire building of stone and brick" to the north of the principal court was begun, and was finished about two years after. This range of chambers (plan, p. 388, E), the only part of the old College that remains, runs northwards along Queens' Lane. It has since been altered in appearance, especially on the side next the lane, by the insertion of new stone windows to harmonise with the later building to the south of it. One of the original windows remains on the east side.

The condition of the College at this period is thus described by Fuller.

> Lowness of endowment and littleness of receipt is all that can be cavilled at in this foundation, otherwise proportionably most complete in chapel, cloisters, library, hall, etc. Indeed this house was long town-bound (which hindered the growth thereof) till Dr Goslin that good physician cured it of that disease, by giving the Bull Inn thereto, so that since it hath flourished with buildings, and students, lately more numerous than in greater colleges.[1]

Notwithstanding this flattering description it is clear that the Hall was an irregular and almost ruinous group of buildings on a very cramped site. It was accordingly resolved about 1673 to pull down the whole, except the range of 1636, and to build an entirely new college.

The work then begun went steadily forward with little interruption till about 1695, when the fitting up of the last portion was finished (D G F). Its completion is thus recorded in a letter from James Bonnell to Strype, dated 17 Nov., 1679:

> I went to Cambridge as I intended, and returned y^{e} same night, staying there...3 hours tho much importuned not to return y^{t} night,

[1] Fuller, 168. Quoted in Willis and Clark, ii. 98.

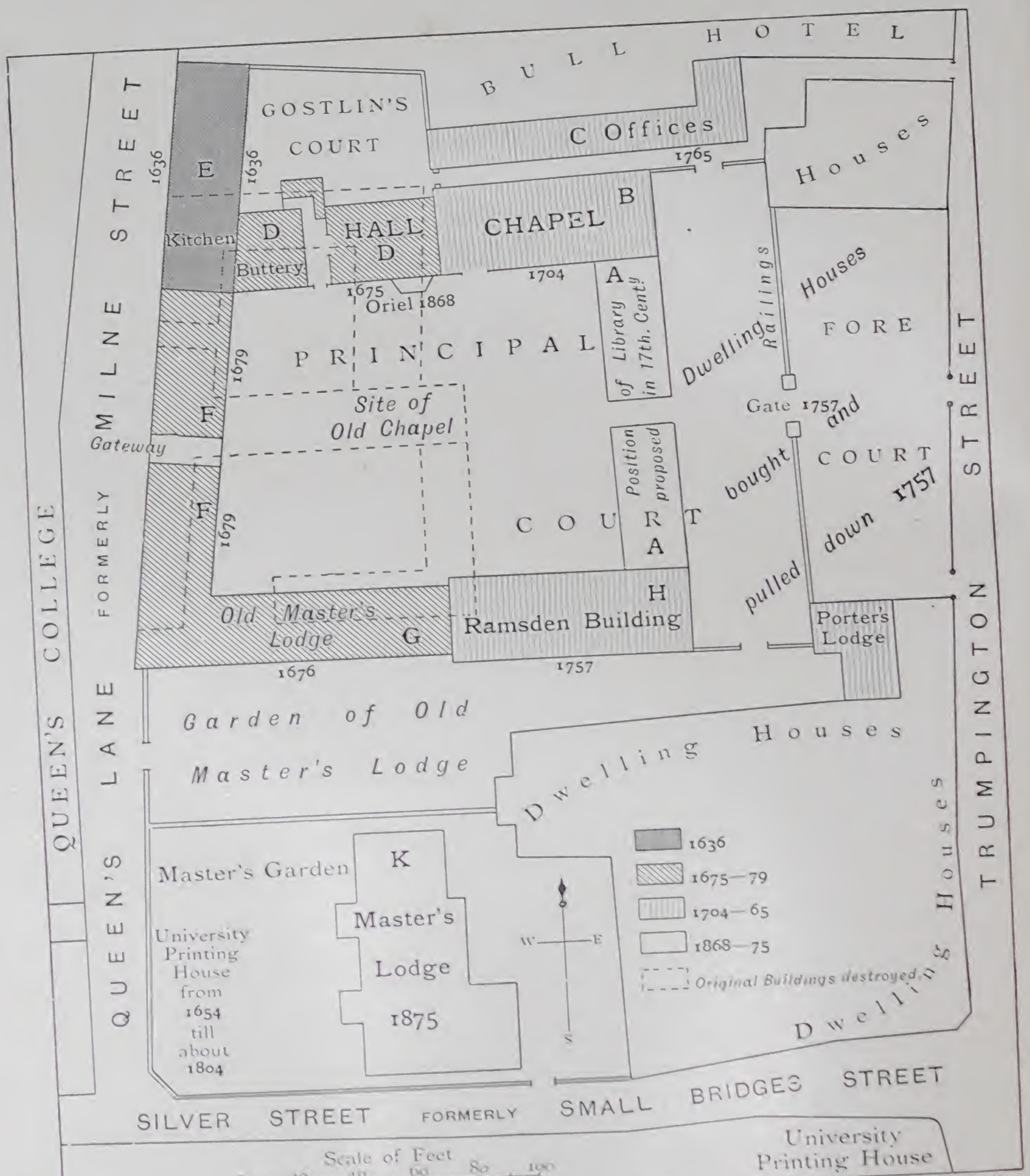


FIG. 79. PLAN OF S. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

wch some circumstances of my hors w^d^ not permit me to comply with: by ill fortune it proved Gostling's day and Mr Blackal preacht; I came when he had done; and was taken up in company all ye time, at a long dinner of ill drest meat (under ye rose) and a formality of being servd by gownd waiting men, little dirty pawd sizers, wth greazy old fash'nd glasses, and trenchers y^t^ w^d^ hold no sawce; but this only for merriment between y^o^ and I: ye end of ye College next Queens, is finisht, and ye gate is plain next ye street; but very handsome of ye inside; they talk of going on, but whether next Spring or no, I cant tell: you will know before this I suppose that Dr Each^d^ is V. Chancell^r^....[1]

The execution of the scheme was, it appears, entirely due to the energy and liberality of Dr Eachard, Master from 1675 to 1697, "who partly supplied the funds himself, partly obtained them from others—from the Learned through friendship, from the Rich through persuasive eloquence, wherein he greatly excelled."[2] The architect was probably Mr Elder, of London. According to the original design the court was to have been completed by an eastern range (plan, A) in two storeys with a gateway in the centre, the upper storey containing the College Library. It must be remembered that houses still stood between Trumpington Street and the College, which was considered to be in Queens' Lane; the gateway in the proposed library range would have formed a back entrance, and was to have been approached by a lane from Trumpington Street. One of the houses which formerly stood on the site of the present College was the *George Inn*, in the occupation of the famous carrier Thomas Hobson; its stables extended back from Trumpington Street as far as the west wall of the present College Chapel.

The eastern range and the easternmost parts of the north and south ranges had not been begun before Dr Eachard's death. The building fund was already more than exhausted, although a good deal of the College plate had been sold

[1] Willis and Clark, ii. 103.

[2] Dr Eachard's Epitaph in the Ante-chapel, Willis and Clark, ii. 99.

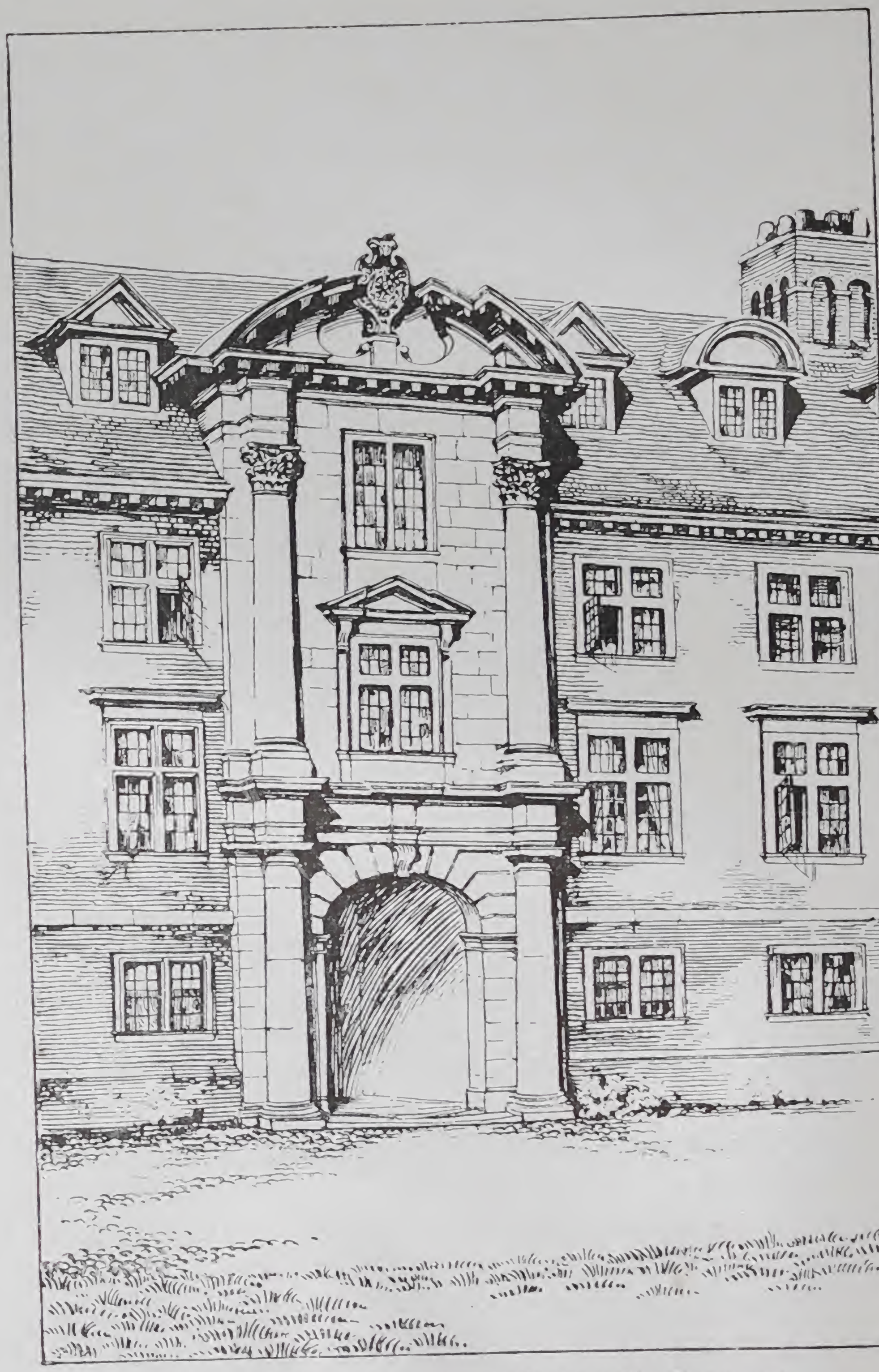


FIG. 80. GATEWAY. S. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE.

to meet the debt. An appeal for help was accordingly issued. After stating what work had been done in the reign of King Charles the Second, it continues:

> But the sudden and unexpected Death of that Prince, and the Measures which his Successor took, in particular relating to the University's, raised such just Fears in the Hearts of Such, who otherwise were forward to promote This, and every good Work, least their well-meant Charity should be abus'd to serve the ends of Popish Superstition and Idolatry, as gave occasion to some to withdraw their subscriptions, and others grew very cold and indifferent: Whereby it came to pass that a very great Debt was contracted....When therefore all other ways fail'd, 'twas at length, (not inconsiderately and rashly) but upon Mature Deliberation, Resolv'd to Engage in the building of a Chappel, this being thought the best Expedient, not only to discharge the old Debt, but likewise successfully to carry on and finish his [Dr Eachard's] intended work.[1]

The appeal was successful; the new Chapel was built, and consecrated in 1704. Robert Grumbold, who had already done work at this and other colleges, was concerned in it, and perhaps made the design. The woodwork was designed by "Mr Taylor, a London Joyner," and the carving was done by Thomas Woodward.

In 1894–5 improvements were made in the Chapel in accordance with a scheme prepared by Messrs Bodley and Garner. Some parts of the work, including the extension of the east end, have been postponed, but the walls have been partially decorated, and a fine organ by Norman and Beard of Norwich has been erected over the Ante-chapel.

In 1757 the range opposite the Chapel was built with funds bequeathed by Mrs Mary Ramsden. It appears that there was at this time some thought of building the Library range as originally intended, but the scheme was abandoned. The houses between the College and the High Street were bought and pulled down, and the existing railings and gate

[1] Willis and Clark, ii. 104.

were erected. The appearance of the court a short time before is thus described:

The Flower-Garden, where stood the old Chapel (and the Bones which were dug up, we buried in the present Chapel), is a small but pretty spot, and kept very neat, and on a Pedestal in the Center stood a Statue of Charity, with a Child at her Breast, and two more by her Side, but was a few years ago taken away, tho' I think it was an Ornament to the Garden; but I submit to the superior Judgement of the learned Society, who doubtless thought otherwise.[1]

The appearance of the court has been very much altered by the addition to the Hall, in 1868, of an oriel, and by the introduction of other windows filled with Gothic tracery.

A new Lodge for the Master was built in 1875 from designs by Mr W. M. Fawcett at the south-west corner of the site. The old Lodge was converted into three sets of rooms for Fellows.

Portraits.

In the Hall: Edwin Sandys, D.D.; Archbp of York; d. 1588. Portrait of a cleric, 18th cent. John Lightfoot, D.D.; Master, 1650—1675. Mrs Ramsden, of Norton, Yorks; benefactress; by Kneller. Robert Woodlarke, D.D.; Founder; Master, 1473—1475. Benjamin Hoadly, D.D., fellow; Bp of Winchester; 1676—1761. Thomas Sherlock, D.D.; Master, 1714—1719; Bp of London; d. 1761. Portrait of a man. Thomas Turton, D.D., as Dean of Westminster; afterwards (1845) Bp. of Ely. Portrait of a man. Portrait of a woman. Portrait of a man. Mrs Robinson, mother of Mrs Ramsden? George Elwes Corrie, D.D.; Fellow; Master of Jesus College, 1849—1885.

In the Combination Room: Portrait of a man. John Gostlin, M.D.; Master of Gonville and Caius College, 1618—1625; Professor of Physic; benefactor. (The shield combines the arms of Gostlin [?], of the Professor of Medicine, of the University, and of Gonville and Caius College.) John Lord Cutts. Portrait of a man. Joseph Procter, D.D.; Master, 1799—1845. Portrait of a man. Portrait of a man. Portrait of a woman [? Mrs Brearey, sister of Mrs Ramsden]. Portrait of a man. Portrait of a man. Prince Charles, Duke of York,

[1] Carter, 1753. (Willis and Clark, ii. 107.)

aft. King Charles II. A cleric, 18th cent. Francis Blackburne, Archdeacon of Cleveland. A cleric, 18th cent.

In the Master's Lodge: (Hall) Mrs Ramsden. (Stairs) Mr Skyrne [or Mr Brearey, Rector of Boxworth, c. 1720]. Bust: Thomas Turton, Bp of Ely. (Drawing-room): Lady Ayscough. A man, one of the Ayscough family. Lady Ayscough. (Dining-room) John Ray, the naturalist; d. 1705. Entered at S. Catharine's as John Wray. Inscribed: Ex Dono R: Ray, 1752. Lady Ayscough. Portrait of a man. A group of Dutch painters, time of Terberg. Mrs Brearey, sister of Mrs Ramsden; by Kneller, c. 1720. Two portraits of men; unknown.

FIG. 81. PRESENT SHIELD, GRANTED IN 1575.[1]

CHAPTER XVII.

JESUS, CHRIST'S, S. JOHN'S AND MAGDALENE.

1. JESUS COLLEGE.

Founded, 1497. Alterations to buildings. Additions to Master's Lodge. Gateway range. North range of Outer Court, 1638—40. Sash windows introduced and 16th cent. work destroyed, 1718. East range of Cloister Court extended, 1822. Waterhouse building, 1870. Chapel Court and Tutors' Houses, 1884. Chapel restored and decorated, 1845, 1867, 1877.

THE foundation of Jesus College marks a new departure in the history of the University. It was the first of a series of colleges,—a series unbroken till the founding of Downing College,—to which were appropriated the buildings and the

[1] *Argent, a fess between three cock's heads erased sable combed and watled gules, within a bordure gules charged with ten gold crowns.* A crest was granted with these arms, viz. *a cock sable membered gules issuing from a gold coronet.*

revenues of previously existing foundations. The earlier colleges were due to the benevolence of private persons, and their scholars had been in most cases lodged in ordinary houses till their own buildings were ready. But on the general suppression of the monasteries,—and, where a strong case could be made out against any particular house, for some time previously—monasteries were made use of by the founders of new colleges, and license was obtained to appropriate their buildings and endowments. The conversion of the nunnery of S. Radegund into Jesus College is the earliest instance of this process at Cambridge.[1]

John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, obtained leave from King Henry VII. to suppress the nunnery and to replace it by a college, to be called *The College of S. Mary the Virgin, S. John the Evangelist and S. Radegund.* This title was changed almost at once for that of Jesus College, at the express desire, it is stated, of the bishop. It is interesting to note that the *cultus* of the 'Name of Jesus' had not been long introduced when Bishop Alcock founded his college. His charter is dated 1497, and he had perhaps already begun to alter the buildings, but, like the founders of so many other colleges, he died before his work was finished. It is, however, probable that the necessary alterations to the conventual buildings were more or less completed during his lifetime.

A glance at the plan (p. 396) will shew that the arrangement of the buildings is entirely different from that of every other college at Cambridge, and that it is clearly derived from that of a monastery, whereas other colleges followed the plan of a large country-house. The history of the nunnery of S. Radegund has been already given (p. 184) together with a description of the church, which, as there stated, was an excellent specimen of Norman and Early English work. We must first describe the changes by which Alcock converted the monastery into a college.

[1] See above, Chapter VIII.

To begin with the church. The aisles of both the nave and quire were destroyed, and the arcades which had separated them from the body of the church were walled up. The

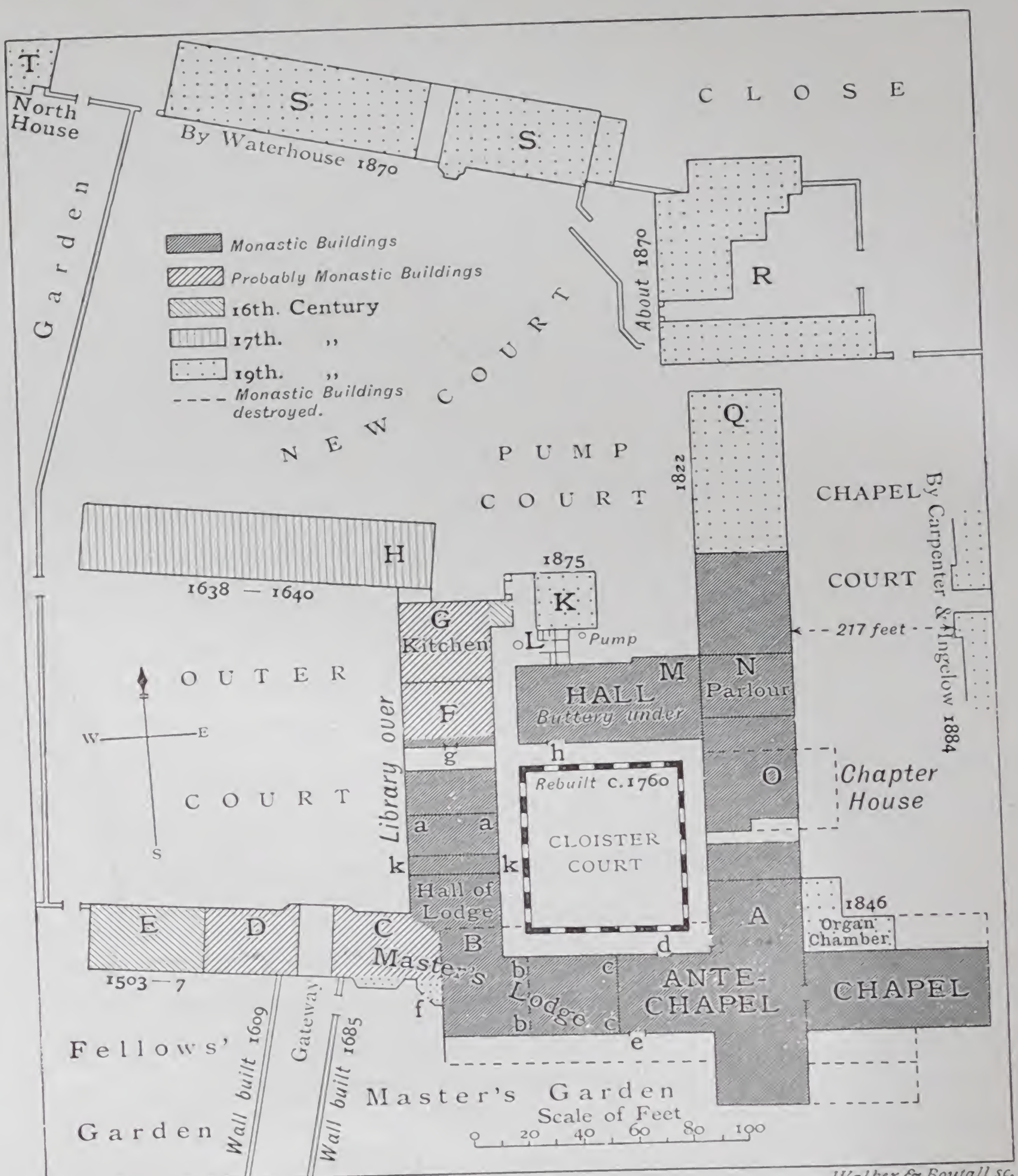


FIG. 82. PLAN OF JESUS COLLEGE.

western part of the nave was separated from the rest by a wall (cc) and converted into chambers, and afterwards into a lodge for the master. It is possible that this was the part

of the church to which the public had formerly been admitted, and that the portion retained as the College Chapel represents the ritual quire of the nuns' church.[1] A doorway (e) was formed in the south wall, at the extreme west end of the Chapel. This door was probably intended to serve as the public entrance to the College Chapel, for it must be remembered that the Conventual Church had been, and the College Chapel continued to be, a parish church. A five-light window with a transom and a four-centred arch, but without tracery, was inserted in the east wall, and windows of similar character were made in the side walls of the Chapel and in the Ante-chapel. The top storey of the tower was added or rebuilt at the same time.

The size of the cloister court was of course slightly increased by the destruction of the north aisle, and its level was also raised about two feet by the rubbish from the demolished buildings. The east range (O N) was entirely gutted and its internal divisions rearranged. This involved the destruction of the Chapter House (O). Both the side walls and the projecting east gable were pulled down, only the west wall being spared. The doorway and windows in this west wall were blocked up so that their very existence was forgotten. In 1893 the Rev. Osmond Fisher, an Honorary Fellow of the College, who had noticed slight indications of their existence during some repairs to the wall about fifty years before, obtained leave from the Master and Fellows to remove some of the plaster from the surface of the cloister wall in order to bring to light any features of

FIG. 83. FIRST SHIELD.[2]

[1] See fig. 22, p. 187.

[2] From the seal of 1496.

architectural interest which it might conceal. This led to the discovery of the beautiful triple group consisting of a doorway with a window on each side, which is now to be seen in the cloister (fig. p. 190). Excavations on the east side of the building revealed the foundations of the eastern part of the Chapter House. To return to the alterations made by the Founder: a Combination Room (N) was made in the east range at the point where the north range, containing the Hall, abuts against it. The rest of the range was used as chambers.

The old Refectory (M) and Kitchen (G) were probably not rebuilt, but merely refaced with brick and covered with new lead roofs; the old roof of the Refectory appears to have been thatched. At this, or at some later time, the original staircase to the Refectory, which was probably in what is now the passage at the west end of the Hall, was removed, and a new staircase, reached by a door (h) in the cloister, was made. This again was destroyed in 1875, and a staircase (L) was formed on the north side of the Hall. To make room for this, the service stairway (l, fig. 22, p. 187) was pulled down, the vault which covered it being rebuilt over the entrance to the passage between the kitchen (G) and the Servants' Hall (K).

The west range was converted into a Library, a Lodge for the Master, and other rooms. The cloister walls were entirely rebuilt and fitted with the square-headed windows of the period (fig. 84, p. 399). The Gateway and the buildings (C, D, E) on either side of it were rebuilt or refaced at about this time.

The rooms originally assigned to the Master were probably limited to two or three in number, and though their position is not certainly known they were most likely situated in the southern part of the west range. One of the rooms on the top storey in this part communicated with the College Library, an arrangement common to Masters' Lodges in early times. The doorway (d) probably formed the Master's

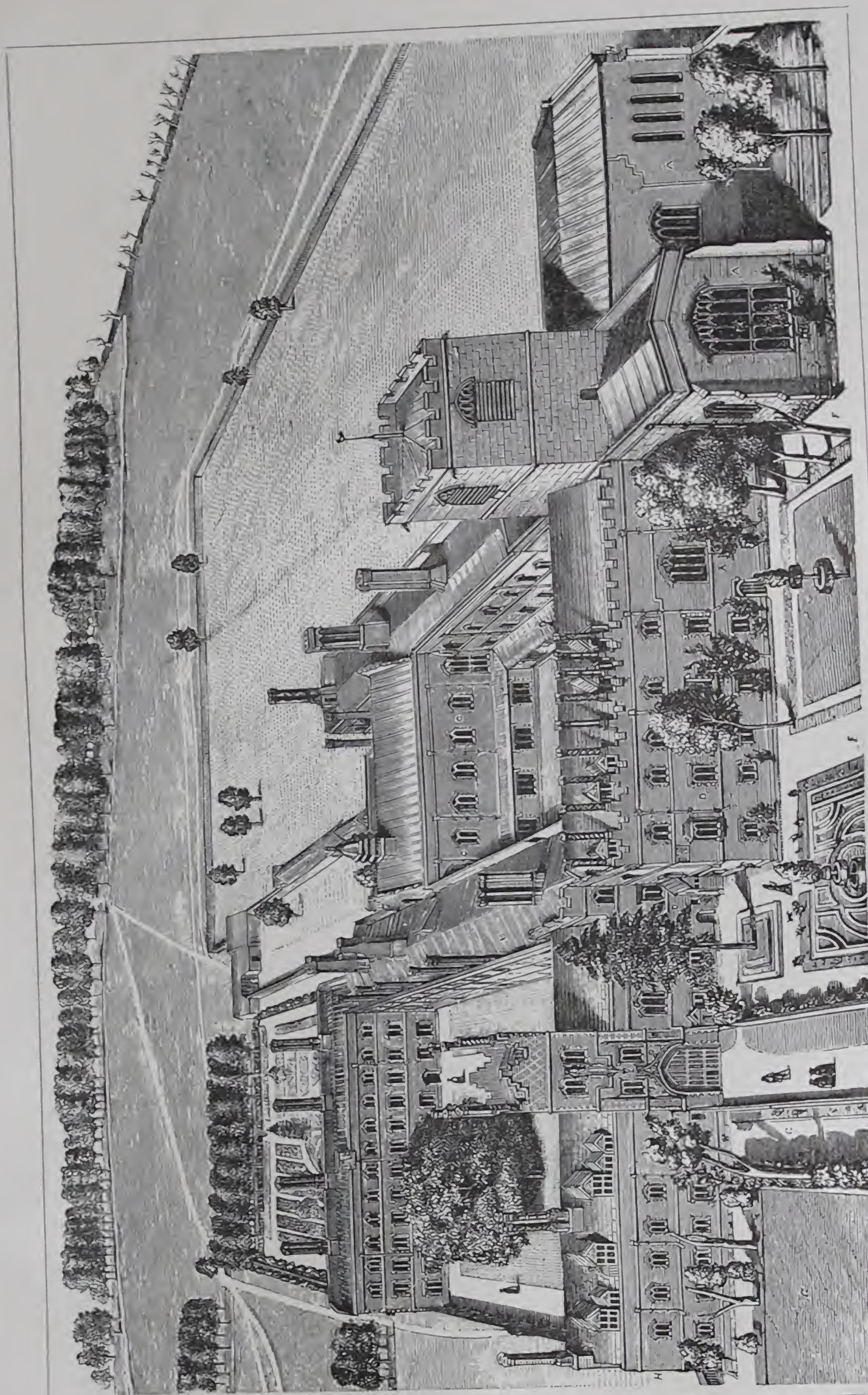


FIG. 84. JESUS COLLEGE ABOUT 1688. AFTER LOGGAN.

private entrance to the Chapel. Like most other Masters' Lodges the accommodation has been gradually increased by the absorption of adjoining chambers. On the ground floor it was originally stopped towards the north by the passage kk which formed the entrance to the cloister court. The passage was moved to its present position at the end of last century and the Lodge was extended northwards to the line .aa. On the two upper storeys the Lodge is bounded at kk, on the first floor by a range of chambers, and on the second by the College Library. In the gateway range the Lodge extends up to the Gateway as it did in the latter part of the sixteenth century. In the range to the south of the cloister the Master appears to have had rooms at a very early period, but at first they occupied the extreme western part only, as far as the wall bb. The space between bb and .cc. was occupied by chambers, which were not completely annexed to the Lodge till 1866. Further alterations were made some years later when a new entrance was formed at (f).

It remains to notice briefly the later additions to the College. The range (D E) to the west of the gateway was at first a Grammar School, but this was suppressed by the Commissioners of Queen Elizabeth in 1570 and the building was thenceforth applied to the use of the College. In 1718 another storey was added by which the fine proportions of the gateway, as it appears in Loggan's view (fig. 84, p. 399), were greatly injured. The beautiful south front of the College adjoining the Chapel was mutilated at the same time. The range of chambers opposite the gateway was built between 1638 and 1640. In the eighteenth century sash windows were inserted in other parts, but these were removed in 1880. Between 1760 and 1765 the cloister was rebuilt in its present feeble style.

In 1822 the east range of the cloister court was continued northwards. A range of chambers was built in 1870, and the Servants' Hall (K) and the entrance to the College Hall

(L) in 1875, by Mr Alfred Waterhouse. The range forming the east side of "Chapel Court" was designed by Messrs Carpenter and Ingelow; the Tutor's House adjoining it and the second Tutor's House (T) are by the same architects.

During the last fifty years the Chapel has been greatly improved, restored and decorated. The mutilations due to Bishop Alcock have been already mentioned. At a later period a gallery, supported on Ionic columns and containing a pew for the use of the Master's family, had been built across the eastern arch of the tower; the arch was blocked up by a partition above the gallery. A flat ceiling with a deep cornice hid the roof of the Chapel and the arcades in the upper part of the tower. The stalls which the Founder had put up had been removed and plain panelled pews substituted for them. At the east end there was a painting of the 'Presentation in the Temple' by Jouvenet. The whole of the outside of the building was covered with Roman cement.

In 1845 it was resolved to undertake the restoration of the Chapel. The partition between the Chapel and Ante-chapel was removed. The north quire aisle and the chapel to the east of the north transept were rebuilt on the old foundations[1] to form an organ chamber. The arches by which the organ chamber communicates with the Chapel and Ante-chapel, which had been blocked up by Bishop Alcock, were once more opened, but those between the organ chamber and the Ante-chapel were filled with very heavy tracery in order to strengthen them. The low pitched roof of Bishop Alcock's time was destroyed and a new roof formed of the original pitch, which was shewn by the weathering on the tower wall. It was found that the east wall rebuilt by Alcock contained the remains of the thirteenth century lancet windows. From these it was possible to recover the whole design, which was accordingly reproduced. A new organ, stalls, screen, and other furniture were

[1] These works were done under the direction of Mr Salvin. For the subsequent restoration Mr Pugin was consulted.

also made. Between 1865 and 1869 a further restoration was carried out under the direction of Mr Bodley, the work consisting chiefly of the repair of unsound parts of the building.

The stained glass in the windows of the Chapel and organ chamber were designed by Pugin; they were executed by Hardman with the exception of one in the organ chamber, which is by M. Gerente, of Paris. The ceilings of the nave and tower were decorated by Mr Morris in 1867.

Between 1873 and 1877 the windows of the Ante-chapel (the nave and transept of the conventual church) were filled with beautiful stained glass by Mr Morris. This work is so important that a full list of the subjects is here given. For convenience of reference the windows have been numbered, beginning with the north-east window in the south transept. The windows in the side walls of the transepts have each three lights, those in the nave have four. The gable window of the south transept has five lights with tracery above. It is divided horizontally by a transom into two equal parts, which in their decorative treatment are again subdivided, so that there are four rows of figures. The glass first executed was that in Window II.; and the second that in Window VII. In these two windows the smaller pictures were designed by Mr Madox Brown; in the rest all the subjects were designed by Mr Burne Jones, Mr Morris being responsible for the general execution. The windows were finished in 1877.

Glass in the Chapel.

SOUTH TRANSEPT.

I. North Window, east wall.

The Incarnation.

Sibylla persica.	Sanctus Matthaeus.	Sibylla cumana.
The Annunciation.	The Nativity.	The Adoration of the Magi.

II. South Window, east wall.

The Passion.

Sibylla delphica. | Sanctus Lucas. | Sibylla cimmeria.
The Agony in the Garden. | The Flagellation of Christ. | Christ bearing the Cross.

III. Window in the south wall.

In the tracery: The Heavenly Choir.
Seraphim, Cherubim, Throni, Potestates, Dominationes.
Principatus, Virtutes, Archangeli, Angeli, Imago Dei.
S. Ursula, S. Dorothea, S. Rhadegunda, S. Cecilia, S. Catherina.
S. Hieronymus, S. Gregorius, Joh. Alocock, S. Ambrosius, S. Augustinus.

IV. South Window, west wall.

The Resurrection.

Sibylla phrygia. | Sanctus Marcus. | Sibylla libyssa.
Christ recognized by Mary Magdalen. | The Incredulity of S. Thomas. | The Supper at Emmaus.

V. North Window, west wall.

The Ascension.

Sibylla erythraea. | Sanctus Ioannes. | Sibylla tiburtina.
The Vision of S. Stephen. | The Adoration of the Lamb. | The Descent of the Holy Spirit.

NAVE.

VI. East Window, south wall.

Adam.	Enoch.	Noe patriarcha.	Abram heres mundi.
The Fall.	An Angel leading him.	The Lord shews to Noah the pattern of the Ark.	The Sacrifice of Isaac.

VII. West Window, south wall.

Moyses Propheta.	Samuel Propheta.	David Rex.	Solomon Rex.
The Burning Bush.	Eli and Samuel in the Temple.	David cutting off Goliath's head.	The Building of the Temple.

VIII. West Window, north wall.

Isaias Propheta.	Jeremia Propheta.	Ezechiel Propheta.	Daniel Propheta.
The destruction of Sennacherib.	The punishment of Nebuchadnezzar.	The Resurrection of dry bones.	Daniel in the Lions' Den.

IX. East Window, north wall.

Temperantia.	Justitia.	Fortitudo.	Prudentia.
Ira.	Injuria.	Timiditas.	Stultitia.

North transept, west wall.

X. South Window.

Spes. Fides. Caritas.

XI. North Window.

Patientia. Obedientia. Docilitas.

Portraits.

In the Hall: T. E. Wilkinson, D.D., Bp of North Europe. Rev. Osmund Fisher, Hon. Fellow. Laurence Sterne; by Alan Ramsay, 1740. Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton; M.P. for the University. S. T. Coleridge (copy of portrait in National Portrait Gallery by Washington Allston). Thos. Cranmer, Archbp of Canterbury, 1489–1556 (a copy by Reynolds?). Tobias Rustat; benefactor; by Lely. Richard Sterne, D.D., Archbishop of York, 1664–1683; presented by Laurence Sterne. H. A. Morgan, D.D.; Master, 1885; by Hon. J. Collier. E. D. Clarke, LL.D.; Professor of Mineralogy, 1808–1822; by Opie. Richard Beadon, Bp of Bath and Wells (copy of the portrait in the Master's Lodge). Chas. Ashton, D.D.; Master, 1701–1752 (copy of the portrait in the Master's Lodge). Benjamin Leigh Smith, Hon. Fellow; Arctic Explorer (replica of the portrait in the National Portrait Gallery).

In the Combination Room: Hon. Thomas Willoughby (adm. 1745). Rev. Frederick Keller, Fellow. Benjamin Leigh Smith (replica of picture in the Hall). King Henry VIII. John Alcock, Bp of Ely, Founder (painted in 1596, apparently a copy of a portrait on glass). Mary Queen of Scots (a replica of the picture in the Royal Collection at Hampton Court). Thos. Cranmer, Archbp of Canterbury (dated 1548; similar to the portrait dated 1546, by Fliccius, now in the National Portrait Gallery); presented by Lord Middleton. George Stovin Venables,

Q.C.; late Fellow; chalk drawing. George Elwes Corrie, D.D.; Master, 1849–1885. Portrait of a man sitting; inscribed on frame as William Harvey; it is a replica of a picture by Nicholas Maas, now in the Gallery at the Hague, the subject of which is said to be Grand Pensionary Cats; presented by Fred. Keller, Fellow. Chas. Ashton. D.D.; Master, 1701–1752; repetition of the portrait in the Lodge.

In the Library: Dr Jortin, Fellow. Dr Brunsell, Fellow; pencil miniature.

In the Master's Lodge: (Dining-room) Charles Ashton, D.D.; Master, 1701–1752. Humphry Gower, D.D.; Master, 1679. Richard Bancroft, D.D., Archbp of Canterbury; 1544–1610 (presented by the Rev. R. Masters). William French, D.D.; Master, 1820–1849. Thos. Cranmer, Archbp of Canterbury; said to be copied from an original by Holbein by D. Mytens the elder, but evidently a copy of the portrait in the Combination Room; presented by Rev. R. Masters. Dr Philip Yonge; Master, 1752–1758; Bp of Bristol, 1758–1761; of Norwich, 1761–1783; by Reynolds?. Dr Richard Beadon; Master, 1780–1789; Bp of Gloucester, 1789–1802; of Bath and Wells, 1802–1824. Dr William Pearce; Master, 1789–1820; Master of the Temple and Dean of Ely; by Sir W. Beechey. Dr Lynford Caryl; Master, 1758–1780 (a copy from the original by Wright of Derby). Richard Sterne, D.D.; Master 1633, ejected 1644, restored 1660; Bp of Carlisle, 1660–1664; Archbp of York, 1664–1683.[1]

[1] For this list I am indebted to Mr Arthur Gray, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.

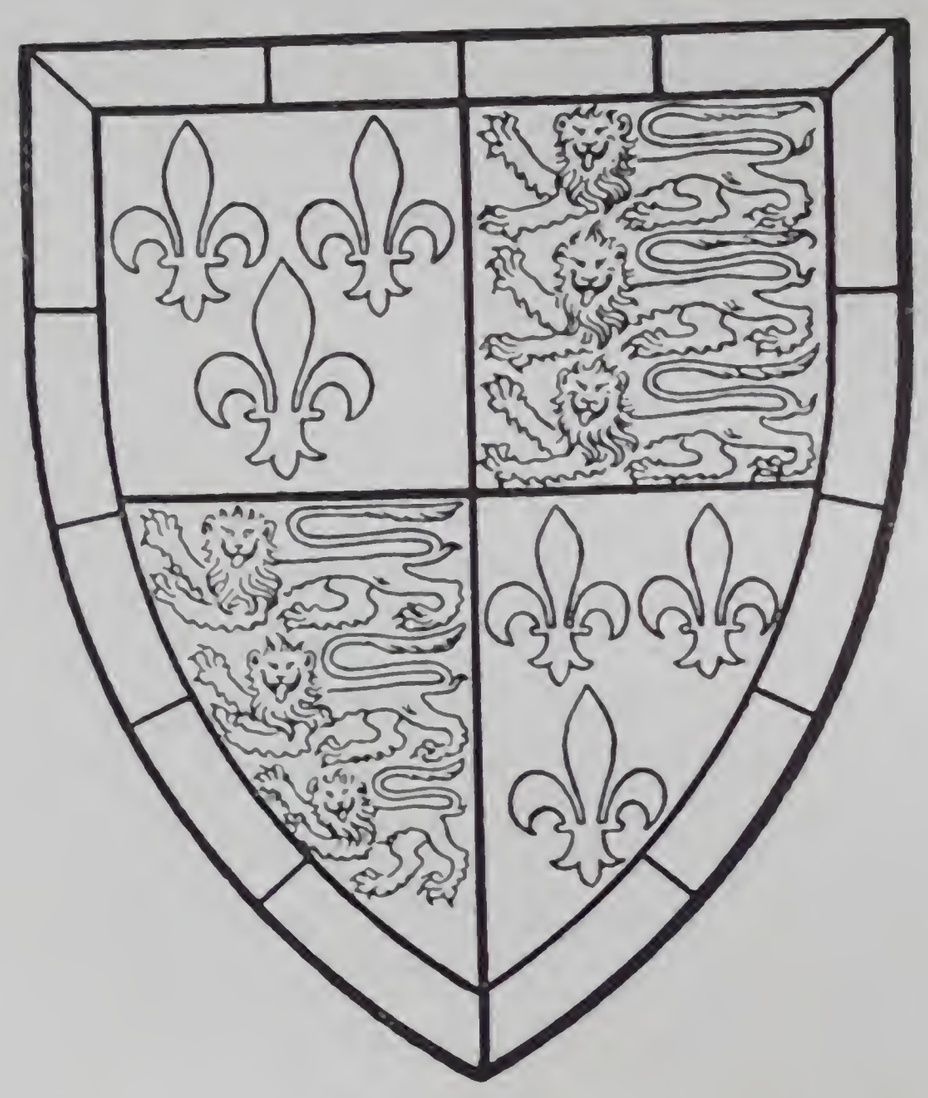


FIG. 85. ARMS OF THE COLLEGE.[1]

2. CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

God's-house founded by Wm. Bingham, Priest, on present site of King's Coll., 1436; removed to present site of Christ's Coll., 1446; absorbed into Christ's Coll. on foundation of the latter, 1505. Court built, 1505–1510. Chapel finished, 1511. 'Rat's Hall' built, 1613. Fellows' Buildings, 1640–42. Interior of Chapel altered, 1702. Great Gate refaced, 1714. Buildings refaced, 1715–1769. Hall altered, 1723; rebuilt, 1875. New range of chambers built, 1889.

IN our descriptions of Clare and King's Colleges reference was made to "God's House." It will be remembered that William Bingham, Parson of the Church of S. John Zachary, in London, founded about 1436 a small school or college of Grammar in connection with Clare College, and placed the buildings at the angle formed by Milne Street and Piron Lane. When King Henry VI. began his enlarged scheme for King's College the site which he selected included God's House. It therefore became necessary to remove Bingham's

[1] The arms of the Foundress: *France modern and England quarterly within a bordure compony argent and azure.*

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

1836.

college. After considerable delay Bingham obtained a new site just outside the town gates, in the street then known as Preachers' Street, but now called S. Andrew's Street. The revenues were sufficient to maintain only a Proctor and four scholars; as these could be accommodated in an ordinary dwelling-house it is probable that no special buildings were erected for them. They had, however, a Chapel of their own.

Early in the sixteenth century Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII., began the foundation of her College of S. John and at this same time resolved to refound God's House. Finding that King Henry VI. had failed in his intention to endow it with funds sufficient for the maintenance of sixty scholars, she, out of her affection for him, wished to complete his college and to place it on a firm footing. In 1505 she obtained a charter; the number on the foundation was to be sixty, namely, a Master, twelve fellows and forty-seven scholars; the name was to be changed to Christ's College. The statutes were drawn up in the following year, probably by John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, the Lady Margaret's executor.

The principal court of Christ's College was evidently the result of one design and presents the normal collegiate arrangement. Parts were no doubt finished before the death of the foundress. The following story by Fuller refers to this period:

> Once the Lady Margaret came to Christ's College to behold it when partly built, and looking out of a window, saw the dean call a faulty scholar to correction; to whom she said '*lente, lente*,' gently, gently, as accounting it better to mitigate his punishment than procure his pardon; mercy and justice making the best medley to offenders.[1]

The Lady Margaret died in 1509, or about four years after the charter had been granted. The Chapel was consecrated in the following year, and this was very likely the

[1] Fuller, 182.

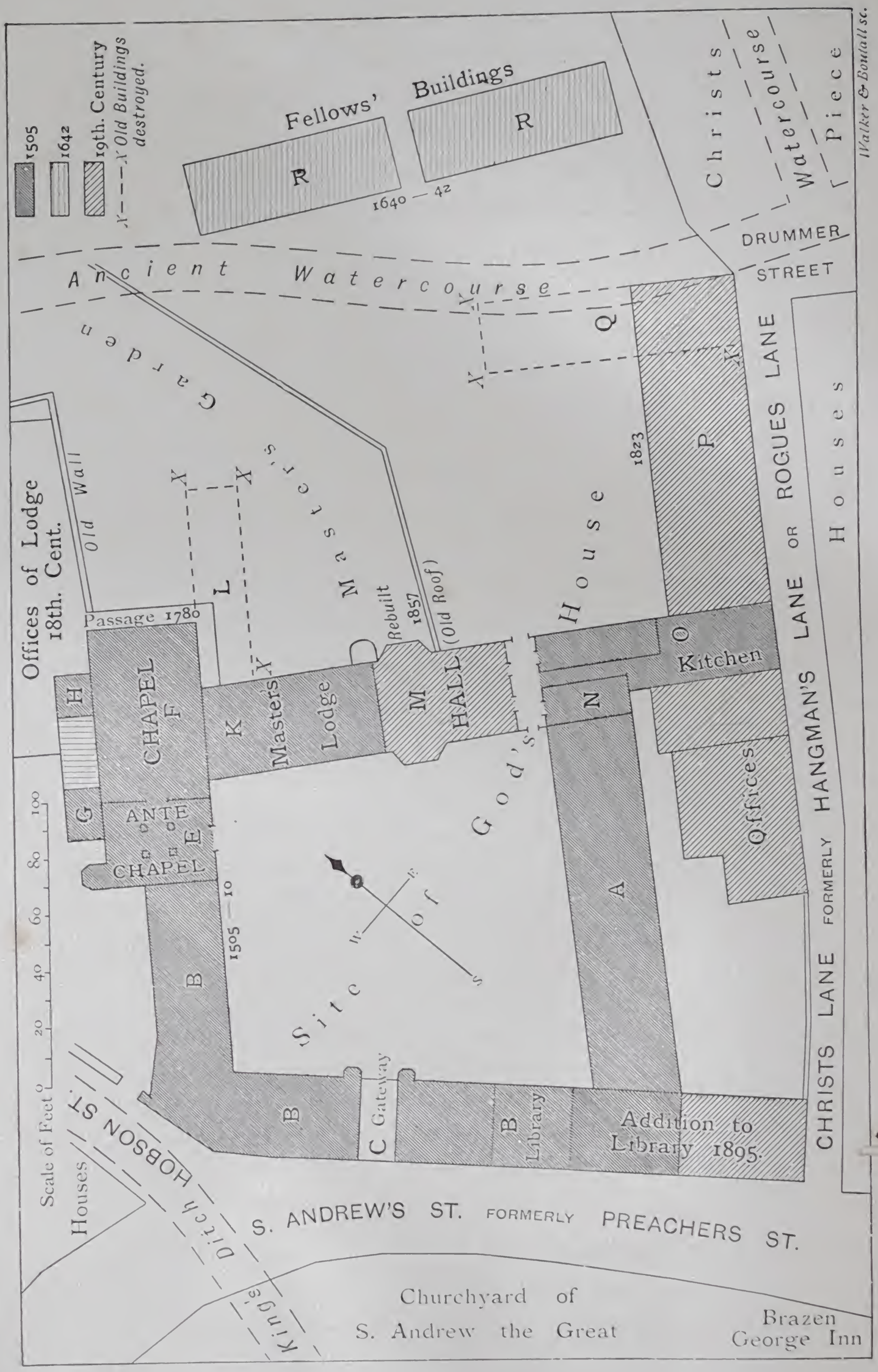


FIG. 86. PLAN OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

last building to be finished. The Foundress had provided by her will that her executor Bishop Fisher should continue her donations to the College. These consisted not only of money payments amounting to about £1000, but also of plate, books, vestments, 'beddyng and necessarye stuff,' silk, linen, standards, and chests valued by the executors at over £1500.

The general plan of the College (fig. 86) is not dissimilar to that of S. John's (fig. 89, p. 417) except that, being approached from the west instead of from the east, the whole is reversed. The court is entered by a tower gateway (C); over the arch is the muniment room and treasury; and on the upper floor of the range to the right of the gate is the Library (B), which may be recognized in Loggan's view by the uniform range of windows (fig. 87, p. 411). The rooms under it, originally chambers, have been formed into an additional Library. The remainder of the west side and the greater part of the north range are devoted to chambers. The eastern part of the north range is occupied by the Chapel and Ante-chapel (EF). The latter is a low room with chambers over it, and was so from the first. The upper floor is reached by a turret-stair at the north-west angle. Two small buildings (G, H), part of the original design, project from the north wall of the Chapel, and were perhaps intended for a vestry and a chantry chapel; the building connecting them appears to be later.

The east side of the court is formed by the Master's Lodge (K) and the Hall (M). The former abuts on the south side of the Chapel. Originally the Master's rooms consisted of three chambers on the ground floor, the upper storey being reserved for the Foundress and for Bishop Fisher, the Visitor. These rooms were reached both from outside and from the Hall by a turret staircase at the north-east angle. The northernmost, adjoining the Chapel, was a small room with panelled walls and an ornamental ceiling. The wall dividing it from the Chapel contains a recess which

not improbably marks a window or hagioscope from which service could be witnessed. An oriel projected from the east wall of this room, which was subsequently called "The Prayer-Room," and which may have been intended for a private oratory for the use of the Foundress or Visitor. Loggan's view (fig. 87, p. 411) shews a hanging gallery leading from this chamber along the wall of the Chapel and Ante-chapel to the rooms over the latter. This can hardly be part of the original design; it was probably added when the rooms over the Ante-chapel were given to the Master, the only entrance to them being originally by the turret stairs from the Ante-chapel. The rooms were, perhaps, at first intended for the sacrist; the east wall retaining traces of two windows which looked into the Chapel. A gallery (L) was added to the Master's Lodge probably in the latter part of the 16th century; it was rebuilt in 1609.

The Hall occupies all the east side of the court south of the Master's Lodge. Early in the last century it was thoroughly Italianized, along with many of the other buildings. In 1876 it was entirely rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott. The old materials were re-used and the original roof replaced, but the walls were raised six feet, and an oriel window was built on the east side in addition to the original one on the west. A doorway was found blocked up at the north-east corner of the Hall; this was removed and fitted up in the north wall, in an old opening which had doubtless been made in 1657 when the Master's parlour was converted into the Fellows' Combination Room. Previous to that time "there was no common Combination Room below Staires, for ye Fellows every day to meet in; But at dinner and supper in Summer they met upon ye Regent Walk, and there they waited till they knew what Seniors would come down, and then they went into ye Hall. In Winter they always met in ye Hall and stood about ye Fire 'till they knew what Seniors would come down, and then they sate down at their Table." It does not appear that there was a parlour

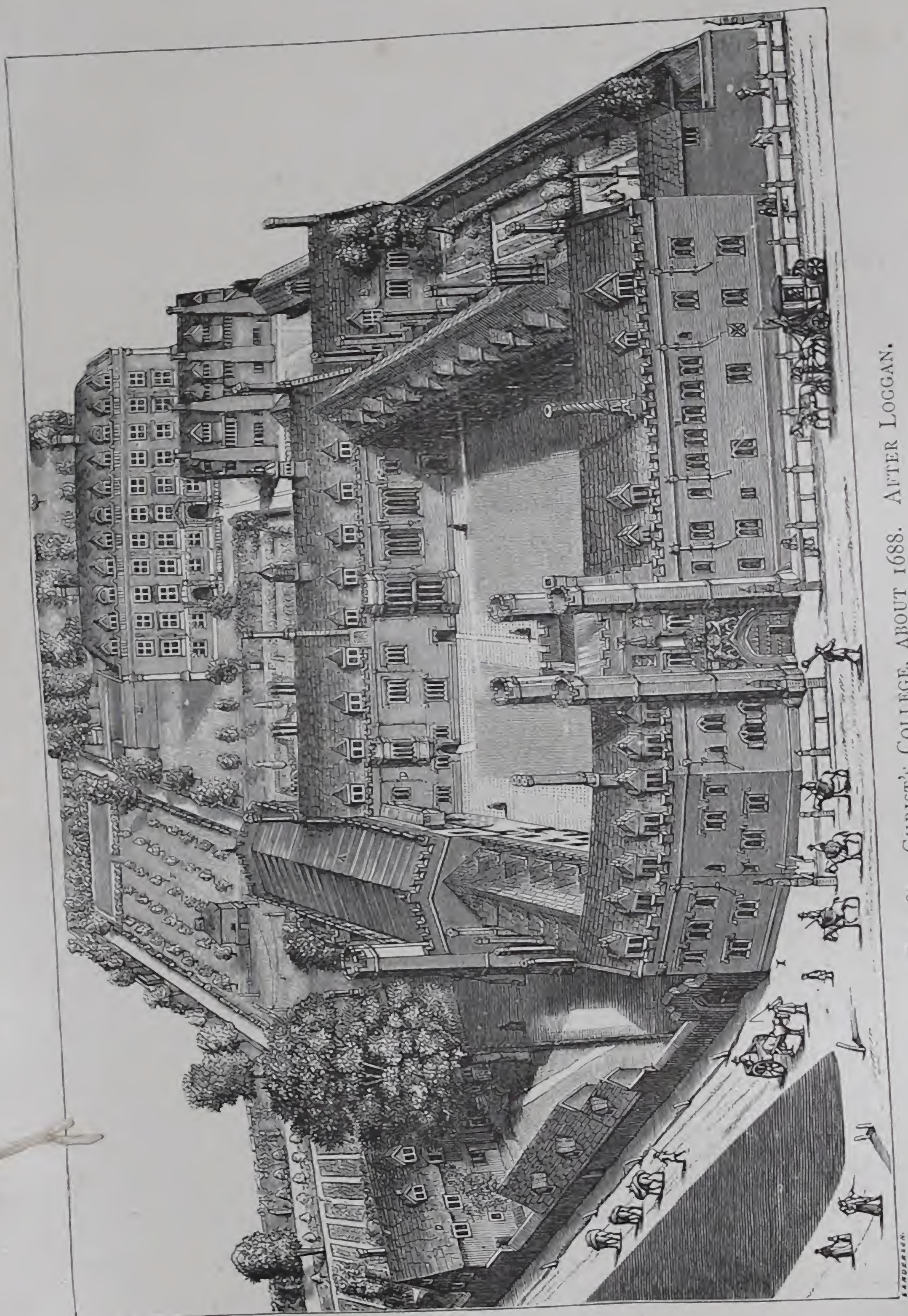


FIG. 87. CHRIST'S COLLEGE, ABOUT 1688. AFTER LOGGAN.

above-stairs either. The room at the north end of the Hall continued to be used as one till 1747 when the present Combination Room over the butteries (N) was formed. The kitchen (O) projects southwards in continuation of the east range. The south side of the court (A) is given up to chambers.

At an early period "a very considerable part of ye Schollars of Christ College lodged in ye Brazen George; and ye Gates there were shut and open'd Morning and Evening constantly as ye College gates were." The Brazen George Inn stood on the other side of S. Andrew's Street, opposite to the south-east corner of the College; Alexandra Street no doubt represents the Inn yard. The accommodation in the College was further increased in 1613 by the addition of a range of chambers (Q) east of, and parallel to the Hall (figs. 86, 87). This was evidently a timber building, in two storeys with garrets above, containing four sets of chambers on each floor. It was, in fact, one of the Pensionaries which were built in so many of the colleges in the seventeenth century to accommodate the increasing number of students. In 1665 it is described as "The little Old Building called Rat's Hall." It was pulled down in 1730.

The next addition was the large range known as the Fellows' Buildings (R), parallel to Rat's Hall, and further east. "It is a remarkable piece of architecture, as a specimen of its period, consisting of chambers only, in three floors, with a garret storey in the roof, extending in length 150 feet. There are four sets of chambers on each floor. It presents a façade of masonry on both sides, the design of which is traditionally attributed to Inigo Jones. It is scarcely in his style, but nevertheless is manifestly the work of a great architect within and without; and is so completely detached from the other quadrangle as to preclude the slightest effect of incongruity of architectural style."[1] Evelyn calls it "a very noble erection...of exact architecture." It was built between 1640 and 1642.

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 203.

By the beginning of the last century the clunch used for the walls of the old buildings had become so decayed that it was necessary to reface them with stone. The first part undertaken was the gateway, which was done in 1714. A comparison of Loggan's view (fig. 87, p. 411) with the present street front shews that the old lines were followed. The same was the case to a certain extent in the rest of the street front, which was done between 1715 and 1740. But the appearance of the interior of the court was entirely altered, sash windows, square-headed doors and a solid parapet were substituted for the work shewn by Loggan. The only old feature that was suffered to remain was the richly carved lower part of the oriel of the Foundress's chamber. This work was done between 1758 and 1770. Some of the original facing of brick and clunch may be seen on the outside faces of the north and south ranges.

The internal fittings of the Chapel date from 1701–2. The panelling is by John Austin, who did similar work in King's College Chapel; it was carved by Francis Woodward. The belfry on the top of the turret at the north-west angle of the Ante-chapel was made either at the same time or else in 1720. The four columns in the Ante-chapel which support the floor above were put up in 1661. The Chapel contains a monument to the memory of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines by Joseph Catterns, finished in 1684.

There was formerly a tennis court, as in so many other colleges. It was built in 1565 and was not pulled down till 1711; it consequently figures in Loggan's view.

In 1823 a new range (P) was built. A large range of building, similar in style to the Fellows' Building, was erected in 1888–9, from the designs of Mr J. J. Stevenson, Architect. In 1895–7 the Library was enlarged and the street front altered by Messrs Bodley and Garner, Architects.

Portraits.

In the Hall: William Outram, fellow, 1649–57. William Paley (1743–1805), Fellow 1766–76; Archdeacon of Carlisle; author of *The Evidences of Christianity* (after Romney?). The Lady Margaret, Foundress, 1441–1509 (formerly in the Chapel. C.A.S., 1884, No. 14[1]). John Milton. Chas. Darwin, 1809-1882 (replica by Ouless of the picture painted for W. E. Darwin, Esq.). Ralph Cudworth; Master, 1654–1688. (In the gallery of the Hall): Sam Bolton; Master, 1645–1654. John Kaye, D.D.; Bp of Lincoln; Master, 1814–1830. [? John Covell; Master, 1688–1722.]

In the Combination Room: Portrait of a man [? F. Quarles], used to be called Milton; inscribed: Nec ingratus nec invtilis videar vixisse (formerly in the Master's Lodge). Wm. Perkins; Fellow, 1584–95. Seth Ward, D.D.; Bp of Salisbury, 1667–1689. Henry Gunning, Esquire Bedell, 1789–1854. John Covell; Master, 1688–1722. The Lady Margaret; small panel. [C.A.S., 1884, No. 21.] John Fisher, D.D.; Bp of Rochester, 1504–1535. [C.A.S., 1884, No. 45.] Archdeacon Lyndford; Fellow, 1675 [sometimes supposed to be a portrait of Nicholas Sanderson, Lucasian Professor].

In the Chapel: The Lady Margaret (similar to the picture at S. John's College; formerly in the Hall).

In the Master's Lodge: (Drawing Room) The Lady Margaret. (Dining Room) The Lady Margaret (on canvas; similar to the picture belonging to Lady Bray. C.A.S., 1884, No. 20).[2]

[1] Exhibition of Portraits by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in the Fitzwilliam Museum, 1884.

[2] For this list I am indebted to Dr Peile, Master.

J.A.Bell. J.Le Keux.

THE SECOND COURT — St JOHN'S COLLEGE.

EAST SIDE.

1840.

FIG. 88. ARMS OF THE COLLEGE.[1]

3. S. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Founded, 1511. Chapel consecrated, 1516. Buildings finished, 1520. Small second court, c. 1530; destroyed, and present second court built, 1598–1602. Library, 1624. Third court finished, c. 1671. Fourth court, 1831. New Chapel built, Hall enlarged, new Master's Lodge built, 1863–9. New north range, 1885.

THE Lady Margaret's second foundation was the College of S. John the Evangelist. At Christ's College she had enlarged an old college; in the present instance she acquired and suppressed a religious house. The Hospital of S. John[2] was founded in 1135, and was originally well endowed, but by the beginning of the sixteenth century it had fallen into poverty and decay, and the number of brethren had dwindled, we are told, to two. Its condition is described in words identical with those applied to the Priory of S. Radegund.

[1] They are the arms of the Foundress and are the same as those of Christ's College, viz.: *France modern and England quarterly within a bordure compony argent and azure.*

[2] See above, p. 194.

Great difficulties were experienced in the early stages of the work, and they had not been overcome when, in 1509, the Lady Margaret died. Her wishes were carried out by her friend and executor John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.

The Charter was obtained in 1511, and the first court was begun early in the same year. Although some of the buildings were probably ready for use in 1514, the formal opening of the College did not take place till 29 July, 1516, when the Bishop of Rochester consecrated the Chapel. With some slight additions to be mentioned presently, this court, for nearly a century, comprised the whole College. The plan closely followed what had become the normal arrangement of colleges and private houses, and is almost identical with that of Queens' College. It is built of the same materials as the latter College, namely red brick with stone dressings.

It will be seen by the plan (fig. 89) that the Chapel (C) occupied the greater part of the north side of the court. To the west of the Chapel, and occupying the angle of the court, were two Parlours or Combination-Rooms, and over them the Master's Lodge (L). On the west side of the court and adjoining the Parlour and Lodge is the Hall (K) with an oriel on the east side and a staircase from the Master's chambers on the west. The screens are at the south end of the Hall and beyond them the Butteries and Kitchen (H). The south range[1] (G) and the greater part of the east range (E, F) are given up to chambers. The centre of the east range is occupied by the admirable gateway—perhaps the best in Cambridge. The sculpture over the arch commemorates the Founders, the Lady Margaret, and her son King Henry VII. In the centre is a shield bearing the arms of England and France quarterly supported by the Beaufort antelopes. Above it is a crown, beneath a rose. To the right and left are the portcullis and rose of the Tudors, also crowned. The whole ground is sprinkled with daisies, the peculiar emblem of the Foundress.

[1] This range was faced with stone and fitted with sash windows by Essex in 1772.

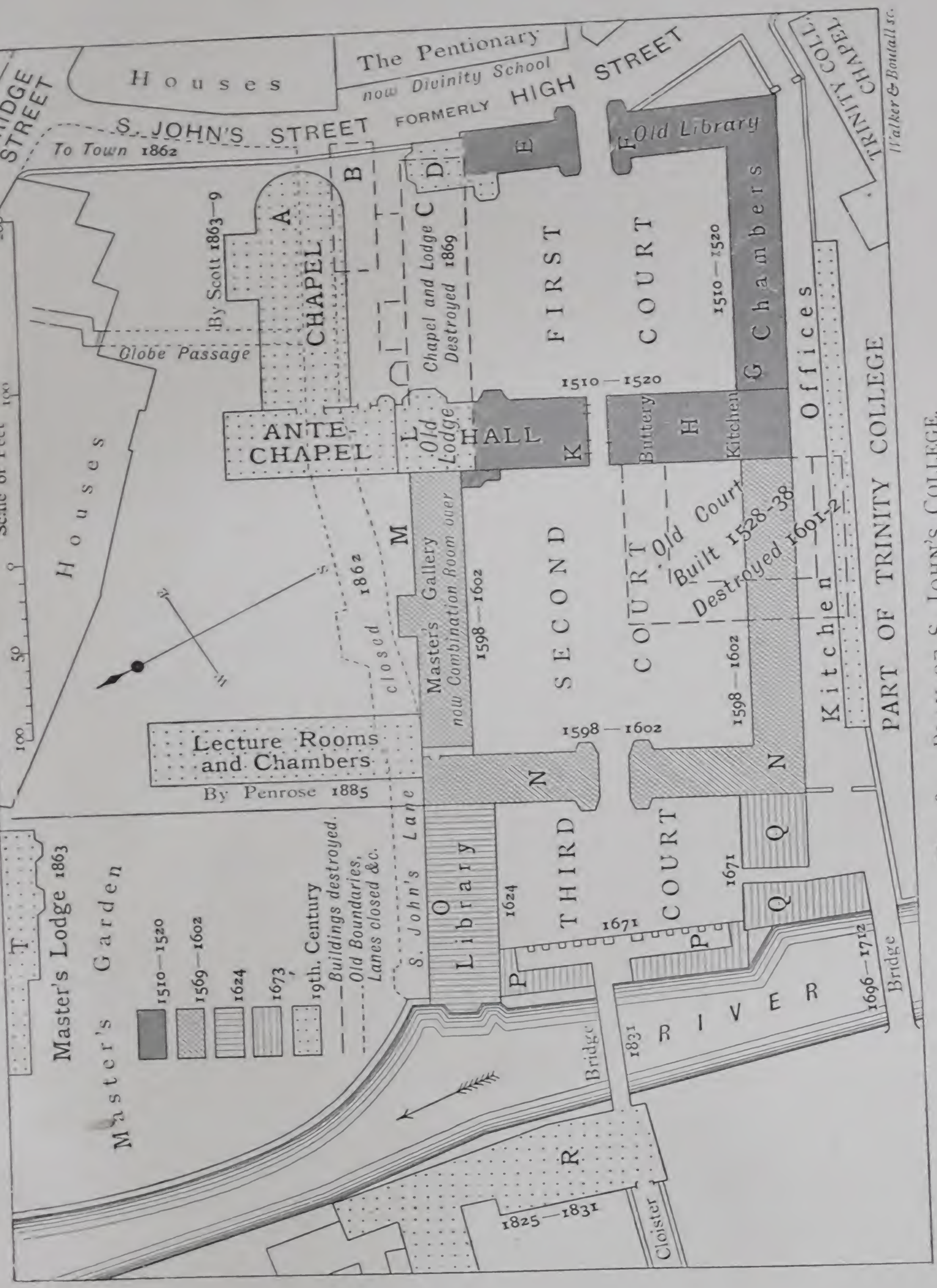


FIG. 89. PLAN OF S. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Above all is a niche containing a statue of S. John.[1] Over the gateway is the Treasury. The first floor of the range to the south of the gateway tower contained at first the Library. That it was originally built as such is proved by the uniform range of windows towards both the court and the street, and by the ornamental character of the roof, in which, however, garrets have since been formed.

The position of the Library is the only point in which the arrangement of the buildings differed from that at Queens' College. A slight addition was made to the College between 1528 and 1538 by the erection of a small second court to the west of the first court. The north side contained a gallery, probably of wood, which was assigned to the Master. It does not appear that this gallery had any other means of communication with the Master's old chambers than through the Hall. It was at this time that Hammond made his "map," a portion of which we here reproduce (fig. 96, p. 442). Between 1585 and 1588 the accommodation was further increased by fitting up as chambers an old building (B) which had belonged to the Hospital and stood to the north of the Chapel. Students were also housed in a building called the Pentionary on the other side of the High Street and on the site of the present Divinity Schools.

The present second court was begun in 1598 and finished in 1602, the greater part of the cost being defrayed by the Countess of Shrewsbury. It is an early instance of a building erected entirely by contract; in former times the employer, whether a collegiate body or a private individual, had generally provided the materials and paid the workmen by the day. Both the agreement and the contract drawings, signed and sealed by the contractors, Ralph Symons and Gilbert Wigg, still exist. The contract gives all the particulars about the work which would now be included in the specification. The total cost was £3665. In the west

[1] The present statue was set up in 1662. The original figure had been removed during the Civil War.

range (N) there is a large gateway tower. The first floor of the north range (M) contains a gallery for the Master,—a

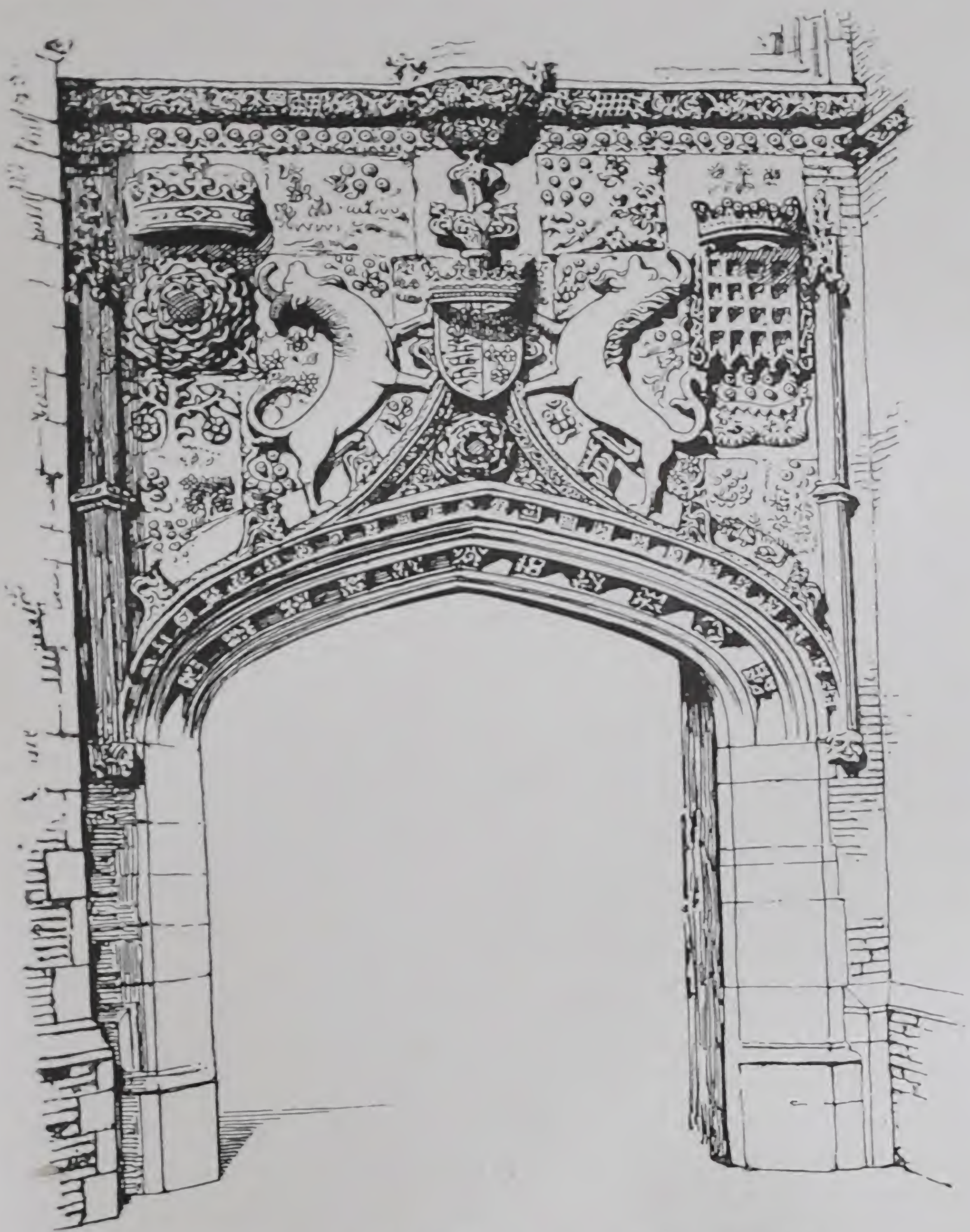


FIG. 90. S. JOHN'S COLLEGE. THE GATEWAY.

beautiful room with panelled walls and a rich plaster ceiling. It was originally 148 feet long but has been reduced

to 93 feet. It is now used as a Combination-Room for the Fellows.

The next addition made to the College buildings was a new Library (O). This was built in 1623 and 1624 at a cost of £2991, of which nearly £2012 was given by John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln and Lord Keeper, £192 by Sir Ralph Hare, and about £787 by the College. The building, which is a continuation of the north side of the second court, is 110 feet long and 30 wide. The Library occupies the upper floor, the lower rooms being intended for the use of the Fellows and Scholars whom the Bishop had proposed to add to the foundation.[1] It is reached by a staircase built about four years after the Library was finished, in the north-west corner of the second court. The staircase is in the fantastic style of the period, but the main building is of the revived Gothic that was used at the same time, and is an interesting mixture of Gothic and Classical detail. The windows of the Library are pointed and filled with fairly good Geometrical tracery, while the level of the floor and the top of the wall are marked by classical entablatures. The wall is finished by a good parapet, which originally had, on each battlement, three little pinnacles like those still remaining on the parapet of the oriel window in the west gable. This gable stands above the river, and forms, with the adjoining buildings, a most picturesque group. The name of the Bishop, as the principal donor, is commemorated by the letters I. L. C. S., for *Johannes Lincolniensis Custos Sigilli*, together with the date 1624. The interior of the Library is very pleasing. The original book-cases remain, and though they have been considerably altered in order to provide room for the increased number of books their original forms may still be made out.

The west range of the second court and the new Library formed two sides of a third court. The remaining sides, namely the range towards the river (P) and that next to the back lane (Q), were added about fifty years later (see

[1] These rooms have since been fitted up as an additional library.

J. A. Bell. J. Le Keux.

THE PET BRIDGE—ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

plate). "In architectural style this edifice [the west range] is a good specimen of Sir Christopher Wren's period, without the smallest attempt at harmony with the previous work, except in the battlements, which are copied from those of the Library....On the south side next to the back lane the windows are copied from those in the second quadrangle, so that in this part, which is out of sight, uniformity of style is preserved."[1] It seems probable that the design is by Nicholas Hawkesmore, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren's. The central composition of the west range was designed as an approach to a foot bridge leading to the College walks in the position of the present covered bridge to the fourth court. The other bridge, leading from the back lane, was built in 1696 and succeeds an earlier one of wood.

In 1825 a fourth court was begun on the west side of the river from the designs of Messrs Rickman and Hutchinson. The buildings were completed in 1831 at a cost of £77,878. The new court was connected with the old buildings by a bridge designed by Mr Hutchinson.

In 1862 it was decided to build a new Chapel and plans were obtained from Sir G. G. Scott. The scheme involved the destruction of the old Chapel and the still earlier building to the north of it. The Hall was enlarged by adding to it the space formerly occupied by the Master's Lodge, a new Lodge (T) being built to the north of the third court and the Master's Gallery (M) being converted into a Combination-Room. The new Chapel (A) was begun in 1863 and finished in 1869.

An elaborate scheme of decoration has been followed throughout the whole building. The painted glass contains representations of scenes from Scripture at which S. John was present. His figure, vested in red and green, appears in every picture. The west window represents the Last Judgment.[2] The ceiling is of oak in the form of a stone vault, and is

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 271.

[2] The windows in the north wall of the north Transept are by Wailes, the one in the east wall by Hardman; all the others are by Clayton and Bell.

FIG. 91. S. JOHN'S COLLEGE. THE CHAPEL TOWER.

decorated by a series of full-length figures. In the central bay of the apse is Our Lord in Majesty; the other figures are representative of each century of the Christian era. The pavement at the east end, of white Devonshire marble, contains a series of pictures illustrating Old Testament history. The stalls from the old Chapel were refixed in the new building, and some new stalls, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, were added. The old organ was enlarged and rebuilt by Messrs Hill. The Piscina, three arches and some monuments were also removed from the old Chapel. The total cost of the Chapel, inclusive of the stained glass, was £57,955; that of the Master's Lodge, the enlargement of the Hall, and other matters incidental to the various alterations, was £27,915; making a total of £85,870.

A new range containing lecture rooms and chambers was erected in 1885 from the designs of Mr F. C. Penrose.

Portraits.

In the Hall: Humphrey Gower, D.D.; 1637–1711; Master, 1679–1711. Henry Martyn, B.D.; 1781–1812; Fellow; Missionary. Herbert Marsh, D.D.; 1757–1839; Bp of Peterborough; by Ponsford. Edward Henry Palmer; 1840–1882; Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic, 1871–1882; by the Hon. John Collier, 1884. William Wordsworth; 1770–1850; by Pickersgill. Benjamin Hall Kennedy, D.D.; 1804–1889; Head Master of Shrewsbury; Professor of Greek, 1867–1889; by Ouless, 1885. James Joseph Sylvester, Hon. Fellow; Professor of Mathematics in the University of Oxford; by A. E. Emslie, 1889. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, Professor of Latin; by Herkomer, 1891. Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford; d. 1739. Thomas Morton, D.D., Bp of Durham; d. 1659. Charles Cardale Babington, Professor of Botany, 1861–1895; by W. Vizard, from a photograph, 1896. John Williams, D.D.; 1582–1650; Bishop of Lincoln, Archbp of York, and Lord Keeper; benefactor. John Fisher, D.D.; 1459–1535; Bp of Rochester; Chancellor of the University; executor of the Foundress. The Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, Foundress; 1441–1509. James Wood, D.D.: Master, 1815–1839; Dean of Ely. Sir Ralph Hare; d. 1623. Sarah, Duchess of Somerset; d. 1692. Sir Isaac Pennington, M.D.; Professor of Physic, 1793–1817; d. 1817, aged 72. Sir Noah Thomas, M.D.; d. 1792; by Reynolds. Henry John Temple, Viscount

Palmerston, K.G.; M.P. for the University, 1811–1831. Samuel Forster, D.D., Fellow; d. 1843; by Opie. Edward Stillingfleet, D.D., Bp of Worcester, 1633–1699. Richard Bentley, D.D.; 1662–1742; Fellow; Master of Trinity College; by or after J. Thornhill. Richard Hill; Fellow, 1679. Thomas Baker, B.D.; 1656–1740; Fellow; Historian of the College. Busts: Sir John Frederick William Herschel; 1792–1871; Fellow. John Couch Adams, Sc.D., Hon. Fellow; Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, 1858–1894.

In the Combination Room: (beginning on the right) Allan Percy; Master, 1516–1518; copy by C. E. Brock. James Webster, B.D., Fellow; d. 1833; by A. J. Oliver. Edward Frewen, D.D., Fellow; d. 1832. William Tyrrel, Bp of Newcastle, Australia; in chalk, by Richmond, 1847. Hon. Charles Ewan Law; 1792–1850; M.P. for the University; by H. W. Pickersgill. .....Abbot, D.D.; inscribed: Natus 7 Aug. 1733. Ætat. 91, 1823. James McMahon; presented 1885. George Augustus Selwyn, D.D.; 1809–1878; Bp of Lichfield; by George Richmond. Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Bart.; 1792–1871; Fellow; by Pickersgill. The Lady Margaret, Foundress; 1441–1509. John Couch Adams; 1819–1894; Fellow; Lowndean Professor of Astronomy; by T. Mogford. Wm. Wilberforce, M.P.; 1759–1833; by Geo. Richmond. Thos. Clarkson; 1760–1846; by Hy. Room. Thos. Baker, B.D.; 1656–1740; Fellow; Historian of the College; after C. Bridges. Sam. Parr, LL.D.; 1747–1826. William Wordsworth; sketch in chalk; presented, 1897.

In the Library: Sir Robert Heath, Knt.; 1575–1649; Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Alexander Morus (or More); 1616–1670. Portrait of a man (a cleric). ...Hawkins, M.D.; by B. Orchard, 1682. Edward Benlowes; d. 1676; by S. Walter, 1650. Wm. Bendlowes, Serjeant at Law; fl. 1564. Portrait of a man (a cleric).

In the Master's Lodge: (Hall) John Fisher, Bp of Rochester; Chancellor of the University; by Holbein. Abraham Cowley; 1618–1667. Peter Gunning, D.D.; 1614–1684; Master; Bishop of Ely. Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury; 1556–1632; builder of the Second Court. Wm. Cecil, Lord Burghley; 1520–1598; Chancellor of the University, 1559. Wm. Platt; d. 1637. Henry John Temple, K.G., Viscount Palmerston; 1784–1865. Rd. Neil, Archbp of York; 1562–1640. Henry, Prince of Wales; 1594–1612; son of James I. Thos. Morton, Bishop of Durham; 1564–1659. Wm. Cecil, Lord Burghley (*see above*). Wm. Beale; d. 1646; Master, 1633–1643. Thos. Thurlin, D.D., Fellow; d. circ. 1740. Charles Stuart, Duke of York, afterwards King Charles I. Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., 5th Duke of Buccleugh, and 7th Duke of Queensberry; b. 1806. The Lady Margaret, Foundress; 1441–1509. Wm. Whitaker, D.D.; 1548–1595; Master. Thos. Playfere, D.D.; 1562–1608; Lady Margaret Professor. Maria, Infanta of Spain. Thos. Balguy, D.D.; 1716–

1795. Hugh Percy, K.G., 3rd Duke of Northumberland; 1785–1847. (Drawing-room) Edward Villiers, 1st Earl of Jersey; d. 1711. Sir Robert Heath, Knt.; Lord Chief Justice; d. 1649. Wm. Cecil, K.G., 2nd Earl of Salisbury; d. 1668. Queen Elizabeth; after F. Zucchero. Matthew Prior, Fellow; 1664–1721; by Rigaud. Anne of Denmark, Consort of James I.; 1574–1619. Thos. Edwards; by Thos. Murray, 1712. Edward Villiers, 1st Earl of Jersey; d. 1711. Count Gondomar; Ambassador from Spain to James I. Thos. Wentworth, K.G., Earl of Strafford; 1593–1641; after Vandyck. Robert Cecil, K.G., 1st Earl of Salisbury; 1550–1612. Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland; 1610–1643; after Vandyck. Portrait of a lady; time of Qu. Elizabeth. Henrietta Maria, Consort of Charles I.; after Vandyck. King Charles I.; after Vandyck. Wm. Whitaker, D.D.; 1548–1595; Master; Professor of Divinity. Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury; 1556–1632. Sir Thos. Egerton; 1540–1617; Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor. Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury; 1621–1683; as Lord Ashley. John Charles Villiers, 3rd Earl of Clarendon; 1757–1838. (Dining-room) Charles Stuart, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Charles I. Peter Gunning, D.D.; 1614–1684; Bp of Ely; Master. Lady Margaret, Foundress; 1441–1509. Geo. Villiers, K.G., 1st Duke of Buckingham; 1592–1628. John Larke, D.D.; 1624–1689; Bp of Chichester; by Miss Beale. Robert Jenkin, D.D.; 1656–1727; Master; Lady Margaret Professor. Francis Turner, D.D.; d. 1700; Bp of Ely; Master. A Doctor of Divinity. Sir John Pennington, M.D.; 1745–1817; Fellow; Professor of Medicine. John Newcome, D.D.; 1683–1765; Master; Lady Margaret Professor. Humphrey Gower, D.D.; 1637–1711; Master; Lady Margaret Professor. Wm. Heberden, M.D., Fellow; 1710–1801; by Sir W. Beechey. Robert Lambert, D.D., Master; d. 1735; by Heins. Herbert Marsh, D.D.; 1757–1839; Bp of Peterborough. Thos. Baker, B.D., Fellow; 1656–1740. Sam. Ogden, D.D., Fellow; Woodwardian Professor, 1764–1778. Henry Wriothesley, K.G., Earl of Southampton; 1573–1624; after Mireveldt. Wm. Craven, D.D., Master; d. 1815. Robert Shorton, D.D.; 1st Master, 1511–1516; Master of Pembroke, 1518–1534. Wm. Henry Bateson, D.D.; Master, 1857–1881. William, Lord Maynard; fl. 1620. James Wood, D.D.; 1760–1839; Master; Dean of Ely. (School-room) Robert Grove, D.D., Bp of Chichester; d. 1696. John Garnett, D.D., Bp of Ferns and Leighlin and of Clogher; d. 1782. Wm. Laud; 1573–1645; Archbp of Canterbury. A Bishop, perhaps Thos. Watson, Bp of S. David's; d. 1717. A Doctor of Divinity. An Author or Poet. (Passage on first floor) King James I.; after Van Somer. Portrait of a boy. Lawrence Fogg, D.D., Dean of Chester; d. 1718. John Seymour, 4th Duke of Somerset; d. 1675. (Boudoir on first floor) Thos. Fairfax, 5th Baron; d. 1710. (Study) King Henry VIII.[1]

[1] Freeman, in *The Eagle*. Vol. XI. See also Additions below.

FIG. 92. ARMS OF THE COLLEGE.[1]

4. MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

Buckingham College. Site granted by Henry VI. for a Hostel for Benedictine monks, 1428. New buildings, c. 1475. Hall, 1519. College dissolved, 1539.

Magdalene College. Founded, 1542. Benefactions of the Duke of Norfolk and Sir C. Wray. New building (Pepysian Library) finished, c. 1703. Arrival of Pepys' books &c., 1724. Chapel altered, 1733, 1756. New Master's Lodge built, 1835. Chapel restored, 1847. Houses between College and river pulled down and south side restored. West front of College restored, 1875.

THE College of S. Mary Magdalene is the successor of an earlier college or hostel, called Buckingham College, which had been founded for the special use of student-monks of the Benedictine Order. It will be necessary to give some account of this house before describing the present College.

At the Chapters of the Order held at Northampton in 1423 and 1426 the Prior of the Students at Cambridge

[1] The same as those of the Founder, namely: *Quarterly, per pale indented, or and azure, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters an eagle displayed gold; over all, on a bend azure, a fret between two martlets or.*

pointed out the desirability of providing a special hostel for the students whom the religious houses were bound to maintain at one of the Universities. Application was accordingly made to the king, who granted a site for a hostel in the parish of S. Giles. On this site the Benedictine houses of Ely, Croyland, Walden, and Ramsey built chambers for their students, or, perhaps, made use of houses already occupying the ground. John de Wisbech, who succeeded Litlyngton as Abbot of Croyland in 1469 and died seven years after, built additional chambers.

The Chapel, judging by the style of the roof which still exists, was probably built at about the same time. Dr Caius records that "the work was begun in brick by Henry Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, from whom the college took its name, and was continued by the monks, different monasteries building different portions; thus Ely built one chamber, Walden a second, and Ramsey a third." The fact that the College itself belonged to Croyland Abbey may account for that House not being named among the other contributors. It was precisely in this manner that the chambers of the similar Benedictine house at Oxford, called Gloucester College, now Worcester College, were built. A Hall was added in 1519 by Edward, Duke of Buckingham, son to the former benefactor. The general arrangement of the buildings no doubt corresponded closely with that of the present College. The roof of the present Chapel, revealed in 1847, shews that Buckingham College had a chapel on the same site. The Prior's chamber probably stood to the west of the Chapel, a position afterwards occupied by the Master's Lodge. The doorway in the north-west corner of the court retained the arms of the monastery of Ely so late as 1777, thus indicating the part which had been built by that House.

As Buckingham College was destitute of any endowment except the site and the buildings, it naturally ceased when the superior house, Croyland Abbey, surrendered to the King in December, 1539. But the continuity seems never to have been sensibly broken, and

within two years and a half from the surrender we find it refounded, under the new dedication of S. Mary Magdalene, by Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, to whom the King had granted it for the purpose.

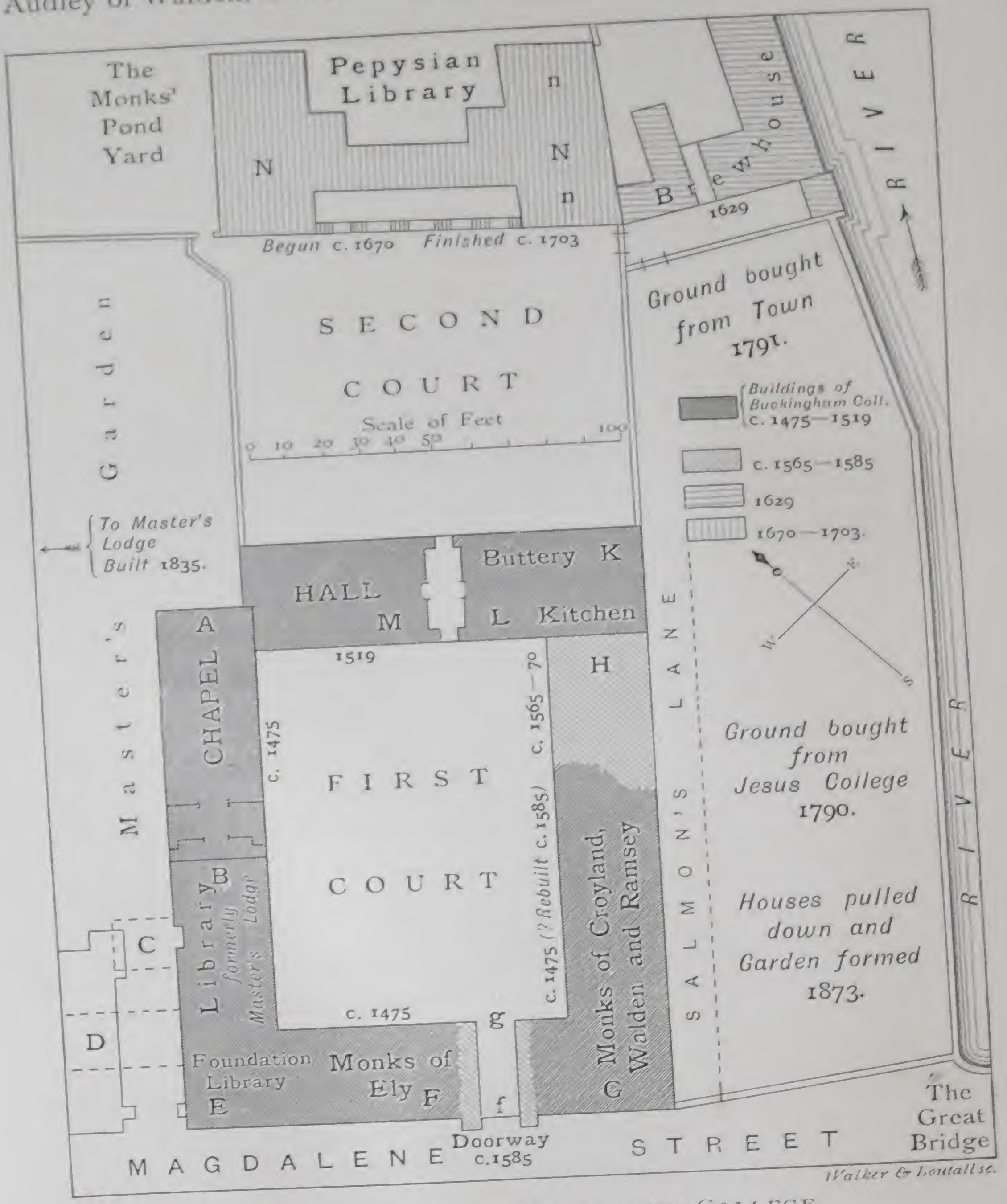


FIG. 93. PLAN OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

Audley, as Lord Chancellor, had been for some years much occupied with the affairs of the University, and as Buckingham College had

latterly ceased to be confined solely to monks (some notable laymen, as Sir Robert Rede, having studied there), the new Master and Fellows of Magdalene College would readily fall into their places, as occupants of the then existing buildings. Lord Audley had become possessed, among his other spoils, of the whole property of the Abbey of Walden, which had taken its part in the building of Buckingham College, as we have already seen. His unexpected death, however, early in 1544 (30 April) prevented any endowment except the site, and an income of £20 arising from two pieces of property in London which he conveyed to his new college. The returns of the Commissioners of Henry the Eighth in 1546 shew that the Society was then in a state of extreme poverty. There were only four Fellows, instead of the eight directed by the Founder, "because the college is not yet sufficiently endowed." A Bible-clerk waited on the Fellows in Hall. A cook appears to have been then their only servant; and when Caius wrote in 1574 there were only three, for whose maintenance the corporate funds were insufficient, and they had to be paid by a tax levied on the Fellows and pensioners.[1]

In 1564, however, the young Duke of Norfolk, who had married the daughter and sole heir of the Founder, Lord Audley, and was, moreover, descended from the Dukes of Buckingham, contributed liberally towards both the foundation and the buildings. On the occasion of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Cambridge it is recorded that,

> the duke of Norfolke accompanyed her Majestie out of the Town, and then returning, entred Magdalen College, and gave much money in the same. Promising 40*l.* by year till they had builded the quadrant of their College. And further promised, 'That he would endow them with land for the encrease of their number and studys.'[2]

From these expressions it is clear that so late as 1564 the 'quadrant' of the college was not entirely closed by buildings, but the position of the gap which the Duke of Norfolk's work filled is not known; probably it was the north-east corner (H).

The same uncertainty hangs over the situation of the

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 361.

[2] Nichols, *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth* (Willis and Clark, II. 363).

buildings erected by the next benefactor, Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, and a former student of Buckingham College. He contributed towards the rebuilding of the front of the Gateway (f) and also "at his proper costes and charges erected and newe builded a porcion of buildinge in Magdalen Colledge," consisting of a range of twelve chambers with studies, and in conjunction with Thomas Parkinson, B.D., endowed several additional Fellowships and Scholarships "for the zeale he beareth to thencrease of learninge and especially of Divinitye and gods worde to be preached."

The formation of a second court by the erection of a building eastward of the old court appears to have been originally mooted in the first half of the seventeenth century, but the outbreak of the Civil War put an end to all enterprises of the sort, and the scheme was not revived till after the Restoration. Of the admirable building then erected, neither the exact date nor the name of the architect is known. Probably it was nearly, if not quite, finished by 1703, when Samuel Pepys, who had contributed towards the cost of the building, bequeathed his Library to the College and directed that it should be placed in the New Building. The following passages are taken from a document appended to his will:[1]

Sam. Pepys, Esq., his Disposition and Settlement of his Library.

For the further settlement and preservation of my said Library, after the death of my nephew John Jackson, I do hereby declare

That could I be sure of a constant succession of Heirs from my said Nephew, qualify'd like himself for the use of such a Library, I should not entertain a thought of its ever being alienated from them: But this uncertainty considered, with the infinite pains and time and cost employed in my collecting, methodizing, and reducing the same to the state it now is; I cannot but be greatly sollicitous that all possible provision should be made for its unalterable preservation and perpetuall Security against the ordinary Fate of such Collections.

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 370.

falling into the hands of an incompetent Heir, and thereby being sold, dissipated or embezelled.

* * * * * *

1. That after the death of my said nephew, my said Library be placed, and for ever settled, in one of our Universities; and rather in that of Cambridge than Oxford.

2. And rather in a private College there, than in the Public Library.

3. And in the Colledges of Trinity or Magdalen preferably to all others.

4. And of these two, *cæteris paribus*, rather in the latter, for the sake of my own and nephew's education therein.

5. That in w^{ch}soever of the two it is, a fair Roome be provided therein on purpose for it, and wholely and solely appropriated thereto.

6. And if in Trinity, that the s^{d} Roome be contiguous to, and have Communication with the new Library there.

7. And if in Magdalen, that it be in the New Building there, and any part thereof, at my nephew's election.

8. That my s^{d} Library be continued in its present form, and no other Booke mixt therein, save what my nephew may add to them, of his own collecting, in distinct Presses.

9. That the s^{d} Room and Books so placed and adjusted be called by the name of *Bibliotheca Pepysiana*.

* * * * * *

12. And that for a yet further Security herein, the s^{d} two Colleges of Trinity and Magdalen have a reciprocall Check upon one another; and that College, wch shall be in present possession of the s^{d} Library, be subject to an annual visitation from the other, and to the forfeiture thereof, to the like possession and use of the other, upon conviction of any breach of their s^{d} Covenants.

S. PEPYS.

The arms of Mr Pepys in the pediment of the central window, with his motto MENS CUJUSQUE IS EST QUISQUE, and the inscription BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA, 1724, were added when the books arrived after the death of John Jackson; the other ornaments over the windows and the arms of Sir C. Wray and Dr Peter Peckard were put up long afterwards.

The library was at first placed in the room over the cloister, and the rest of the building was used for ordinary keeping rooms. It is now accommodated in the south wing. The books are kept in the original twelve cases of red oak which Pepys provided for them, and of which he records the arrival and fitting up to his "most extraordinary satisfaction." The presses, as he calls them, are fitted with glass doors, and the tops of all the books on a shelf are brought to the same level by standing the smaller on little pedestals shaped like the back of a book, the smaller the book the higher being the pedestal. Besides the books the collection contains a large number of engravings.

The later changes in the College buildings are soon told. In 1714 the Hall "was new ceiled, paved, glazed, and wainscotted," and an additional storey was formed in the roof at the same time. A small fragment of the old wainscotting of 1585, consisting of two pilasters with Ionic capitals, has been worked into the panelling at the back of the high table. The pilasters enclose a series of shields bearing the Royal Arms, and those of Lord Audley and the College (the two being the same), Sir Christopher Wray, Knt., Lord Howard de Walden, Earl of Suffolk, and the Duke of Buckingham. At about the same time a Combination Room was formed over the butteries (K), and a staircase leading to it from the Hall was made, probably from the designs of Sir John Vanbrugh, in imitation of that at Audley End. The present fittings of the Combination Room date from 1757.

The Chapel (A) is, in part at least, that of Buckingham College. There was formerly an ante-chapel at the west end, with a gallery over it. At some period prior to 1688, an upper storey was formed in the roof of the Chapel and fitted up to receive the Library. The row of dormer windows which light this room are shewn by Loggan. The stalls date from 1733, when the Chapel was thoroughly 'Italianized.' The upper storey was removed between 1847 and 1851, when a complete restoration of the building was carried out. The

wall separating the Chapel and ante-chapel was pulled down, and the building lengthened by about ten feet by adding to it a part of the Master's Lodge (B).

In 1835 a new Master's Lodge was built to the north of the Chapel. Some of the later additions to the old Lodge—the staircase (C) and the projecting wing (D)—were pulled down, and the rest was converted into a Library and chambers. In 1873 the College was very much improved by the removal of the houses between it and the river. The site has been laid out as a garden and the river front of the College has been repaired and altered.

Portraits.

In the Hall: William Gretton; Master, 1797–1813. Charles Kingsley; 1819–1875; Professor of Modern History, 1860–1869; by Lowes Dickinson. Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk; 1706–1745; by Gibson. Edward Rainbow, D.D.; 1608–1684; Master, 1642–1650, and 1660–1664; Bp of Carlisle; copy by J. Freeman. Edward Stafford, K.G., 3rd Duke of Buckingham; benefactor; beheaded, 1521; copy by J. Freeman. Thomas, Lord Audley, K.G.; 1488–1544; Lord Chancellor; copy by J. Freeman of the picture (1542) by Holbein at Audley End. Sir Christopher Wray; 1524–1592; Lord Chief Justice, 1574; copy by Freeman of the picture of 1587. Richard Cumberland, D.D., Bp of Peterborough; 1632–1718; copy by Romney. Peter Peckard, D.D.; Master, 1781–1797; Dean of Peterborough; by Ralph. Portrait of a man. Martha, wife of Peter Peckard; 1729–1805; by Ralph. Thomas Howard, K.G., Earl of Suffolk; Lord High Treasurer. Samuel Pepys; 1632–1703; by Lely. John, Lord Howard and Braybrooke, K.B. (?).

In the Combination Room: John Lodge; University Librarian, 1822–1845. Mynors Bright, B.A., 1843; by Lowes Dickinson. Hon. George Neville-Grenville; Master, 1813–1853; Dean of Windsor; by Pickersgill. Francis Pattrick, President; d. 1896; by L. Dickinson. Thomas Busby, Mus.D.; 1755–1838; by Lonsdale. Alfred Newton, Professor of Zoology, 1866; by L. Dickinson. Wm. Farish, Fellow; Professor of Natural Philosophy, 1813–1837. Daniel Waterland; Master, 1713–1746. Edward Waring; Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, 1760–1798. Hezekiah Burton; 1669; by Beales. Thomas Kerrich, 1795; University Librarian; 1748–1828.

In the Pepysian Library: Samuel Pepys, 1632–1703; by Kneller.

In the Master's Lodge: (Hall) Nicholas Ferrar (of Little Gidding); 1592–1637. (Dining-room) Richard, 2nd Lord Braybrook; b. 1718. Lord Howard of Walden; b. 1781. Edward Stafford, K.G., 3rd Duke of Buckingham; benefactor; beheaded, 1521. Peter Peckard, D.D.; Master, 1781–1797. Lord Howard of Walden; b. 1781. Richard Cumberland, Bp of Peterborough, 1691. Nicholas Ferrar, father of N. Ferrar of Little Gidding; 1546–1620. Sir Christopher Wray; 1524–1592; Lord Chief Justice. Mary Ferrar, wife of N. Ferrar the elder; 1552–1635. W. Parker, D.D.; inherited Audley End through his mother. (Study) Lady Portsmouth; by Lely.

FIG. 94. ARMS OF THE COLLEGE.[1]

CHAPTER XVIII.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Foundations preceding Trinity College: Michael House, King's Hall, Hostels. Trinity College founded, 1546. Alterations to the old buildings, 1550; Chapel, 1555–65. Works of Dr Nevile: east and south sides of great court, 1599; north-west corner of court including a library, 1601; fountain, 1602; Hall, 1604 (remains of old Hall destroyed, 1774); kitchen, 1605; second (Nevile's) court finished, c. 1614. New Library begun, 1676; north and south sides of Nevile's court continued to meet it, 1678, 1681 (refaced, 1755); books moved to new Library, 1695. Bishop's Hostel, 1671 (buildings at back of Hostel, 1878). New court, 1825. Whewell's courts, 1860, 1868. Chapel decorated, 1870–5. Additions to Library and Lodge, 1892.

KING Henry the Eighth founded Trinity College by uniting two older colleges. It will, therefore, be necessary to give some account of these and of the site, before proceeding to the history of Trinity College.

[1] *Argent, a chevron between three roses gules; on a chief of the last, a lion passant gardant between two books or.* Michael House, University Hall, and

The present site was crossed by two lanes: one called King's Hall Lane or King's Childers Lane, leading from the High Street at a point nearly opposite to the present Great Gate, to the river; the other, which had acquired the name of Le Foule Lane, ran at right angles to the first and connected it with Trinity Lane, or S. Michael's Lane as it was then called. S. Michael's Lane had formerly continued down to a navigable ditch which was connected with the river, but this part had been closed so early as 1306. King's Childers Lane had been closed about 1490, that is about fifty years before the foundation of Trinity College. These lanes and the ditch have been laid down on the plan (fig. 95).

Michael House, the elder of the two colleges to which we have referred, was founded in 1323 by Hervey de Stanton, Canon of York and Wells and Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Edward II., for a Master and seven scholars who were to be Masters of Arts and in Priests' Orders. The only other college existing at that time was Peterhouse. The founder began by purchasing the advowson of the parish church of S. Michael with the ground attached to it, and in the next place, a house on the west side of Le Foule Lane in which to lodge his scholars. This probably continued in use till about fifty years after the foundation when twelve rooms and a kitchen were built at a cost of £130. The Library was perhaps built towards the end of the fourteenth century as charges for its repair occur in 1425. Considerable sums were spent on new buildings in the first half of the fifteenth century. At that time the buildings probably formed a three sided court open towards Le Foule Lane. The west range contained the Hall, buttery and kitchen, and probably the Master's Chambers and the Common Parlour. The Hall occupied the site of the butteries of the present College (plan, fig. 95, P). It is shewn in Hamond's map (fig. 96, p. 442), where it may

King's Hall "do not appear ever to have had arms. Hamond's map [1592] assigns to the first two, the arms that may have been borne by their founders, and to King's Hall a shield of England within a bordure compony, but none of these occur elsewhere." (St John Hope.)

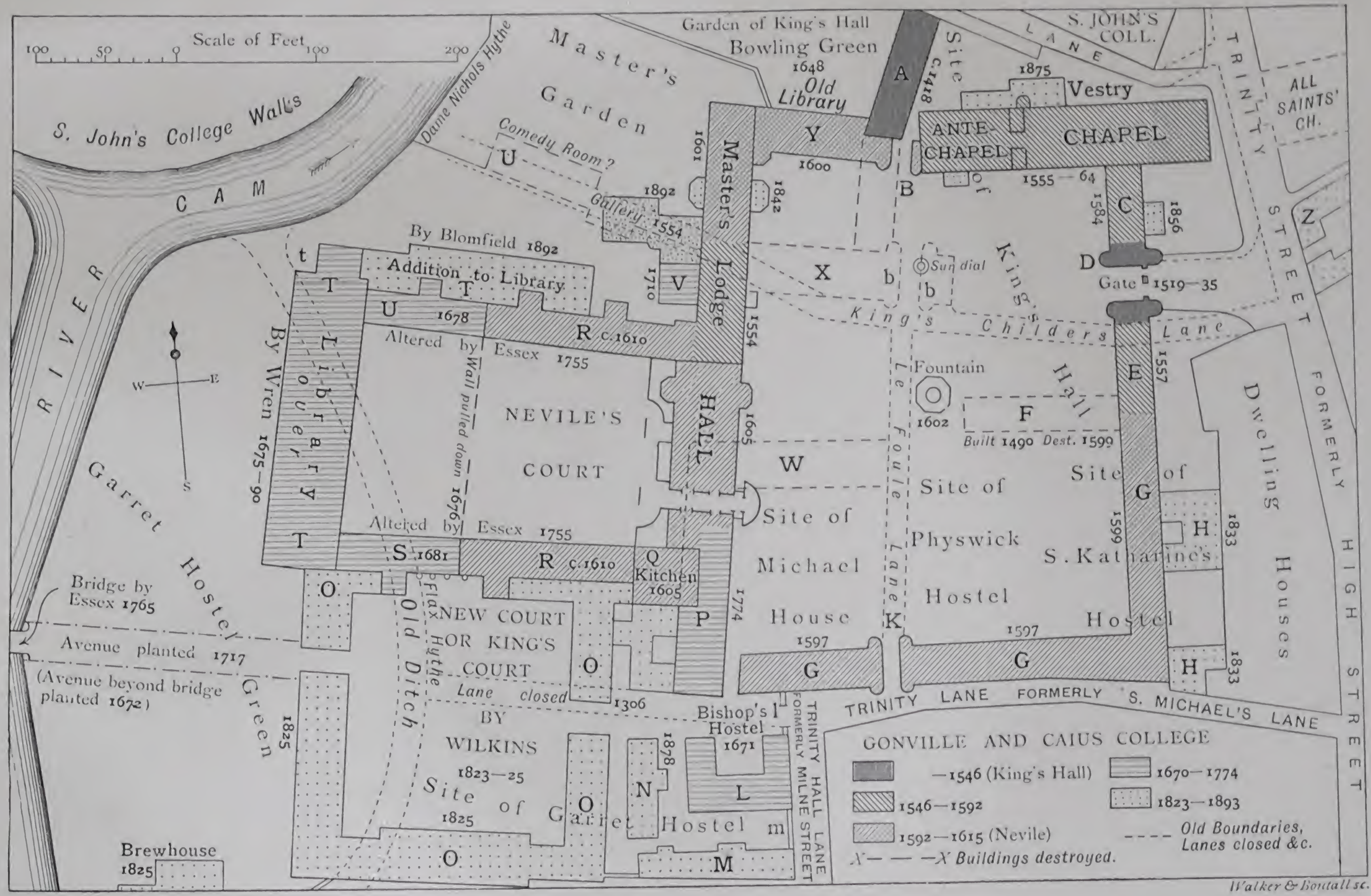


FIG. 95. PLAN OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

be easily distinguished by its oriel, its range of four high windows, and the louvre on the roof. The kitchen, which may be recognised by its large chimney-stack, stood on the south part of the present Hall.[1] The south range (G), along S. Michael's Lane, contained a gateway opposite to the end of Milne Street. There was most likely a third range (W) parallel with this. The college had no chapel of its own. As we have said, the founder had appropriated to it the parish church of S. Michael. This he entirely rebuilt, providing the new church with a large quire for the use of his student-priests. Dying in 1327, his body was brought to Cambridge and buried with great pomp in the middle of the quire.

King's Hall, the other parent of Trinity College, was founded by King Edward III. But scholars had been maintained at the University by Edward II., and in 1317 that King addressed to the sheriff of Cambridgeshire a writ commanding him to pay certain sums for commons, house-rent, etc. to "our dear clerks John de Baggeshote and twelve other children of our chapel at the University of Cambridge." This is the earliest mention of students supported at the University by the King. The charity was continued by Edward III., who increased the number of students; in 1336 he formed them into a college of thirty-two scholars under a Warden (*Custos*), and placed them in a house that he had purchased of one Robert de Croyland which was to be called "The King's Hall of Scholars." This was larger than any of the three foundations hitherto attempted at Cambridge,[2] and the provisions of the statutes more closely resemble modern collegiate education. These statutes were given by Richard II. forty-three years after the foundation, but we may presume that he ratified, in most particulars, the custom which had grown up in the interval. Each scholar, on admission, was to be at least fourteen years old and of sufficient proficiency in

[1] *Proc. C. A. S.* VIII. 234.

[2] Peterhouse, Michael House, and University Hall. For an account of the latter, see Clare College, p. 302.

grammar to study Logic or any other faculty which the Warden might select for him.

The scholars continued to reside for about forty years in Croyland's House, adding to it from time to time as their needs required. These additions are recorded in the accounts with great minuteness even to such details as the construction of a pigsty. In 1375 they began an entirely new building forming a small court to the north of their old house, but work was carried on so slowly that it was not finished for nearly fifty years. It was however constructed almost entirely of stone, whereas Croyland's old house was of timber and covered with thatch. A part of this building (A) still exists though concealed by later alterations. Additions were gradually made, including a gateway (b) opposite the end of Le Foule Lane, and a chapel built on the eastern part of the site of the present chapel of Trinity College. Subsequently the site of the College was enlarged by the grant of a piece of ground to the south of King's Childers Lane and on this a building (F) was erected in 1490. That part of King's Childers Lane between Le Foule Lane and the High Street was closed, a privilege for which the College were to pay to the mayor and burgesses, on demand, one red rose yearly at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist. But the most interesting of the buildings of King's Hall, as being almost the only fragment that remains, is the gateway (D) now forming the Great Gate of Trinity College. It was begun in 1519 and finished in 1535 at a cost of £109. 10*s.* 0*d.* This sum was defrayed partly out of funds set apart for the work,—"receyd owt off the bagge that was ordynid for that purpos"; partly by the College stock, taken "owt off the lytyll tower," by which the treasury is evidently meant; and partly by subscriptions and chamber-rents.

The site upon which King Henry VIII. had decided to place his college included, in addition to these two colleges, several hostels. The most important of these was a large establishment called Physwick's Hostel, belonging to Gonville

Hall. It was situated in Le Foule Lane opposite to Michael House. The other hostels were S. Katharine's, S. Margaret's, Tyled or Tyler's, S. Gregory's, Garret Hostel and Oving's Inn.

In 1546 King Henry VIII. united and refounded Michael House and King's Hall under the name *Trinytie College within the Towne and Universitie of Cambrydge of Kynge Henry theight's fundacion*, for a Master and sixty fellows and scholars. King's Hall was itself a royal foundation and Dr John Redman, the Master, became the first Master of Trinity College. He was one of the King's Chaplains and has been credited with having first suggested to Henry the foundation of the College. The King granted to it many new privileges and large revenues obtained chiefly from the suppressed religious houses.

The old colleges and hostels provided the new College with buildings sufficient for its first needs. There was the Chapel of King's Hall, the Halls of King's Hall, Michael House and Physwick's Hostel and the chambers in each of these and in the smaller hostels. It should be explained how these were gradually adapted to the new foundation.

It appears that during the first three years (1546–1549) the existing buildings were occupied without alteration. But in 1550 and 1551 parts of Michael House (W) and Physwick Hostel were pulled down and their gates walled up. Foule Lane which separated them was closed and a new gate was made at the point where that lane had joined Michael House Lane. The position of this gate is now marked by the "Queen's Gate" (K). Part, however, of both Michael House and Physwick Hostel were retained, probably the south ranges next to S. Michael's Lane. The Hall, Butteries and Kitchen, forming the west range of Michael House (P), were also preserved. This range was now continued northwards to form a Lodge for the Master and returned at right angles (X) to join the gateway of King's Hall (bb). The parts of King's Hall which were retained were: this gateway, a range running

J. A. Bell.

J. Le Keux

THE GREAT COURT TRINITY COLLEGE.

1835.

northwards from it and joining the cloister court, part of which (A) was also preserved, another gateway (D) now the great gate of the present College, and the range (F) to the south of it projecting into what is now the great court. The Hall, butteries and Chapel were removed to make way for the new chapel which was begun in 1555 and finished about ten years later. The range of chambers (C) between the great gate and the Chapel and that to the south of the gate (E) were built at about the same time. In 1554 a gallery was added to the Master's Lodge and probably soon after the Comedy House (U) was built. This was a room in which were given the theatrical performances enjoined by the statutes of Queen Elizabeth. One of these plays, acted in 1612 before Prince Charles, who was then only eleven years old, lasted seven hours.[1]

The recorded works of the next thirty years include a new brewhouse, water-mill, a gallery for the Fellows, alterations to the Master's gallery, a new parlour for the Fellows with a "windowe y^{t} openeth out of the vpper buttrie into ye parloure to take pottes in at"; the tennis court, which stood nearly on the site of the present Lecture-rooms (H), was also repaired. Hamond's map of Cambridge (fig. 96, p. 442), made in 1592, shews the College in the state we have now described. This map is especially valuable as in the year after it was made Dr Thomas Nevile, to whose energy and skill in architecture the present form of the college is due, was appointed to the Mastership, and immediately set about pulling down and rebuilding on a very large scale. The transformation he effected will be understood by comparing Hamond's view with the College of to-day.[2]

Nevile's first work was the completion of the ranges of chambers (G) on the east and south sides of the court,

[1] Plays had been acted in Michael House in 1386, when a cloak, six visors and six beards are charged for in the Accounts.

[2] In the accompanying plan Nevile's work is distinguished by uniform shading.

FIG. 96. PART OF HAMOND'S MAP OF CAMBRIDGE, MADE IN 1592.

including the Queen's Gateway tower (K): and on these being finished in 1599, the old range of King's Hall (F) projecting out into the new court was pulled down.

But the Master's boldest scheme was the construction of the north-west part of the court, involving as it did the removal of some comparatively recent buildings (X) and also the venerated gateway known as King Edward the Third's Gate (bb). It would appear that it was at one time proposed to build a Library, supported on arches, between this gate and the Great Gate, but if this idea had been entertained it was fortunately abandoned in favour of Nevile's plan. The execution of this scheme was begun in 1601 under the direction of Ralph Symons, who was still working at the Second Court of St John's College. The Master's Lodge was prolonged northwards, and a Library (Y), with two storeys of chambers below it, was built eastwards in the direction of the Chapel. The old gateway (b) was then taken down and rebuilt between the Library and Chapel as we now see it (B). The two ranges which had connected this tower with the northern and western sides of the court having also been pulled down, the form of the quadrangle was completed. The Fountain was begun in 1602, the new Hall in 1604, and the new Kitchen in 1605.

Till now the old Hall and offices of Michael House had served. The former, with some chambers at its south end, stood on the site now occupied by Essex's building of 1774 (P), the Kitchen and Butteries, on the site of the present Hall. Nevile reversed this arrangement. He pulled down the Butteries and Kitchen to make way for his Hall, and he converted the old Hall into Butteries, Parlour and Chambers. The walls of the Hall and the pretty trefoil oriel were preserved, but the interior of the building was divided up by floors and partitions, and of course new windows were put in.

The architect of the Hall was Ralph Symons, but the dimensions were laid down for him by the College, some

members of which were sent to examine and measure existing Halls. We find in the College Accounts:[1]

> Inprimis to Ralph Symmons for a module .....xvs.
> Item for horshier to London for myself and John Symmes .....xvs.
> Item giuen at London to Carpenters and Keepers of dyvers Halles to viewe and measure them .....xs.

The hall selected was that of the Middle Temple, with which the hall of Trinity College was made to agree in length, breadth and height. Both of them are 100 feet long including the screens, by 40 feet wide, by 50 feet high.

The Hall has not been materially altered since Nevile's time, except by the addition, in 1682, of a portico with engaged columns and a terrace on the west side, probably designed by Sir C. Wren. It has been supposed by some that the Kitchen was once a hall, but it is clear both from the building itself and from its position that it could not have been. It actually projects into the building which served as the College hall till the present hall was built.

Nevile's next undertaking was the formation of a second court (RR) to the west of the great court. This he did entirely at his own expense and under his own direction, and consequently the accounts never found their way into the College archives. We do not know exactly when the work was begun, or who was the architect, although it was probably Ralph Symons; the original design is extremely good and is perhaps superior to his other works (fig. 97). The buildings consisted of two parallel wings projecting respectively from the end of the Master's Lodge and from the new Kitchen (Q). There are no rooms on the ground floor, the upper storeys being carried on open arches, thus forming a loggia in the Italian manner, on each side of the court. The staircases to the upper floors project from the back. The ends of the two ranges were joined by a wall containing a gateway, over which were placed the King's arms; these in later times alternated with

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 489.

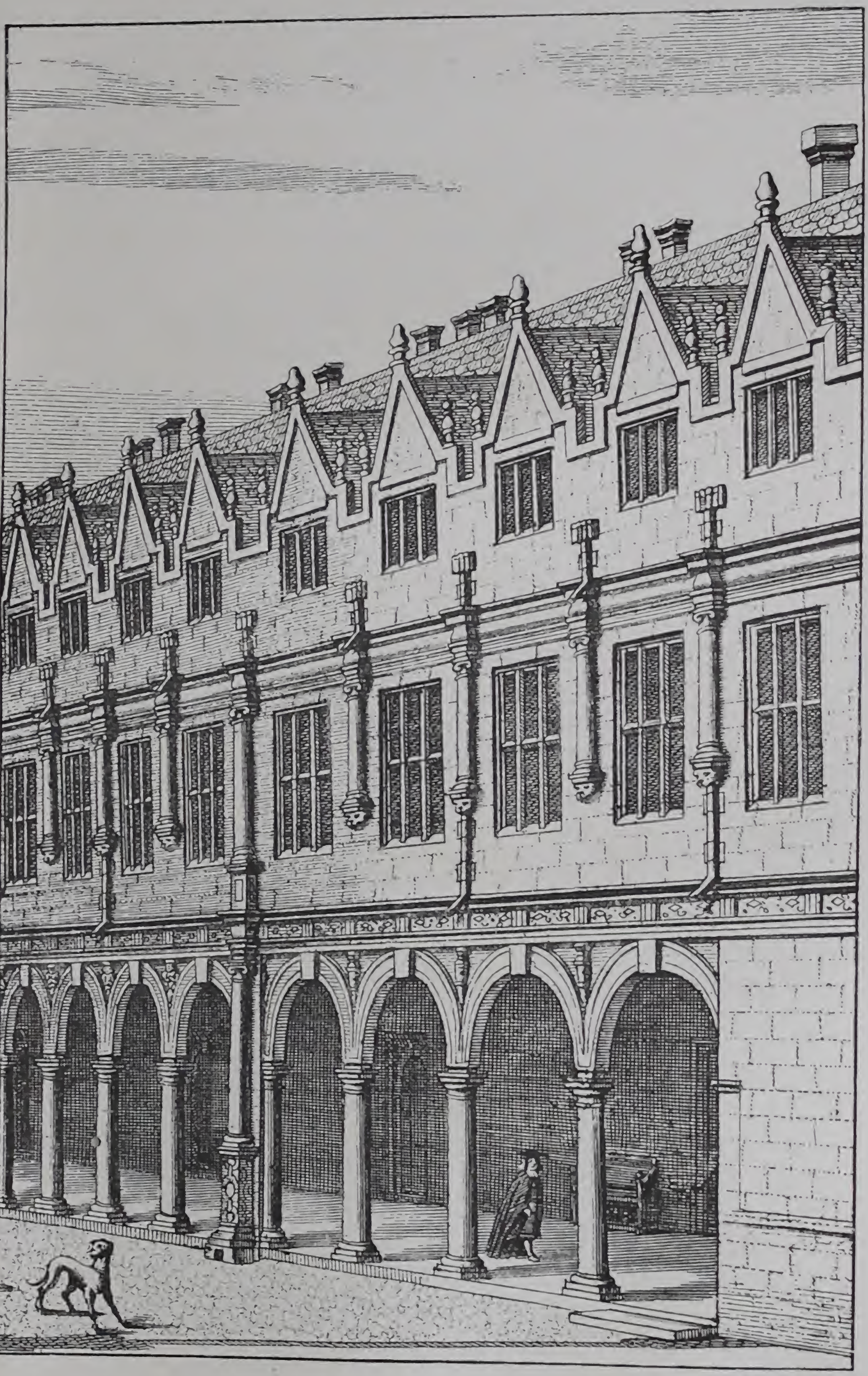
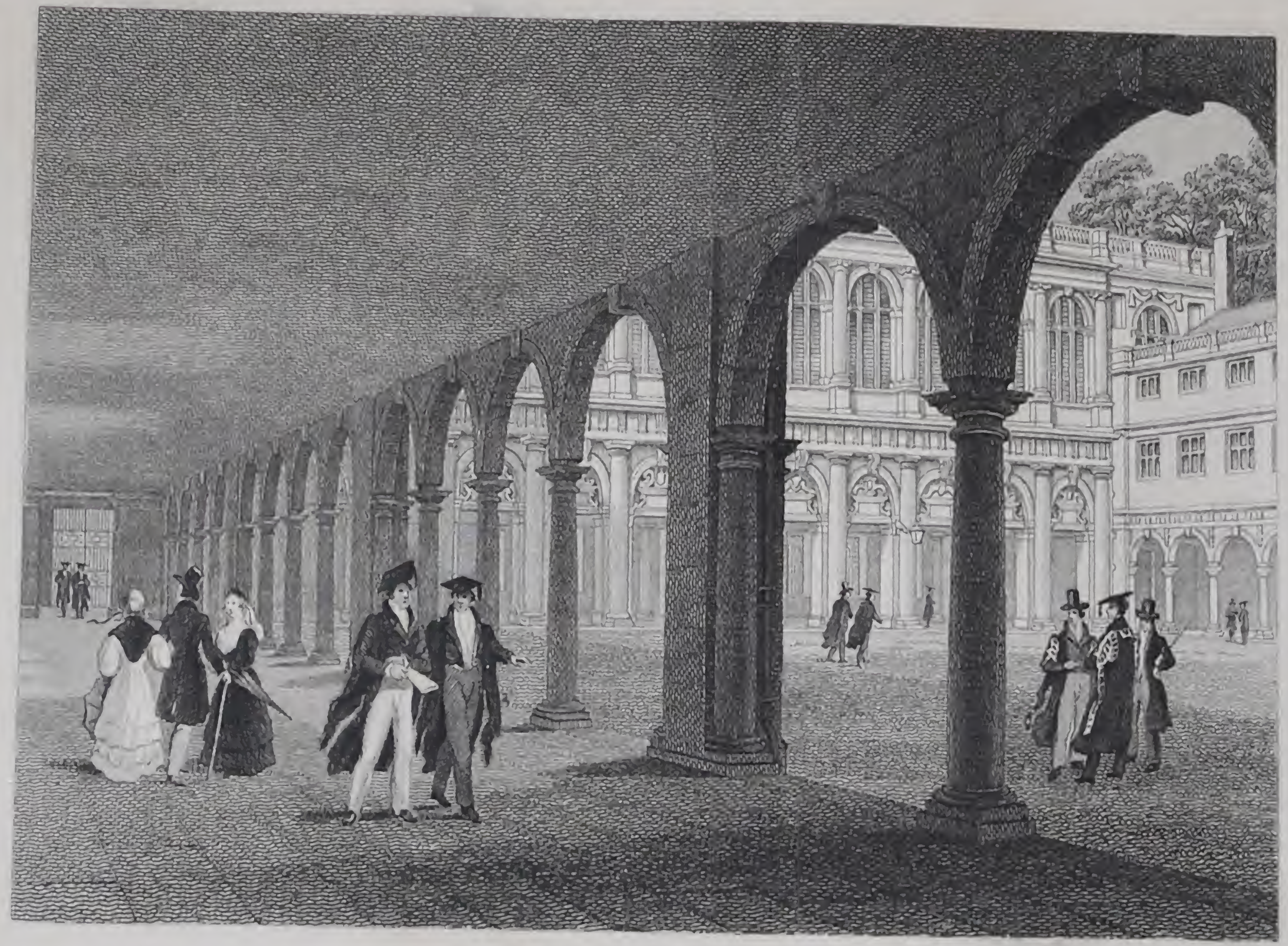


FIG. 97. TRINITY COLLEGE. NEVILE'S COURT ABOUT 1688.
AFTER LOGGAN.

those of the Commonwealth, according as the one or the other party was in the ascendant. This gateway, then called the "red gate," is probably the same as that shewn at the west end of the avenue in Loggan's view, and known as Nevile's gate. It remained there till the present iron gates were put up in 1733, when it was moved to the south end of Bishop's Hostel (m). In 1876 it was once more moved and built in its present position at the end of Trinity Lane (l). Nevile's court was crossed by walks and laid out as a garden, according to the pleasant fashion of the day. At the same time the ditch to the west of the court was filled up and the land beyond it appropriated to the College. When, about sixty years later, the new Library was built to the west of the court, the north and south ranges of the latter were continued to meet it, and the cross wall and Nevile's gateway removed. By the middle of the eighteenth century the original portions of these buildings had become so ruinous that it was necessary to rebuild them entirely. The work was done by Essex, who gave to them the appearance they now present. At the same time the western portions were refaced to match the parts that had been rebuilt.

The building of the Library (T), to which we have just referred, was due principally to the energy of Dr Isaac Barrow (Master, 1673–77). The old Library, built by Nevile at the west end of the Chapel, had lately suffered from a fire, and it was, moreover, too small for the increased number of books. The want of a new building had been felt for some time, and the story of the way in which the want was met has been told in the following words.

> They say that Dr Barrow pressed the heads of the university to build a theatre; it being a profanation and scandal that the speeches should be had in the university church, and that also be deformed with scaffolds and defiled with rude crowds and outcries.... Dr Barrow assured them that if they made a sorry building, they might fail of contributions; but if they made it very magnificent and stately, and, at least exceeding that at Oxford, all gentlemen, of their interest, would generously contribute ...But sage caution prevailed, and the matter, at that time, was wholly laid aside. Dr Barrow was



CLOISTERS & LIBRARY, TRINITY COLLEGE.

1832.

piqued at this pusillanimity, and declared that he would go straight to his college, and lay out the foundations of a building to enlarge his back court, and close it with a stately library, which should be more magnificent and costly than what he had proposed to them.... And he was as good as his word; for that very afternoon he, with his gardeners and servants, staked out the very foundation upon which the building now stands.[1]

Dr Barrow was untiring in soliciting subscriptions, and, probably with this object, employed David Loggan to engrave and print the design which had been prepared for him gratuitously by Sir Christopher Wren. Two designs for this Library have been preserved. The first of these was made before the lengthening of the court was contemplated. It shews a circular building in the centre of the west side of the court, about 90 feet high and 65 feet wide, rising from a square plinth and covered by a dome. On the east side, towards the court, a double staircase led up to a hexastyle portico of engaged columns, through which the building was entered. Round the inside of the building there was a stone seat and stone tables, and above these there were three galleries. The building was lighted by semicircular openings in the drum and in the dome.

The other design is for the building as it was actually carried out. It is accompanied by an explanation, written or dictated by Wren himself, from which we quote the following:

"I haue given the appearance of arches," says he, in describing the remarkable design of the side towards the court, "as the Order required, fair and lofty: but I haue layd the floor of the Library upon the impostes, which answar (*sic*) to the pillars in the cloister and the levells of the old floores, and haue filled the Arches with relieues of stone, of which I haue seen the effect abroad in good building, and I assure you where porches are lowe with flat ceelings is infinitely more gracefull than lowe arches would be, and is much more open and pleasant, nor need the mason freare (*sic*) the performance because the Arch discharges the weight, and I shall direct

[1] Life of the Hon. and Rev. Dr John North. (Willis and Clark, II. 531.)

him in a firme manner of executing the designe. By this contrivance the windowes of the Library rise high and giue place for the deskes against the walls....The disposition of the shelues both along the walls and breaking out from the walls," he points out, "must needes proue very convenient and gracefull, and the best way for the students will be to haue a litle square table in each Celle with 2 chaires."[1]

The tables and chairs as well as the bookshelves were designed by Wren, who was also at pains to give full-sized sections of all the mouldings; "wee are scrupulous in small matters," he says, "and you must pardon us; the Architects are as great pedants as Criticks or Heralds."

The Library is reached from the cloister below by a staircase (t) at the north end. The building was begun in February 1675–6. The walls, which are of brick faced with Ketton stone, occupied four or five years. The four statues representing Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics, which stand on the central piers subdividing the balustrade on the east side, are by Gabriel Cibber (1681). The whole fabric was not finished till the end of 1690, when the bookcases or 'classes' and other fittings still remained to be done. The busts[2] in plaster which stand over the classes, and the arabesques and wreaths in lime-wood were done by Grinling Gibbons (1691–93). The carved doors to the lock-up classes are by Cornelius and John Austin (1699). The iron gates in the cloister and the rails to the staircase are by Partridge of London (1691). The entire building was not completed till 1695, when the subscription-list was closed and the books moved in. The subscriptions amounted to £11,879. 2*s*. 1*d*., and the expenses to about £16,000.

The ceiling was left quite plain and was not divided into panels as Sir Christopher Wren had intended till 1850. The Royal Arms in the north window date from 1682. The south window contains glass designed by Cipriani (1774).

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 534.

[2] Wren had proposed four plaster statues, which, he said, "will be a noble ornament," adding "there are Flemish artists that doe them cheape."

This completes the history of Nevile's Court. We must now describe a work which preceded the Library by a few years, namely, the building of Bishop's Hostel (L).

The ground between Garret Hostel Lane and Michael House had been occupied by two hostels called Ovyng's Inn and Garret Hostel, which had been absorbed with the others at the foundation of Trinity College. In 1662 these buildings had become ruinous and it was determined to pull them down. It happened at this time that Dr John Hackett, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, formerly Scholar and Fellow, had a design of giving £1000 for the Library "of that Societie, which is more precious to mee, next to the Church of J. Xt., than anie place upon Earth." The Bishop being informed that the College were desirous of rebuilding Garret Hostel agreed to change his plans and increased his gift to £1200. The building was begun in 1669 and finished in 1671. In the meantime the Bishop had died, and out of his Will an interesting case arose. He had been heard to express the opinion "that it was most prudent for men to be their own executors, and that he had been so himself, for having given Trinity College £1200 for a building by will, he had paid it already, and the building was finished, so that his executors would have no trouble or concern with it." But he had never cancelled the codicil by which he had bequeathed the money. His son and executor was convinced that the £1200 already paid to the College was that meant in the Will, and it was thus decided by the Court of Chancery. The building, which remains to this day with very slight alterations, was the work of Robert Minchin, of Oxfordshire, Carpenter. Minchin was employed by Sir Christopher Wren in his works at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1665, and the design of the Bishop's Hostel is so much in Wren's manner that it may possibly have been revised by him.[1] The building is in the form of a separate mansion, unconnected with the other buildings of the College. It is of red brick with stone

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 555.

dressings and is covered by a hipped roof with a deep coved cornice. The Hostel was repaired, and the buildings (MN) to the south and west of it added in 1878, Sir Arthur (then Mr) Blomfield being the Architect.

An Observatory (fig. 98) was erected on the top of the Great Gate in the early part of the eighteenth century and was taken down in 1797. An account of it will be given in a later chapter.

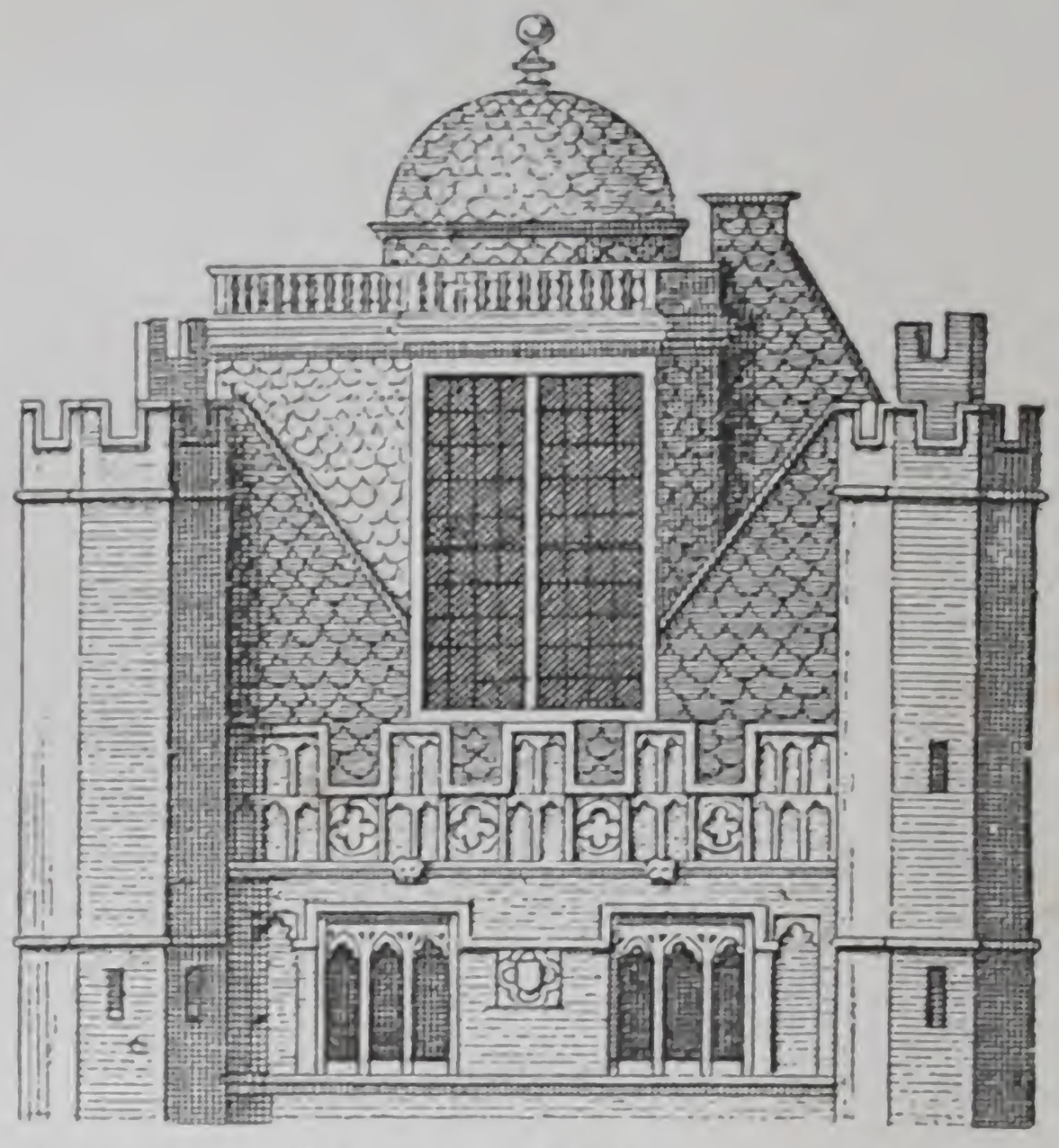


FIG. 98. TRINITY COLLEGE. NEWTON'S OBSERVATORY ON THE TOP OF THE GREAT GATEWAY.

After the building of Bishop's Hostel and the completion, a few years later, of Nevile's Court, no addition to the College buildings was made, or, so far as we know, even suggested, until the beginning of the nineteenth century. The duty of providing additional rooms for undergraduates, the number of whom had largely increased after the peace of 1814, was urged upon the College by Dr Christopher Wordsworth, uncle to the poet, immediately after his appointment to the Mastership in 1820. It was accordingly decided to build a new court to the south of Nevile's Court. The buildings (O) were begun in July 1823 and were ready for occupation in the Michaelmas Term 1825. They were designed by Mr Wilkins and cost rather more than £50,000, of which about £12,000 had been subscribed, and the greater part of the remainder raised by loan. The court was named 'King's Court' in honour of King George the Fourth, who had subscribed £1000 towards the cost, but it is now generally known as 'New Court.'

The two courts (Z) on the east side of Trinity Street,

opposite to the great gate of the College, were bequeathed by Dr Whewell (Master 1841–1866) in trust to Trinity College for the "reception and habitation" of its members, and for the endowment of eight scholarships and a professorship in International Law. Dr Whewell, who had been gradually acquiring the site for the previous ten years, began in 1859 the smaller of the two courts. This was finished in the following year, and in 1866, shortly before his death, the second court was begun, the buildings being occupied in 1868. Both courts were designed by Mr Salvin. The value of the benefaction could not have been less than £100,000.

We may here briefly notice the changes made in the Chapel. The east window was blocked up in 1706 in the course of the changes carried out by the imperious Dr Bentley; the baldacchino was erected some time later, probably at the same time as the stalls which were made about 1720–4. The picture of S. Michael binding Satan, by West, was given in 1768. The seats and fittings of 1720–4 were slightly altered in 1832. In 1870–5 a well-considered scheme of decoration was carried out by Messrs Heaton, Butler and Bayne under the direction of Mr Blomfield (now Sir Arthur Blomfield) at a cost of about £20,000. The figures in the windows were designed by Mr H. Holiday. The organ screen was reduced in depth and moved further to the west, and a vestry and porch were added by Mr Blomfield at the same time.

In 1892 an addition to the Library, consisting of a low building to the north of Nevile's Court, was made by Sir Arthur Blomfield. At the same time the gallery of the Master's Lodge, or what was left of it, was destroyed, and a suite of rooms for the reception of Her Majesty's Judges was built on the site.

Portraits.

In the Hall: Jeremy Radcliffe, D.D.; 1726. Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield; Lord Chancellor; 1666–1732. William, Lord Russell; a copy by Isaac Whood. Henry Jackson, Litt.D., Fellow. John Pearson, D.D.; 1613–1689; Master of Jesus Coll., 1660; of Trinity Coll., 1662–1673; Bp of Chester, 1672; a copy by Isaac Whood. Fenton J. A. Hort, D.D., Fellow; Lady Margaret Professor, 1887; d. 1892. Abraham Cowley; 1618–1667; a copy by Stephen Slaughton. Thomas Jones, M.A., 1782. Joseph B. Lightfoot, D.D., Fellow; Bp of Durham, 1879; d. 1890. Richard Bentley, D.D.; 1662–1742; Master, 1700–1742; by T. Hudson. William Makepeace Thackeray; 1811–1863. William Hepworth Thompson; Master, 1866–1886; d. 1886; by Herkomer. (End Wall.) Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; 1561–1626. Sir Isaac Newton; 1642–1727; by Valentine Ritz. Isaac Barrow; 1630–1677; Master, 1673–1677; a copy by T. Hudson. Prince William Frederick of Gloucester, afterwards Duke of Gloucester; by Gainsborough. Robert Smith, D.D.; 1689–1768; Master, 1742–1768; founder of Smith's prizes; copy by J. Freeman. Alfred, Lord Tennyson; 1809–1892; by Watts. John Dryden; 1631–1701; copy by T. Hudson. James Clerk Maxwell; Professor of Experimental Physics; d. 1879. Edward Henry Stanley, K.G., 5th Earl of Derby; 1826–1893; by W. E. Miller after Richmond. John Ray; 1627–1705; Fellow; naturalist; a copy by T. Hudson. Arthur Cayley; Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics, 1863–1895; by Lowes Dickinson. Sir Edward Coke; 1552–1634; Lord Chief Justice; a copy by Isaac Whood. Michael Foster; Professor of Physiology, 1883; by Herkomer. John Wilkins; 1614–1672; Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, 1648; Master of Trinity Coll., 1659–60; Bp of Chester, 1668; copy by I. Whood. Sir Henry Spelman; 1562–1641; antiquary; copy by I. Whood.

In the large Combination Room: Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax; 1661–1715; by Kneller. Adam Sedgwick; 1785–1873; Professor of Geology, 1818–1873; by Boxall. Jonathan Raine, M.A., 1790; d. 1831. James Lambert; Professor of Greek, 1771–1780; by Daniel Gardner. Matthew Raine, D.D.; Master of Charterhouse; 1760–1811. Charles, Duke of Somerset; a copy by Dance. Sir Isaac Newton; 1642–1727; by Murray (?). H.R.H. William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, K.G.; Chancellor of the University; 1776–1834; by Opie. John Jefferies Pratt, Marquess of Camden; 1759–1840; Chancellor of the University; by Lawrence. John Manners, Marquess of Granby; 1721–1770; by Reynolds. H.R.H. Frederick Augustus, Duke of Sussex, K.G.; 1773–1843; by Lonsdale. George Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton; by Lawrence. Sir Thomas Sclater, d. 1684.

In the small Combination Room: Francis Wrangham, Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire; d. 1842. H.M. The Queen; on ivory; by Sir W. Ross. H.R.H. Prince Consort; Chancellor of the University; on ivory; by Sir W. Ross. Isaac Hawkins Browne; 1706–1760; poet; by Highmore. Rev. John Pigott; Fellow; benefactor; (M.A. 1760). Charles Wm. King; Fellow; d. 1888. Thomas Nevile. D.D.; Master, 1593–1615. Thomas Thorpe, Archdeacon of Bristol: Vicemaster, 1844. William Preston, D.D.; Bp of Leighlin and Ferns; d. 1789. James Jurin, M.D.; 1684–1750; Fellow. Sir Isaac Newton; 1642–1727; by Vanderbank. William Aldis Wright; present Vicemaster; by Ouless. Bust: Connop Thirlwall, D.D.; Bp of S. David's.

In the Guest Room: Thomas Musgrave, D.D.; Archbp of York; d. 1860. William Whewell, D.D.; Master, 1841–1866; by James Lonsdale, 1825.

In the Ante-Chapel: (statues). Sir Isaac Newton; by Roubiliac. Francis Bacon, Viscount S. Alban's; by H. Weekes, 1845 (a copy of the statue in S. Michael's Church, Gorhambury). Isaac Barrow, D.D., Master; by Noble, 1858. Thomas Babington, Lord Macaulay; by T. Woolner, 1868. William Whewell, D.D., Master; by T. Woolner, 1872.

In the Library: (stairs). Richard Porson; Professor of Greek, 1792–1808. Busts: Francis Maitland Balfour; Professor of Animal Morphology, 1882; d. 1882; by Hildebrand from a posthumous portrait by J. Collier. Charles Whitworth, Lord Galway; ambassador at S. Petersburg; d. 1725; by Roubiliac. Edward Wortley Montagu; by Scheemakers, 1766. Thomas, Lord Trevor; d. 1753; by Roubiliac. (Library, paintings.) Roger Gale; antiquary, 1672–1744. Sir Henry Newton Puckering; 1618–1701. Thomas Nevile, D.D.; Master, 1593–1615; Dean of Canterbury. Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax; d. 1715; by Kneller. William Shakespere; 1564–1616. John Battely, D.D.; d. 1708; Fellow; Archdeacon of Canterbury. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D.; Bp of Durham; by C. Lowes Dickinson. Abraham Cowley; 1618–1667. Sir Robert Cotton; antiquary; 1571–1631. Sir Isaac Newton; 1642–1727; by Vanderbank. Thomas Moore; by Sir Thomas Lawrence. James Spedding; by S. Lawrence. John Hacket, Bp of Lichfield and Coventry; 1592–1670; by Valentine Rix. George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron; d. 1824; by Giffoi. Isaac Barrow, D.D.; Master, 1630–1677. Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle, K.G.; Chancellor of the University; d. 1688. Beaupre Bell, antiquary; 1704–1745; by R. H. Morland. Thomas Gale, D.D., Dean of York; antiquary; 1635?–1702. (Sculpture.) Full length: George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron; d. 1824; by Thorwaldsen. Busts[1]:

[1] In alphabetical order.

Francis Bacon, Viscount S. Alban's; 1561–1626; by Roubiliac, 1751. Isaac Barrow, D.D.; Master, 1673–1677; by Roubiliac, 1756. Richard Bentley, D.D.; Master, 1700–1742; by Roubiliac, 1756. Sir Wm. Bolland, Baron of the Exchequer; d. 1840; by Sievier. Arthur Cayley, Sadlerian Professor of Pure Mathematics, 1863–1895; by H. Wiles. William Clark, M.D.; Professor of Anatomy, 1817–1866; by Timothy Butler, 1866. William George Clark; by T. Woolner, 1879. Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice; d. 1634; by Roubiliac, 1757. Roger Cotes, Fellow; first Plumian Professor, 1707–1716; d. 1716; by P. Scheemakers, 1758. Sir Robert Bruce Cotton; antiquary; d. 1631; by Roubiliac, 1757. Robert Leslie Ellis, Fellow; d. 1859; by T. Woolner. Julius Charles Hare, Fellow; Archdeacon of Chichester; d. 1855; by T. Woolner, 1861. James Jurin, M.D., Fellow; d. 1749–50; by P. Scheemakers. John Mitchell Kemble; d. 1857; by T. Woolner, 1865. John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst; 1772–1863; Lord Chancellor; by W. Behnes, 1844. John Ferguson McLennan, LL.D.; 1827–1881; by J. Hutchison, 1892. Hugh Andrew Johnstone Munro; first Professor of Latin, 1869–1872; d. 1885; by T. Woolner, 1886. Sir Isaac Newton; 1642–1727; by Roubiliac. John Ray; 1628–1705; naturalist; by Roubiliac. Adam Sedgwick; 1785–1873; Professor of Geology, 1818–1873; by T. Woolner. Anthony Shepherd; Plumian Professor of Astronomy, 1760–1796; by J. Bacon. Robert Smith; Master, 1742–1768; by P. Scheemakers. Alfred, Lord Tennyson; by T. Woolner, 1857. Connop Thirlwall, D.D.; Bp of S. David's, 1840–1874; by E. Davis. William Whewell, D.D.; Master, 1841–1866; by E. H. Baily, 1851. Francis Willoughby; naturalist; d. 1672; by Roubiliac.

In the Master's Lodge: (Hall.) King Edward VI. King Henry VIII. Queen Mary. King Henry VII. King Edward III. Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII. Mary, Queen of Scots. Bust[1]: William Wilkins, architect, 1778–1838; by E. H. Baily, 1830. (Large Drawing-room.) Sir Isaac Newton; aged 69; by Thornhill, 1710. Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester; 1776–1834; Chancellor of the University, 1811; by Romney. Robert Devereux, K.G., Earl of Essex; 1567–1601; by Mark Gerrard. Francis Bacon, Viscount S. Alban's; 1561–1626. Martin Luther; 1483-1546. Galileo Galilei; 1564–1642. Sir Isaac Newton; 1642–1727; by Hudson. Queen Mary; by Antonio Moro. Queen Anne Boleyn (presented by Dr Thompson, Master). Ezekiel Spanheim; 1629–1710; aged 80 (1710). Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice; d. 1634. Nathaniel Bacon, K.B.; 1547–1622; half-brother of Francis Bacon (miniature). King Henry VIII.; by Lucas van Heere, 1546 (given by Robt. Beaumont, Master, 1567). Queen Elizabeth; by Zucchero. William Pitt; 1759–1806 (replica by Hoppener of the picture for Lord Mulgrave, unfinished when Pitt

[1] Plaster casts are not included in this list.

died). (Dining-room.) Richard Bentley, D.D.; 1662–1742; Master, 1700–1742; aged 48; by Thornhill, 1710. John Hinchcliffe, D.D.; Master, 1768–1789; Bp of Peterborough; d. 1794; by Rev. Wm. Peters, R.A. Richard Porson; 1759–1808; Professor of Greek. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D.; Master, 1820–1841. William Hepworth Thompson, D.D.; Master, 1866–1886; by Samuel Lawrence. Thomas Nevile, D.D.; Master, 1593–1615. Stephen Whisson, B.D., Fellow; University Librarian, 1751–1783; by Vander Myn. Sir Isaac Newton. The Hon. John North, D.D.; Master, 1677–1683; (a copy by Miss North). Richard Walker, D.D., Fellow; Professor of Moral Philosophy; founder of the Botanic Garden; d. 1764. Portrait of a man; inscribed "Æt. 64. 1607"; on panel. The Hon. John Montagu; Master, 1683–1700. Isaac Barrow, D.D.; Master, 1673–1677; (given 1791). John Hailstone; Professor of Geology, 1788–1818. William Lort Mansel, D.D.; Master, 1798–1820; Bp of Bristol. Isaac Hawkins Browne; Æt. 27, 1732. William Whewell, D.D.; Master, 1841–1866; by Samuel Lawrence. John Whitgift, D.D.; Master, 1567–1577; Archbp of Canterbury; (on panel). Thomas Comber; Master, 1633–1645. Thomas Postlethwaite; Master, 1789–1798. Thomas Newton, D.D., Fellow; Bp of Bristol; d. 1782. Portrait of a man; (on panel). (Queens' Bed-room.) Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester; by Opie. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; 1599. The Rt Hon. Spencer Perceval; 1762–1812; first Lord of the Treasury. Mrs Joanna Bentley, wife of Rd. Bentley, Master; by Lely. Portrait of a man. (Dukes' Room.) Zachary Pearce, D.D., Fellow; Bp of Rochester; d. 1774; by Penny. Andrew Marvell (?). Arthur Cayley; Sadlerian Professor, 1863–1895; by Longmead. (Judges' Room.) William Whewell, D.D.; Master, 1841–1866. (Passage.) Portrait of a bishop.[1]

[1] There are also, in the Lodge, a number of old paintings on panel which are all in the same style and probably only imaginary portraits.

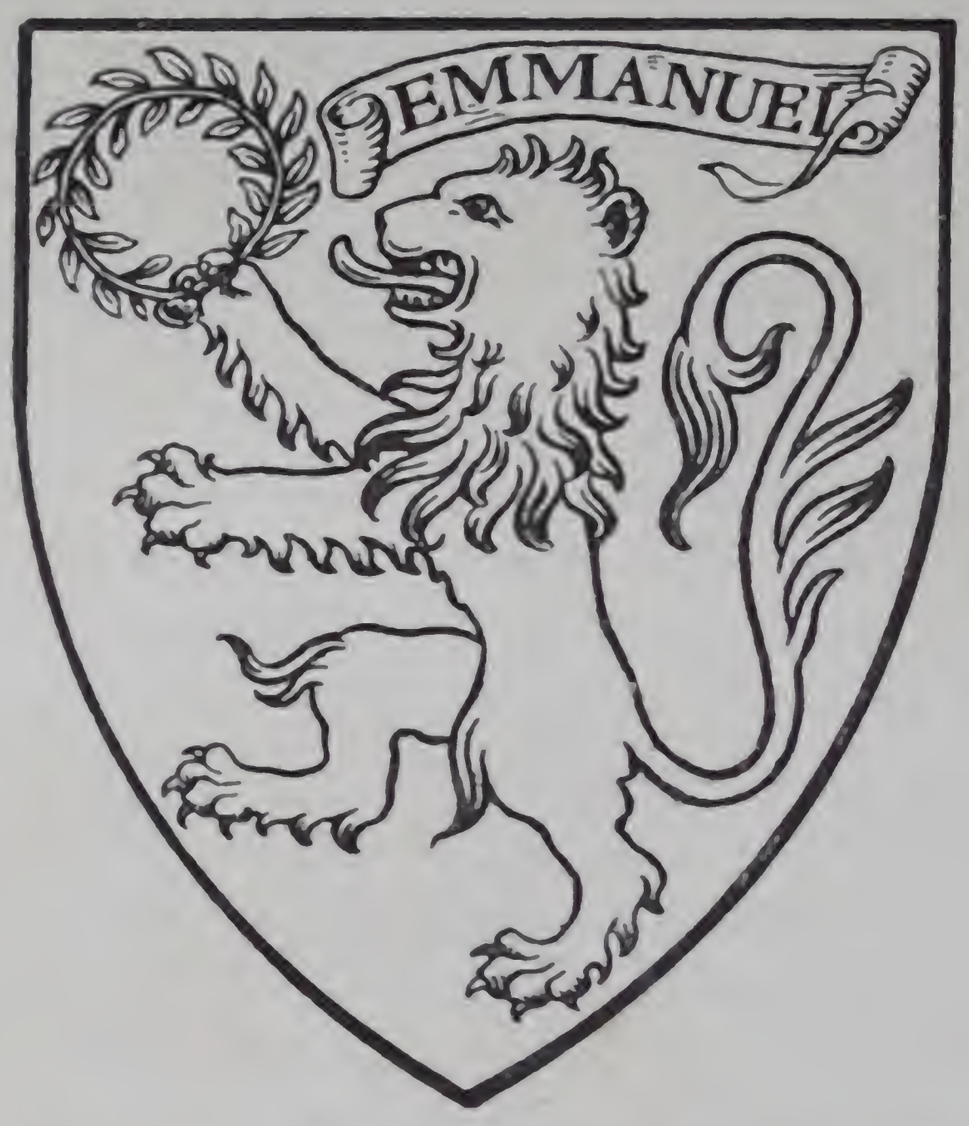


FIG. 99. ARMS OF THE COLLEGE.[1]

CHAPTER XIX.

EMMANUEL, SIDNEY SUSSEX, AND DOWNING.

1. EMMANUEL.

Founded on site of Dominican Priory, 1583. Charter granted, 1584. Conversion of the old buildings. Bungay building, c. 1610. Brick building, 1632–34. New Chapel begun, 1668; finished, 1678. Old Chapel converted into a Library, 1679. Founder's Range rebuilt, 1719–22. Hall remodelled by Essex, 1760. West side of court rebuilt, 1770–75. Founder's or Westmoreland Range burnt and rebuilt, 1811. Building on north side of second court, 1824. Bungay building pulled down, 1824. New Master's Lodge, 1871. New chambers on east side of close, 1885, 1894.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE occupies the site and preserves some of the buildings of the Dominican Friars. After the dissolution of the Priory in 1538 the property passed through the hands

[1] Granted in 1588. They are: *argent, a lion rampant azure, holding in his dexter paw a wreath of laurel vert, and with a scroll issuing from his mouth with the word* EMMANUEL. They are derived from the arms of the founder, who bore *argent three lions rampant azure.*

F. Mackenzie

J. Le Keux

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

SHEWING THE CHAPEL &c.

of various owners and was finally bought by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1583. It was described as follows:

All that the scite, circuit, ambulance, and procinct of the late Priory of Fryers prechers commonly called the blackfryers within the Towne of Cambrige...and all mesuages, houses, buildinges, barnes, stables, dovehouses, orchards, gardens, pondes, stewes, waters, lande, and soyle within the said scite....And all the walles of stone, bricke, or other thinge compassinge and enclosinge the said scite.

Loggan's view (fig. 101, p. 461) enables us to reconstruct to some extent the establishment thus described. It shews a large building running east and west, with a pair of buttresses at one angle, and a large blocked-up window with a pointed arch in the west wall. This building was undoubtedly the church of the Friars. In confirmation of this it is recorded that "in repairing the Combination-room (fig. 100, p. 458 C) about 1762 the traces of the High Altar were very apparent near the present fire-place." This marks the east end of the church or of the nave. Another range of old building (*XX*), with buttresses, ran southwards from the west end of the church and returned westwards to the road. The ditch which runs to the south of this range is probably an old drain and indicates the position of the kitchen offices. This ditch is now represented by a long, narrow pond. The Refectory most likely stood on the site of the present south range (G), but it cannot be distinguished in any of the early views, and was doubtless destroyed to make way for the range of chambers known as the Founder's Building. The "pondes, stewes, and waters" may perhaps be recognized in the two ponds on the east part of the College grounds.

The buildings of the Priory were adapted to the requirements of the College by Ralph Symons, an architect of repute, who, as we have already seen, was employed at Trinity and S. John's Colleges. He converted the old church into a Hall, Parlour, and Butteries (D, C, E). A Master's Lodge (A) was formed at the east end of the same range, either by

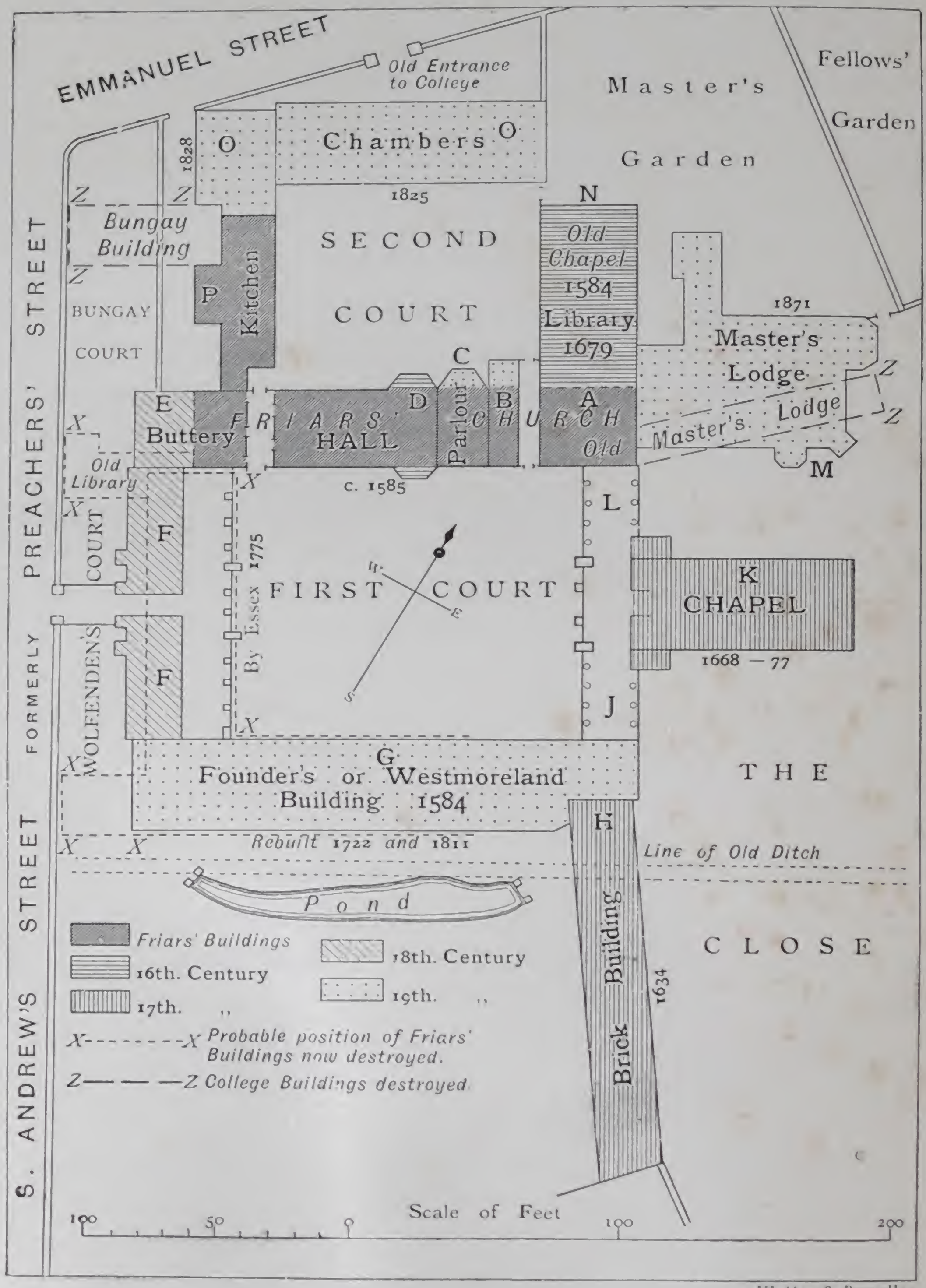


FIG. 100. PLAN OF EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

the conversion of the east part of the church or by the erection of a new building. A new chapel (N), running north and south, was built to the north of the Master's Lodge. It has been said that the unusual position of the chapel and the use to which the old church was put are due to the Puritanical views of the founder, who wished thus to shew his disapproval of the ancient usage. It may be, however, that this seemed to him to be the most convenient arrangement. The western range was converted into chambers. The other new buildings consisted of a kitchen (P) on the north side of the Hall, and the long range of chambers (G), already mentioned, enclosing the court on the south. Towards the east there were no buildings; on that side the court was closed in by a plain wall. The entrance to the College was from the north by a gateway in Emmanuel Lane, by which a small outer court was entered. From this the principal court was reached by the screens passage, and by a passage between the Parlour and the Master's Lodge. Ralph Symons' services to the College were recognized by the grant to him of the lease of a house on advantageous terms, "in consideracion that the said Raphe Symondes is a well mynded man towardes Emanuell Colledge in Cambridge latelie founded and newlie buylded, The workemanship whearof touching the stone worke hath been wrought and perfourmed by the said Raphe, whearin he hath shewed him selfe verie dilligent and carefull."

The first important addition to the College buildings was the range known as the Brick Building (H) extending southwards from the east end of the Founder's Building. This was begun in 1632–33. The contract made with the bricklayer stipulates that there shall be "a sufficient Vault ouer the Riuer," by which is meant the ditch or drain on the south side of the Founder's Building.

The next work undertaken was a new Chapel and a new Library. The old chapel had become almost ruinous, and moreover the singularity of its position,—"The Chancell in y^{t} Colledge standeth north, and their kitchen eastwarde,"—

the fact that it had never been consecrated, and the puritanical observances alleged to be practised in it, gave great offence. Besides complaints in the matter of surplices, keeping fast-days, and so forth, it was stated:

> But in Eman. Coll. they receive that Holy Sacrament, sittinge upon Forms about the Communion Table, and doe pull the Loafe one from the other, after the Minister hath begon. And soe ye Cupp, one drinking as it were to another, like good Fellows, without any particular application of ye s^d^ words, more than once for all.
>
> In other Colledges and Churches, generally none are admitted to attend att the Communion Table, in the celebration of y^t^ Holy Mystery, but Ministers and Deacons. But in Eman. Coll. the wine is filled, and the Table is attended by the Fellows subsizers.[1]

It is true that in an inventory drawn up in 1589, "A Communion table with two forms" is mentioned. In subsequent inventories "A Communion Table, and a carpet for it," is entered, and there is no further allusion to the forms.

But not long after these complaints had been made, the Civil War broke out, and nothing was done in the matter of a new chapel till 1662, when Dr William Sancroft became Master. He actively promoted a scheme for building one. In 1665 he resigned the Mastership on his appointment to the Deanery of S. Paul's.

His removal, however, promoted rather than impeded the work. The architect employed was Sir Christopher, then Dr, Wren, who at the time was actually engaged with the erection of the new Chapel at Pembroke College, begun in 1663; but his employment at Emmanuel College may well have been due to his constant intercourse with Dean Sandcroft in respect of the rebuilding of S. Paul's Cathedral....The design for the Chapel, Cloister, and Gallery was elaborated by Sandcroft, probably in consultation with Wren. His successors in the Mastership informed him regularly of the minutest details of the progress of the building; and sought his advice and help on all occasions. He contributed largely to the funds, and induced his wealthy friends to follow his example.

The Chapel is placed with great skill at the east side of the great

[1] Letter to Archbishop Laud, 1636. (Willis and Clark, II. 700.)

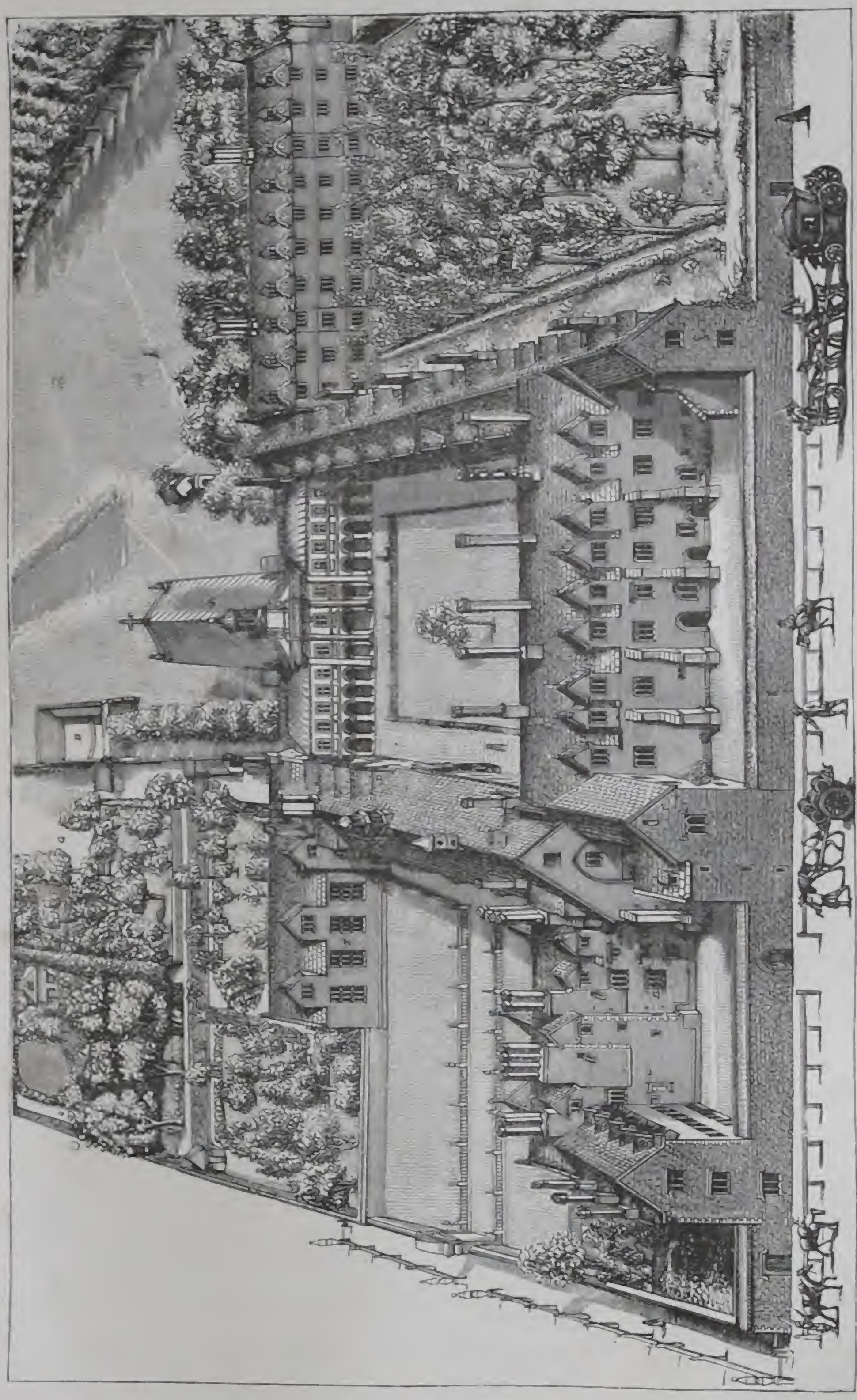


FIG. 101. EMMANUEL COLLEGE, ABOUT 1688. AFTER LOGGAN.

quadrangle, in a position precisely similar to that of Peterhouse. Its western gable occupies the middle of that side, and the Chapel itself extends eastwards from the quadrangle into the grounds beyond. Like its prototype, it is connected to the right and left with the previously existing sides of the quadrangle by means of open cloisters. Above the cloister is a long gallery for pictures &c. attached to the Master's Lodge, from which a door opens to the organ-loft and pew for the Master's family.[1]

The building was begun in 1668 and went forward steadily till 1672, by which time the walls and roof were finished and some of the plastering done. The work then appears to have stopped for four years, but it was resumed again in 1676 and finished in the following year. The woodwork was not designed by Wren, but by a Mr Peirce and a Mr Oliver; it was executed by Cornelius Austin. It was presented by Archbishop Sancroft, who a few years later gave the altar-piece. The painting, representing the Return of the Prodigal Son, is by Giacomo Amiconi, and was presented in 1734.

When the new Chapel was finished the old one was fitted up as a Library. The original Library appears to have been on the first floor of the small building shewn, by Loggan, between the butteries and the street. Additional bookcases, made by John Austin, were set up between 1705 and 1707 to accommodate the books bequeathed by Archbishop Sancroft.

The erection of the new Chapel and Cloister and the conversion of the old Chapel into a Library gave the College the appearance shewn by Loggan in his view taken about 1688. We have now briefly to relate the subsequent changes and additions.

At the beginning of last century the range known as the Founder's Building, forming the south side of the court, being very much out of repair, was rebuilt, though some parts of the old walls appear to have been retained. A century later the entire range was gutted by a fire and was again rebuilt. It is now sometimes called the Westmoreland Building, after

[1] Willis and Clark, II. 703.

the Earl of Westmoreland, who contributed liberally to the first rebuilding.

In 1760 the Hall was repaired and fitted up under the direction of Mr Essex, who also, about ten years later, rebuilt the west side of the court (F) and the butteries (E). The latter work involved the destruction of the old Library (*XX*), and the west part of the church of the Dominican Friars which is shewn in Loggan's view. Henceforth the principal entrance to the College was through the west range. In 1825 a range of chambers (O) was built on the north side of the Hall. Three years later Bungay Building (*ZZ*) was destroyed and the kitchen range extended northwards to Emmanuel Street.

The Master's Lodge originally occupied the two floors over the Combination Room (C) to the east of the Hall. It was gradually enlarged, first by adding to it some rooms (A), which had been ordinary chambers, and subsequently by a separate gallery (*ZZ*) and the gallery over the cloister leading to the chapel. In 1871 the old gallery (*ZZ*) was pulled down, and a new house (M) erected in its place from the designs of Mr (now Sir Arthur) Blomfield. A new range of chambers, called The Hostel, was built on the eastern part of the College close in 1885, from the designs of Mr W. M. Fawcett, Architect. This was extended northwards and a house for the Tutor added in 1894 by Mr J. L. Pearson, Architect.

Portraits.

In the Master's Lodge: (Hall) The Black Prince (modern). King Edward III. (modern). King Charles II. King James II. Portrait of a fellow-commoner [?] of the time of Charles II. (Dining-room) John Balderston; Master, 1680–1719; inscribed: "Johannes Balderston, S.T.P., Emmanuelis Collegii Magister et ecclesiæ Petriburgensis canonicus. Nat. 25 (Maii?) 1642. Ob. 4to. 7^{bris} (1719?). L. Fry, pinxit, 1732. Ab orig: min: pictura delin: per D. Loggan 1684." Sir Edmund Bacon; c. 1784. Sir William Temple; 1628–1700; by Lely. (Study) William Kingsley. Mr Thornby. Portrait of a man,

time of Charles II. Benjamin Middleton, 1668. (Stairs) John Fane, Earl of Westmorland; Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of the Kingdom of Ireland; d. 1774. (Ante-room of Gallery) Sir Walter Mildmay, Founder; 1522-1589. (Gallery) John Breton, D.D.; Master, 1665–1674. (The Chapel, built during his Mastership, is seen in the background.) John Sudbury, D.D.; Dean of Durham; d. 1684. Benjamin Whichcot, D.D., Fellow and Tutor; Provost of King's College, 1644–1660; d. 1683. William Branthwaite, D.D., Fellow; Master of Gonville and Caius College, 1607–1618; d. 1618. Mrs Joyce Frankland; benefactor. Francis Ash; benefactor; d. 1654. Ralph Symons, architect; inscribed: "Effigies Rodulphi Simons, architecti sua ætate peritissimi, qui præter plurima ædificia ab eo præclare facta, duo collegia Emmanuelis hoc Sydnii illud extruxit integre. Magnam etiam partem Trinitatis reconcinnavit amplissime." (Willis and Clark, II. 475.) William Sancroft, D.D.; Master, 1662–1665; Archbp of Canterbury; benefactor (a modern copy). (? John, Lord Finch of Fordwich; Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; d. 1660.) John Preston; Master, 1622–1628. Sir Francis Pemberton; Chief Justice of King's Bench; d. 1697. Charles Francis, Earl of Westmorland; d. 1690. Sir Walter Mildmay, Founder; 1522–1589; aged 60. Rev. Jeremiah Pemberton; 18th cent. Peter Allix, Fellow; Treasurer of the Church of Sarum; d. 1716–17. Sir Pury Cust, Knt.; d. 1698. Ralph Cudworth, Fellow; Master of Clare Hall, 1645–1654; of Christ's College, 1654–1688. Joshua Barnes, Fellow; Professor of Greek, 1695–1712; d. 1712. Sir Walter Mildmay, Founder; 1522–1589; Apthorp is seen in the background. Sir Anthony Mildmay; son of the Founder; d. 1617. Lady Grace Mildmay; wife of Sir Anthony Mildmay. Charles Jackson, Fellow; Bp of Kildare; d. 1790. Henry Hubbard, B.D., Fellow; Registrary, 1758–1778; d. 1778. William Bennet, Fellow; Bp of Cork and Cloyne; d. 1820. Roger Long, D.D.; Master of Pembroke Hall, 1733–1770. John Preston, DD.; Master, 1622–1628. James Gardiner, D.D., Fellow; Bp of Lincoln; d. 1705. William Richardson, D.D.; Master, 1736–1775; d. 1775. Portrait of a lady (not, as sometimes supposed, Queen Elizabeth). Anthony Askew, M.D.; d. 1772. Joseph Hall, D.D., Fellow; Bp of Norwich; d. 1656. George Thorpe, D.D.; Canon of Canterbury; gave lands to the College in 1719. (?) Samuel Ward, D.D., Fellow; Master of Sidney Sussex College, 1609–1643; d. 1643. Richard Hurd, D.D., Fellow; Bp of Worcester; d. 1808. Thomas Holbeche, D.D.; Master, 1675–1680; benefactor; d. 1680.

FIG. 102. ARMS OF THE COLLEGE.[1]

2. SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE

Death of the Lady Frances, 1589. Site acquired, 1595. Court built, 1596–9. Refectory of the Friary converted into a Chapel, and Library formed above it, 1602. Clerke building, 1628. Buildings altered, 1747. Chapel and Library rebuilt, c. 1777. Buildings altered, 1821–33. Pearson building, 1890.

THE College of the Lady Frances Sidney Sussex, commonly called Sidney Sussex College, was founded by the Lady Frances, daughter of Sir William Sidney, Knight, and widow of the second Earl of Sussex. She died in 1589 and bequeathed the sum of five thousand pounds for the foundation of a new college in Cambridge, or, if the sum should be thought insufficient for that purpose, for the enlargement of Clare Hall. Her executors decided on the former alternative, and after some difficulties and delays obtained from Trinity College a lease of the site formerly occupied by the Franciscan Friars. The indenture grants the ground to the executors for ever at a yearly rent of £13. 6*s*. 8*d*., and the executors also paid a sum of one hundred marks before the conveyance was

[1] The same as the arms of the foundress, namely: *argent, a bend engrailed sable* for RADCLIFFE, impaling *or, a pheon azure* for SIDNEY.

made. The ground lay on the west side of the town on either bank of the King's Ditch, but the buildings were wholly within the circuit of the Ditch, and stood close against the street now called Sidney Street, but then known as Conduit Street. The site and buildings had been granted to Trinity College by Henry VIII., and almost all the buildings of the Friary had been moved between 1546 and 1556 to provide building materials for the College, the only part left being the Refectory.[1]

The buildings of the new College were designed by Ralph Symons. They were begun in 1596, and finished, with the exception of the chapel, in about two years. They were grouped round three sides of a court, the third side, towards the street, being bounded by a high wall containing a gateway (fig. 104). The north and south sides contained chambers; the east range opposite the gateway contained, on the ground floor, the Hall, Butteries, and Kitchen. The Hall was originally the whole height of the building and had an open timbered roof; it was entered by an open porch with rooms over it occupying the centre of the range (fig. 104, p. 468). Over the kitchen and butteries, which occupied the southern half of the range, was the Master's Lodge, approached by a turret staircase in the angle formed by the east and south ranges. The Parlour was at the east end of the north range and adjoined the upper end of the Hall. It was entered through a porch which was carried up the full height of the building as a

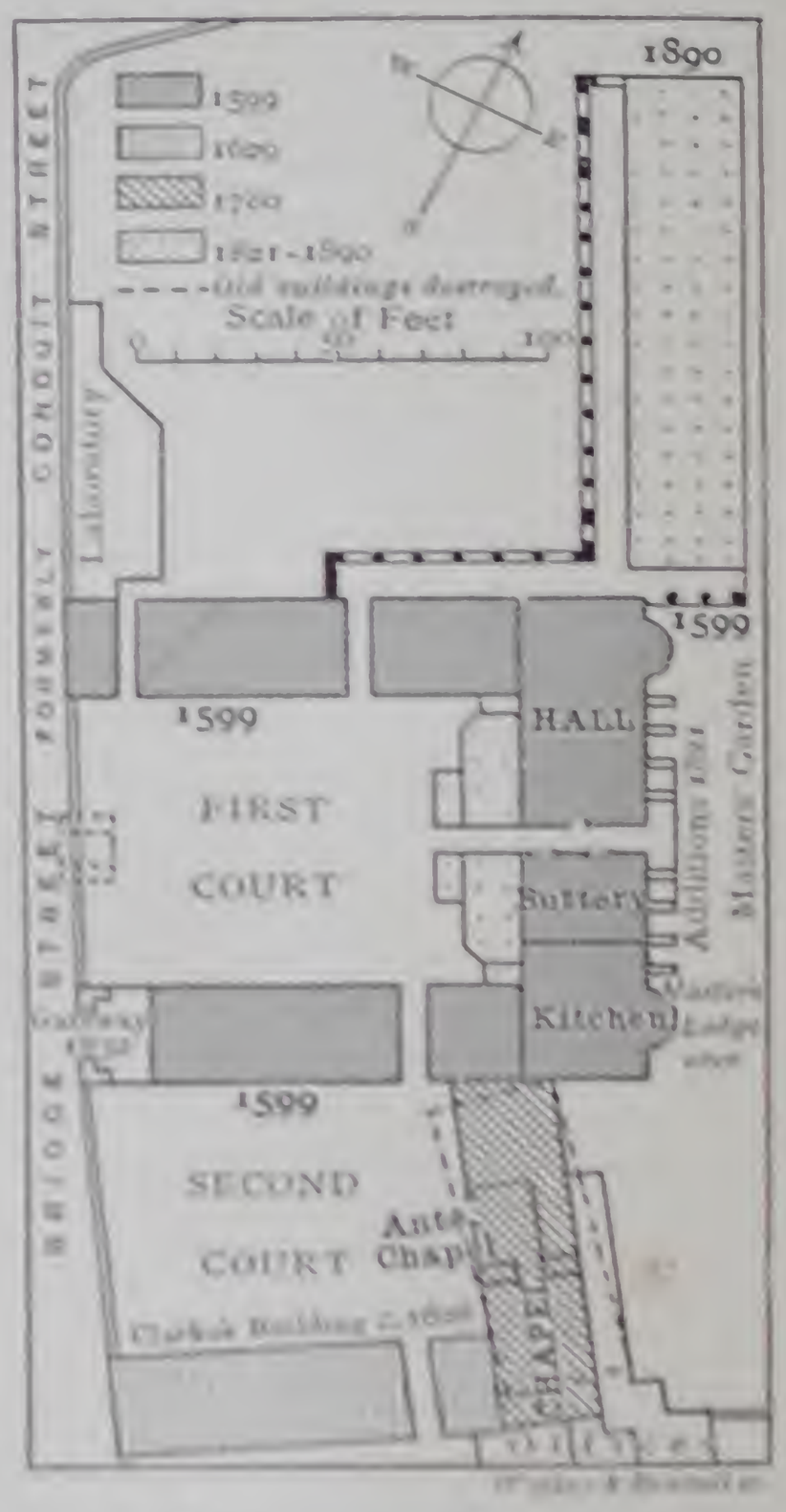


FIG. 103. PLAN OF SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

[1] Shewn by a dotted line in the plan.

turret to correspond with the Master's turret in the opposite angle of the court. The spaces between the two angle turrets and the central porch were occupied by a terrace. The appearance of this court is preserved in Loggan's view (fig. 104, p. 468). The buildings, of a deep rich red brick with stone dressings, were of simple character, but were well designed. The east, or garden, side of the east range was similar in character; near each end there was a large semi-circular oriel, the northern one lighting the dais end of the Hall, and the southern one the Kitchen on the ground floor and the Master's Lodge above.

For the first few years of its existence the College was without a chapel, but about 1602 the old Hall of the Friars was fitted up as one, and a second storey added to form a Library. The building lay to the south of the principal court, projecting southwards from the east end of the south range. It is shewn, with its old buttresses, in Loggan's view.

A few years later, about 1628, the first addition was made to the College by the erection of a range of chambers forming the south side of a second court. This building extended from the south end of the chapel to the street, and the second court thus resembled the first in being open towards the west; Sidney Sussex followed, as Emmanuel College had done, the example set by Dr Caius a few years before. This building is due to the liberality of Sir Francis Clerke, of Houghton Conquest, and was intended to accommodate the Fellows and Scholars whom he had added to the foundation. In like manner special buildings had been provided by Wray and Perse at Magdalene College and Caius College, respectively, for the Fellows and Scholars of their foundation.

In 1747, the buildings having become ruinous, extensive repairs were carried out, and the Hall was fitted up in the Italian manner. The picturesque old gateway was removed about the same time and a new one, of more severe character, built in the same place. This also has since been removed,

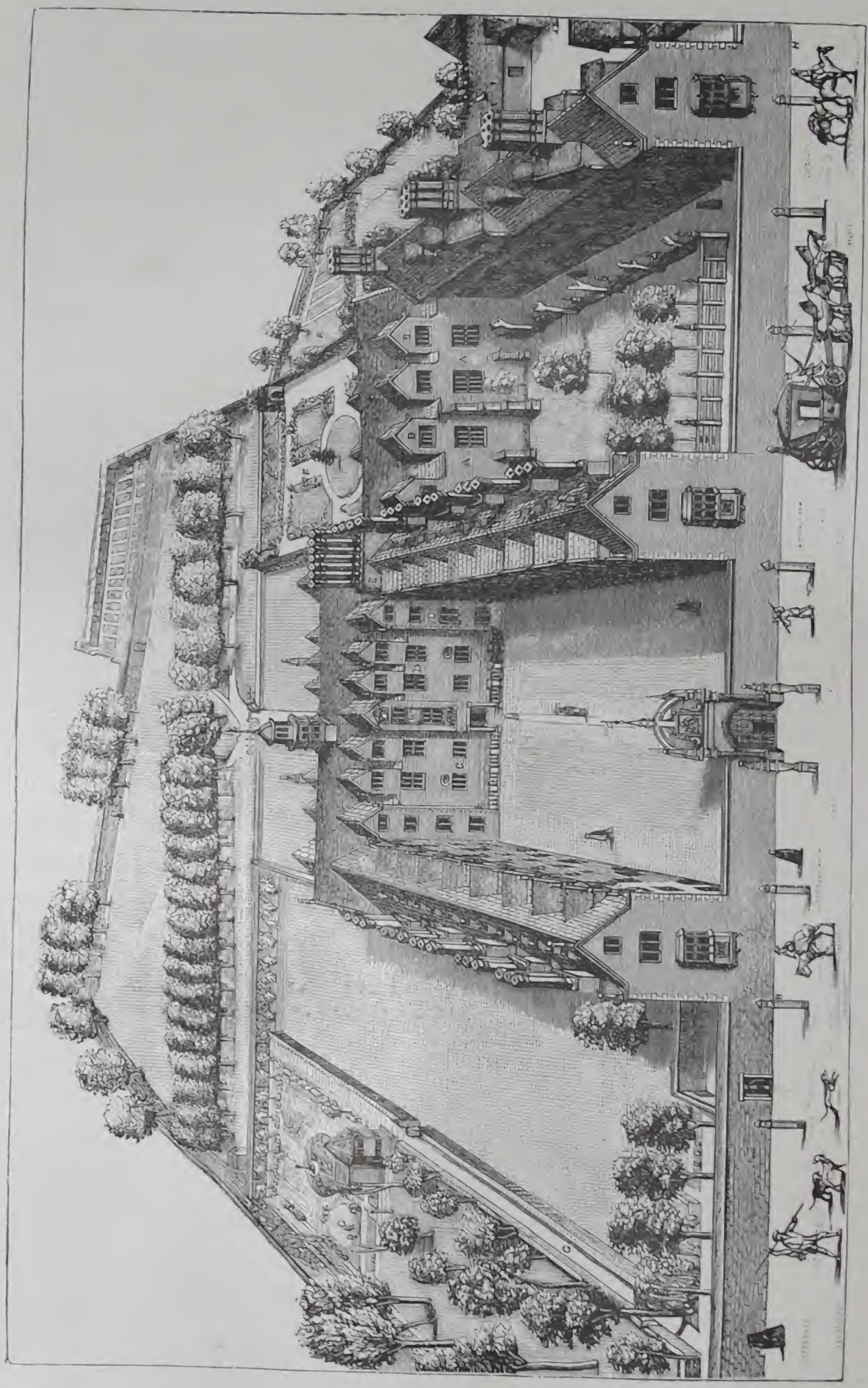


FIG. 104. SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, ABOUT 1688. AFTER LOGGAN.

and now forms the entrance to the Master's garden from Jesus Lane.

Between 1777 and 1780 the chapel, the old Hall of the Friars, was destroyed and replaced by a new building, designed by Essex, containing a Chapel and Library, and also providing some additional rooms for the Master.

The buildings received their present appearance in the early part of this century, at the hands of Jeffry Wyatt or Sir Jeffry Wyatville as he subsequently became. The east front of the Hall range being found to be very much out of the perpendicular, a row of buttresses was added. At the same time the oriels were rebuilt and the whole character of this side of the College was altered. A narrow building was also added to the west side of the east range; a new gateway was formed at the west end of the range between the two courts, and another storey was added to the same building and to the north range. Some minor alterations were also made, and finally the whole of the buildings were coated with Roman cement. The cost of these works was defrayed by funds bequeathed by Samuel Taylor, LL.B., a former member of the College.

In 1890 a new range, with a cloister (fig. 105, p. 470), was built to the north of the first court, from the designs of Mr J. L. Pearson, Architect.

Portraits.

In the Hall: Francis Johnson, 1703. William Perkins, Fellow of Christ's College; d. 1602. (Formerly in the Master's Lodge. It was long thought to be Ralph Symons the architect.) John Hey, D.D.; first Norrisian Professor of Divinity, 1780–1795; d. 1815. George Butler, D.D.; 1774–1853; Head Master of Harrow; Dean of Peterborough. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector; a member of the College; d. 1658. James Montagu, D.D.; first Master, 1598–1608; Bp of Winchester; d. 1618. The Countess of Sussex, Foundress; d. 1589. Edward Montagu, Lord Montagu of Boughton; d. 1681. Robert Phelps, D.D.; Master, 1843–1890. The Countess of Sussex, Foundress.

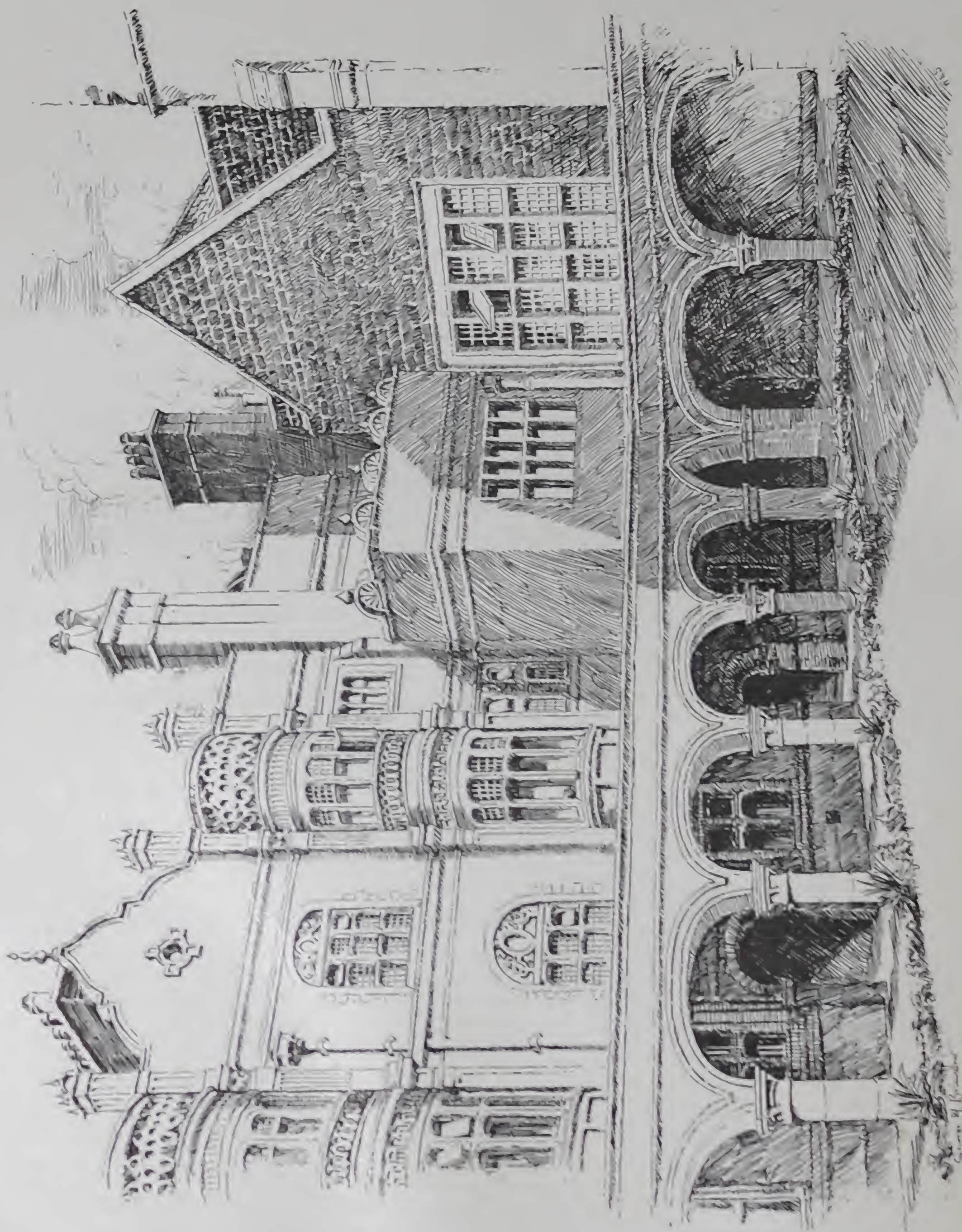


FIG. 105. SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE. NEW BUILDING.

John Garnett, D.D., Fellow; Bp of Clogher; d. 1782. Peter Blundell, of Tiverton, clothier; benefactor. John Bramhall, D.D.; Archbp of Armagh; d. 1663.

In the Combination Room: The Countess of Sussex, Foundress. Sir Philip Sidney (?).

In the Master's Lodge: (Dining-room) The Countess of Sussex, Foundress. Samuel Ward, D.D.; Master, 1609–1643; Archdeacon of Taunton. James Johnson; Master, 1688–1703; by Valentine Ritz, 1690. William Wollaston; elected Master, but election declared void; d. 1724. (Presented by his grandson.) Portrait of a man. (Possibly King George I.) John Colson; Lucasian Professor, 1739–1760 (a copy of the picture in the University Library). William Chafy, D.D.; Master, 1813–1843. (Landing) Bardsey Fisher; Master, 1703–1723. Mrs Fisher, wife of Bardsey Fisher.

FIG. 106. ARMS OF THE COLLEGE.[1]

3. DOWNING COLLEGE

Will of Sir George Downing, 1717; death, 1749; death of his heir, 1764. Charter, 1800. Purchase of site, 1804. Buildings begun, 1807. East and west sides finished, 1821. Addition to north side, 1873. Site of chapel consecrated. Sale of part of the site, 1896.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING, of Gamlingay Park, in the county of Cambridge, Baronet, by his will dated 20 December, 1717, bequeathed estates in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Suffolk, to certain persons, in trust for his cousin Jacob Garret Downing, and his issue with remainder to other relatives. In case of the failure of such issue, the trustees were directed to purchase a convenient piece of ground in Cambridge, and thereon to build a college to be called Downing's College, and to obtain a royal charter for the founding and incorporating thereof. The College was to

[1] Granted in 1801. They are the arms of the founder with a bordure for difference, namely: *Barry of eight, argent and vert, a griffin segreant or, within a bordure azure charged with eight silver roses.* Motto: QVÆRERE VERVM.

F. Mackenzie. J. Le Keux.

DOWNING COLLEGE,

AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

1802.

consist of a Master, two Professors, namely, a Professor of the Laws of England and a Professor of Medicine, and sixteen Fellows.

Downing died in 1749; the trustees had all died before him. His cousin, on whom the estates devolved, died without issue in 1764; and all the parties entitled in remainder had previously died, without issue. But Dame Margaret Downing, widow of Sir Jacob Garret Downing, retained possession of the estates, and the founding of the College was retarded by litigation for more than thirty years.

The charter was granted in 1800. In 1804 the purchase of the leys land, known as Pembroke Leys, on which there were common rights, was completed, and plans for the buildings were obtained from Mr James Wyatt. These designs were rejected and plans were obtained from Mr James Byfield, Architect; other plans were afterwards voluntarily made and offered to the College by Mr James Wilkins, Junior, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Architect, and by Mr Francis Sandys and Mr Lewis Wyatt, Architects. Mr Wilkins' plan was eventually accepted. The buildings were arranged round a quadrangle, the east side being occupied by the Master's Lodge, a house for the Professor of Medicine, and chambers; the west side by the Hall, Kitchens &c., a house for the Professor of Law, and chambers. These two sides of the court have been built. On the north side there were two ranges of chambers with an interval between them. Northward of these again was the *Propylæum* or gate of entrance, a Doric portico, flanked by a porter's lodge and a lecture-room. The south side of the court was occupied by the Chapel and Library.

The first stone of the buildings was laid on 18 May, 1807. The east and west sides were completed in 1821 (when undergraduates were admitted), with the exception of the north range of the east side, which was not built till 1873.

The north and south sides of the court still remain to be done. Though the chapel has not been built, the site fixed

upon for it has been consecrated, and in 1814 the remains of Sir Busick Harwood were buried in a vault on the ground.

Owing to the decrease during the last few years in the value of the property from which the College revenues are drawn, it has become necessary to sell a part of the College grounds. The northern portion, next to Pembroke Street, was bought by the University in 1896.

Portraits.

In the Hall: William Frere, LL.D.; second Master, 1812–1836; serjeant-at-law; d. 1836; by Clint. Alexander Hill, M.D.; present Master (elected 1888); by Miss Emily Humphry. Lady Downing; c. 1688–1734; wife and cousin of the Founder and daughter of Sir William Forester; she never lived with her husband and was sometimes called Mrs Mary Forester. Thomas Worsley; third Master, 1836–1885; by Watts. Sir George Downing, Founder; third baronet; c. 1686–1749.

In the Combination Room: Rev. Godfrey Milnes Sykes; Tutor, 1842–1854. William Webster Fisher, M.D.; Downing Professor of Medicine, 1841–1874; d. 1874. William Lloyd Birkbeck; fourth Master, 1885–1888; by Miss Bond.

CHAPTER XX.

SELWYN AND RIDLEY

1. SELWYN COLLEGE

THIS College was founded in 1882, in memory of George Augustus Selwyn, late Bishop of Lichfield and formerly Bishop of New Zealand, who died in 1878. The funds were raised by public subscription.

The College was incorporated by Royal Charter on 13 September, 1882, and was recognised as a Public Hostel of the University by Grace of the Senate, 8 February, 1883. It is governed by a Master and Council consisting of not more than sixteen members, of whom five are *ex officio*.

A site on the east side of Grange Road containing five acres was bought, and a building containing sixty-four sets of rooms and an entrance gate was finished in 1882. A temporary Chapel and Hall were built at the same time.

In 1884 a Lodge for the Master and the west part of the north range were built. The east half of the latter was added in 1889.

The Chapel was begun in 1893, and was opened on 16 October, 1895. The cost was about £11,000. The works which still remain to be done are the reredos, the organ, and the canopies of the side stalls.

At present a temporary hall is used. The permanent hall will be over the present kitchens.

All the buildings are from the designs of Sir Arthur W. Blomfield, Architect.

Portrait: The Rev. the Hon. Arthur Temple Lyttelton, first Master; by Furse.

FIG. 107. SELWYN COLLEGE.

2. RIDLEY HALL

THIS College, named after the martyr Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, was founded by members of the Evangelical party of the Church of England with the object of providing a residence and tuition in Theology for graduates of the University who are candidates for Holy Orders. It is governed by a Council. The funds were raised by subscription.

The foundation-stone was laid in October, 1879, and the building was opened in January, 1881. The part then finished consisted of a gateway-tower, a Library, a Principal's House, and eight sets of rooms. Before this part was finished a donation of £3000 was received from Mrs Gamble of Torquay, and it was decided to complete the building at once by the erection of the part to the north of the gateway. This section, which was finished in 1882, contains a Hall, kitchen offices, Reading room, and twelve sets of chambers. The building is faced with Chylton red bricks with Ancaster stone dressings, and was designed by Mr Charles S. Luck, Architect.

In 1891–2 a new block, containing eleven sets of rooms, including rooms for the Vice-Principal, was added; at the same time a Chapel, the gift of an anonymous donor, a former student, was built, and was opened in February, 1892.

Mr Luck had died before these buildings were undertaken; they are from the designs of Mr William Wallace, Architect. The Ante-chapel contains some fragments of the old pulpit from Holy Trinity Church, used by the Rev. C. Simeon.

Portrait: The Right Reverend Charles Perry, D.D., first Bishop of Melbourne; first Chairman of Council, 1879–1892.

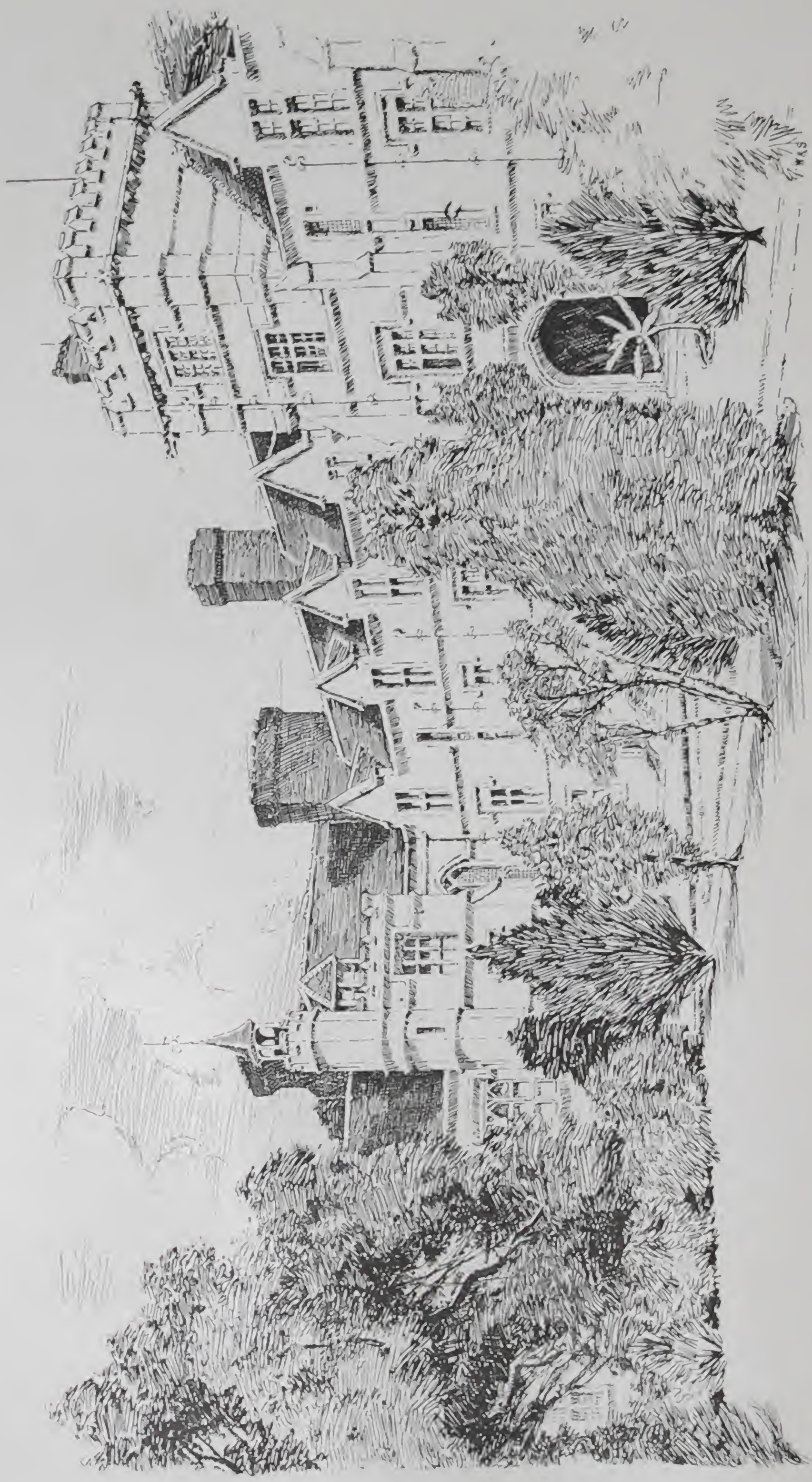


FIG. 108. RIDLEY HALL.

CHAPTER XXI

GIRTON AND NEWNHAM

1. GIRTON COLLEGE

THIS College was founded in 1869. It was "designed to hold, in relation to girls' schools and home teaching, a position analogous to that occupied by the Universities towards the public schools for boys." On the 16th October a house in Hitchin, hired by the Committee, was opened for the reception of six students. In the following year, on an application from the College to the Council of the Senate of the University, permission was granted to the Examiners for the Previous Examination to examine, and to give informal certificates to, students from Hitchin College. This arrangement was afterwards extended to the examinations for the Ordinary Degree and for various Triposes.

In 1870 it was resolved that as soon as the sum of £7000 should be raised, a site should be purchased and the College established in a building of its own;—"the site to be at Hitchin or near Cambridge, but not in or close to Cambridge." A freehold site containing 16 acres in the parish of Girton was purchased, and buildings for the accommodation of twenty-one students were erected. The College was incorporated in 1872 under the name of Girton College, and in October of the following year the students were removed to the new buildings.

In 1876–7 eighteen sets of rooms and three lecture-rooms

FIG. 109. GIRTON COLLEGE.

were added to the west of the original building. The west side of the court was completed by the addition, in 1879, of eighteen sets of rooms and two lecture-rooms.

Twenty-five sets of rooms were added in 1883–4, the Hall was enlarged, and a Library and new rooms for the Mistress built.

By the Will of the late Miss J. C. Gamble, who died in June, 1885, the College, as residuary legatee, received the first instalment of a sum which ultimately amounted to about £19,000. A piece of land adjoining the College grounds on the east and containing about seventeen acres was bought. A large extension of the buildings was begun, consisting of a gateway-tower and twenty-nine sets of rooms. The building was finished in 1888. The College buildings are from the designs of Mr Alfred Waterhouse, Architect. The total capital expenditure including the purchase of land, planting and draining, and the cost of furniture, which is provided by the College, up to 1896, amounted to a little over £70,000.

Portraits.

In the Hall: Miss Emily Davies; one of the founders of the College; by Rudolph Lehmann. Madame Bodichon; one of the founders; by Miss E. M. Osborn, 1884. Henrietta Maria, Lady Stanley of Alderley; benefactress; copy by Miss Hawkins, 1880, of portrait by Richmond.

In the Reception Room: Mrs Somerville; chalk drawing by Samuel Lawrence; presented in 1884. Bust: Mrs Somerville.

Not hung: Miss J. C. Gamble; benefactress; water-colour drawing by A. E. Chalon, R.A., 1838.

2. NEWNHAM COLLEGE

In January, 1870, courses of lectures for women were begun in Cambridge, and in October of the following year, in consequence of the demand from women at a distance to share the advantage of the lectures, a house in Regent Street[1] was opened for them and was placed under the charge of Miss A. J. Clough. In October, 1873, an 'Association for promoting the Higher Education of Women in Cambridge' was formed to carry on and develop the lectures for women.

As the number of students steadily increased, a company was formed in 1874 to provide a Hall of residence, and Newnham Hall, now called Old Hall, was opened in October, 1875. As the accommodation thus provided soon proved insufficient, another building, North Hall, now called Sidgwick Hall, was opened in October, 1880.

In 1880 the Association for the Higher Education of Women and the Newnham Hall Company amalgamated, and were incorporated under the name of Newnham College.

A third Hall, called Clough Hall, was begun in 1886 and opened in 1888. This included a general Dining-hall capable of containing the whole College, though as a rule it is used only by those students residing in Clough Hall, the other halls each having a small Dining-hall of its own. In 1893 a building, called the Pfeiffer Building, was added to the Old Hall. The cost of the main block of this building was in great part defrayed by a grant to the College of £5000 from the Trustees of the bequest made by Mr and Mrs Pfeiffer. It consists principally of a gateway-tower connected by

[1] The students were afterwards moved to Merton Hall and thence to a house in Bateman Street.

FIG. 110. NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

corridors with the Old Hall and Sidgwick Hall. The gates are of bronze, and were presented as a memorial of Miss Clough, the first Principal of the College, by students who had been in residence during her lifetime; they were designed by Mr Basil Champneys and are from the works of Mr Elsley. The Old Hall, together with the Pfeiffer Building, contains fifty-five sets of rooms, and each of the other two Halls about the same number. A new Library, the gift of Mr and Mrs Yates Thompson, has just been completed. The observatory and telescope were presented by Mrs W. L. Boreham in 1893. All the buildings were designed by Mr Basil Champneys, Architect.

Until the erection of the Pfeiffer Building the College had been divided into two parts by a public footpath, leading from Malting Lane to Grange Road. In 1893, however, a footpath, leading from Silver Street, called Pightle Walk, was widened to form a carriage road, and this was continued westwards to Grange Road and called Sidgwick Avenue. The old bridle-path between the two Halls was then closed, and the whole site of the College, comprising about eight and a half acres, was brought within a ring fence.

Portraits.

In the Hall: Miss Anne Jemima Clough, first Principal, 1871–1892; by Shannon. Henry Sidgwick, Litt.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy; by Shannon. Mrs Henry Sidgwick, second and present Principal; by Shannon. Miss Marion G. Kennedy, Honorary Secretary to the Council; by Shannon. Miss Helen Gladstone, late Principal of Sidgwick Hall; by Richmond.

In the Library: Miss A. J. Clough; by Richmond.

CHAPTER XXII

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS[1] AND BOTANIC GARDEN

Printing-House. Science Schools. Woodwardian Museum. Observatory. Fitzwilliam Museum. Archaeological Museum. Divinity and Literary Schools. Syndicate Buildings. Botanic Garden. Portraits.

1. THE PRINTING PRESS

THE right to appoint three stationers or printers was granted to the University by King Henry the Eighth in 1534. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries printing was carried on in the houses of the printers employed or appointed by the University.[2] The earliest of these, John Siberch, who was printing in 1521, occupied a house called the *Arma regia* standing opposite to S. Michael's Church on ground now forming part of Gonville and Caius College. Several of Siberch's successors lived in the same neighbourhood, but about 1625 Thomas Buck set up a press in an old house which had formed part of the Austin Friary[3] situated on the ground now occupied by the Science Schools. In 1655 the University obtained from Queens' College a lease of their ground at the corner of Silver Street and Queens' Lane. On this site, now forming the garden of the Master's Lodge of S. Catharine's College, a large Printing House was built, which continued in use till the beginning of this century.

[1] See also above, Chapter XII.: The Schools, Library and Senate House.

[2] For the succession of University Printers see a paper on the subject by R. Bowes in the *Communications* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Vol. V., p. 283.

[3] See above, Chapter VIII.

The acquisition of the present site began in 1762 and the erection of the present buildings in 1804; the building erected in Silver Street in the latter year is still standing. In 1824 a large addition to the site was made by the purchase of a messuage fronting upon Trumpington Street and Mill Lane. This property had formerly been an inn called *The Cardinal's Cap* which existed at the end of the fifteenth century. A printing house, forming the west side of the present quadrangle, and a dwelling-house for the printer in Mill Lane were built in 1826.

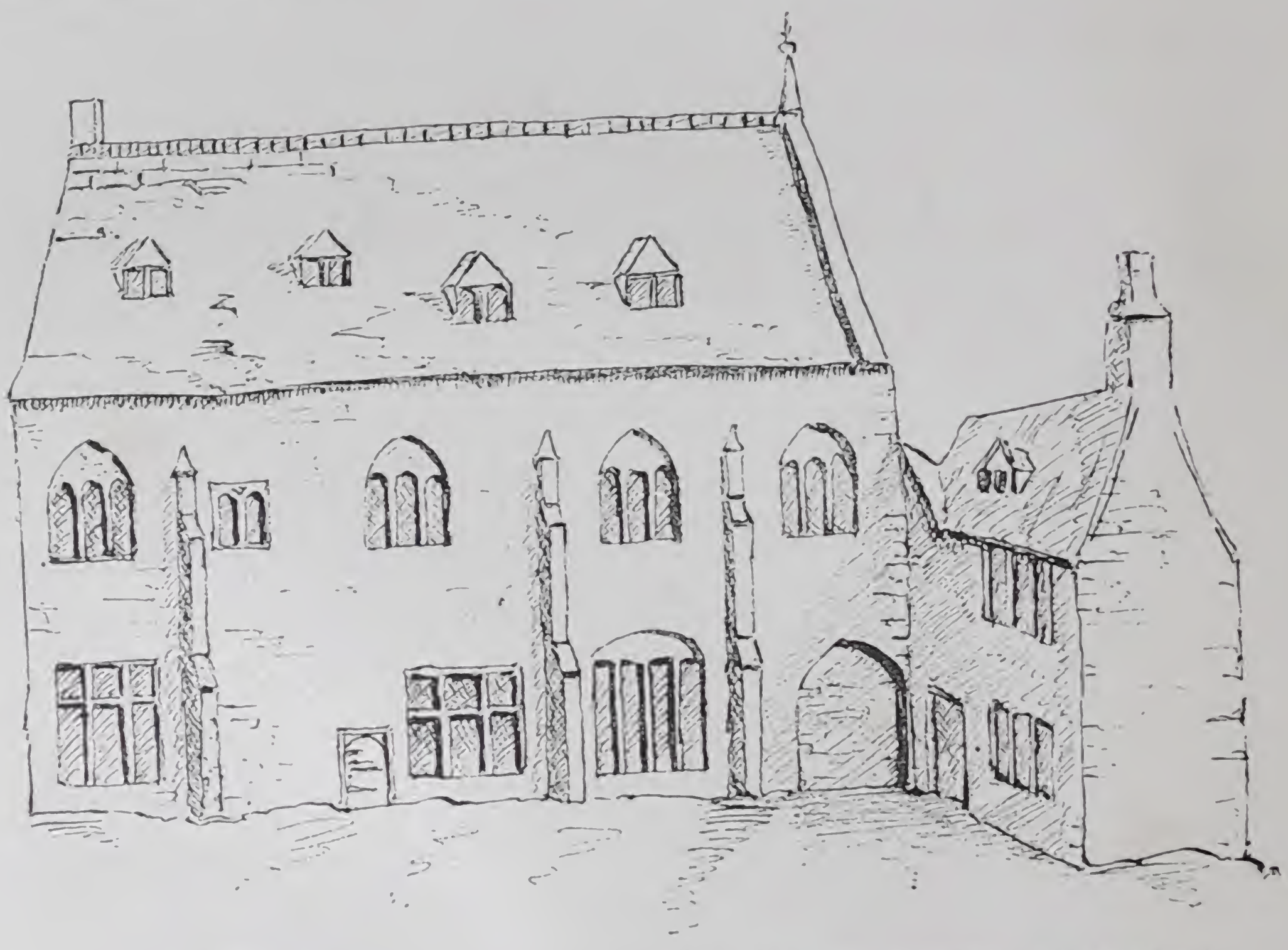


FIG. 111. HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THOMAS BUCK, UNIVERSITY PRINTER. FORMERLY PART OF THE AUSTIN FRIARY.

In 1824 the University received from the Committee for erecting a Statue of William Pitt,[1] an offer to devote their surplus funds to the erection of a building in connection with the University printing-press near or opposite to Pembroke

[1] The statue, in bronze, by Chantrey cost £7000; it was set up in Hanover Square in 1831. A marble statue by Westmacott was placed in the Abbey.

College, of which Mr Pitt had been a member. This offer was accepted, and the remaining properties in Trumpington Street, between Silver Street and Mill Lane, were bought by the University as a site for the proposed building. Designs were prepared by Mr Blore, architect; the first stone was laid in 1831, and the building was opened in 1833. The total cost was about £10,700. At the same time a building connecting the Pitt Press with the old press of 1826, was erected by the University at a cost of £2000.

Further additions have since been made from time to time. In 1893 a room for the meetings of the Press Syndics was built on the south side of the quadrangle from the designs of Mr W. M. Fawcett, Architect. The large room over the entrance gate was originally designed for this purpose, but it has for some time past served as the Registry of the University.

2. MUSEUMS AND LECTURE ROOMS FOR NATURAL SCIENCE

The greater part of these buildings stand on the site of the Austin Friary.[1] In 1760 Richard Walker, D.D., then Vice-Master of Trinity College, bought the principal portion of the ground and presented it to the University for the purposes of a Botanic Garden, and greenhouses and a lecture room for the Professor of Botany were built. The removal of the plants to the present garden was begun in 1847 and completed in 1852, and it was decided to devote the old garden to science schools. Some lecture rooms for science had been built in the corner of the garden between Pembroke Street and Corn Exchange Street in 1786, and a museum of Human Anatomy, with a polygonal lecture theatre at the angle of the grounds, were added in 1832–3. Plans for the new buildings were prepared by Mr Salvin in 1854. Difficulties,

[1] See above, Chapter VIII.

arising chiefly from the lack of the necessary funds, delayed the execution of the scheme till 1863. The buildings were begun in that year and finished in 1866. The Library of the Philosophical Society is also contained in this range.

In 1872–4 a laboratory for Experimental Physics was erected in Free School Lane at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University, from the designs of Mr W. M. Fawcett. These buildings were enlarged by additions to the south in 1895. Laboratories for Comparative Anatomy and Physiology were built by the same architect between 1876 and 1879.

A new Chemical Laboratory with an entrance in Pembroke Street was built in 1887–8 from the designs of Mr J. J. Stevenson, Architect, at a cost of about £33,700. New buildings for Human Anatomy and for Physiology, with a lecture room common to the two departments, were erected in Corn Exchange Street in 1890–1, from the designs of Mr W. M. Fawcett, Architect, at a cost of about £15,000. Workshops for students in Engineering were built in 1878, and have since been added to. In 1890 a new Engineering Laboratory was formed, partly by adapting the old buildings of the Perse Grammar School, and partly by the erection of a new building designed by Mr W. C. Marshall, Architect.

3. THE WOODWARDIAN MUSEUM

Dr Woodward died in 1728 and bequeathed to the University his Geological collections. It is not known where they were originally placed, but in 1735 a room in the west range of the Schools quadrangle was given up to them.[1] In 1837 the collections were moved into Cockerell's Building. On the death in 1873 of Adam Sedgwick who had held the professorship of Geology since 1818, a large fund was collected

[1] See above, p. 283.

for the purpose of building a new Museum as a memorial to him. Owing, however, to disagreement as to details, nothing has yet been done. A site has now been decided upon and it is hoped that the building will soon be begun.

4. THE OBSERVATORY

Thomas Plume, D.D., Christ's College, Archdeacon of Rochester, by Will dated 1704, bequeathed to certain trustees a sum of £1800 to erect an Observatory and stock it with Instruments, to maintain a Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy, and to buy or build a house for

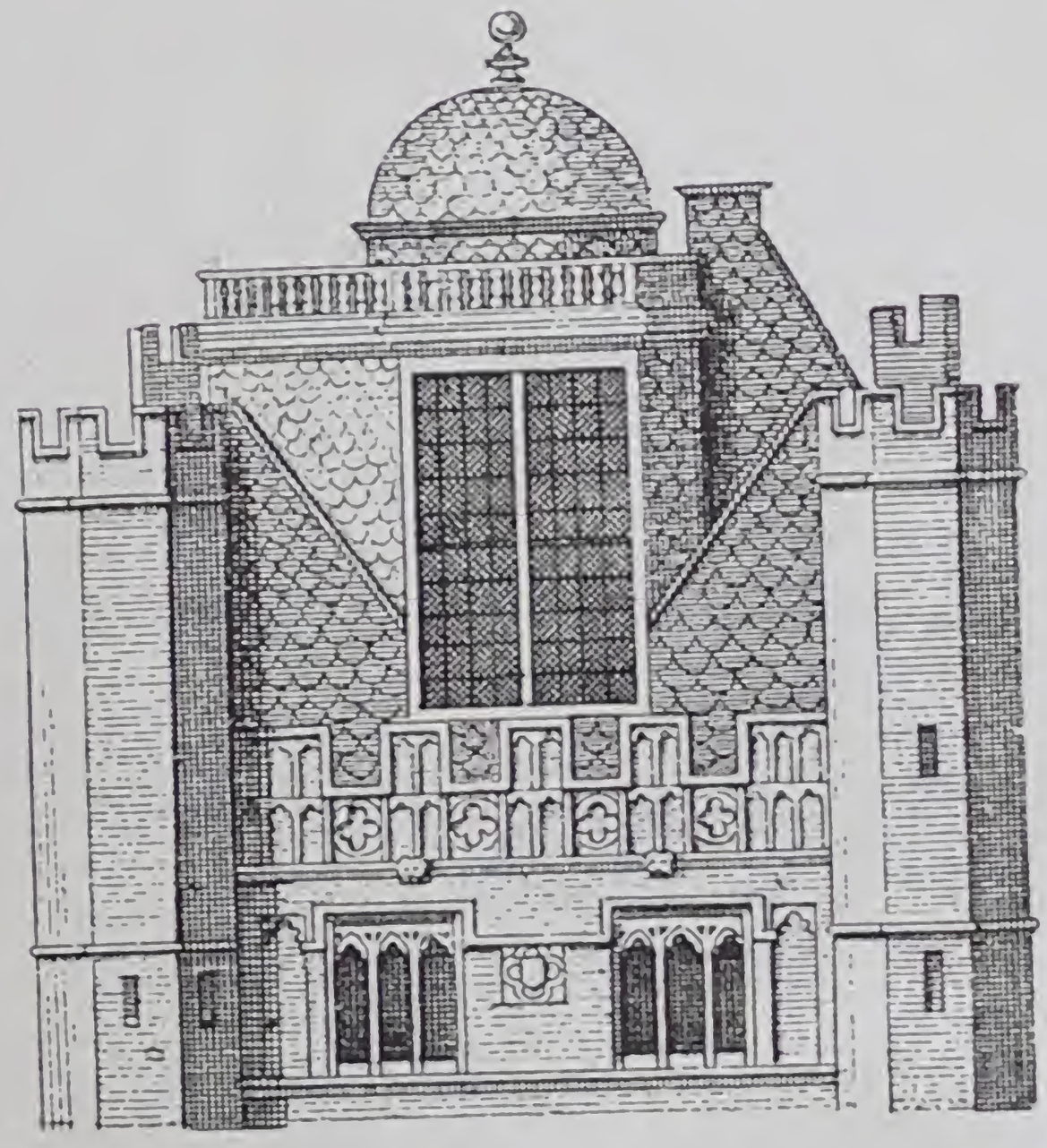


FIG. 112. THE FIRST OBSERVATORY.

the Professor. The sum was obviously inadequate for these various purposes, and it was consequently invested in land, the annual income of which was devoted to the objects indicated by the testator. Meanwhile the Master and Fellows of Trinity College erected on the top of their Great Gate an

observatory which they handed over to Dr Plume's Trustees, and at the same time assigned to the Professor the rooms over the Gateway. The Observatory was not finished till 1739, and as it was reported by the Plumian Trustees in 1792 that it had not been occupied by the Professor for at least fifty years, it would seem that it cannot have been much used. Perhaps, however, it was in a condition to be of service before it was, strictly speaking, finished. The Trustees made it over to the College and it was taken down in 1797.

In 1822–3 an Observatory was built on the Madingley Road, from the designs of John Clement Mead, Architect. The cost, which with the purchase of six and a half acres of land amounted to over £19,000, was met partly by subscriptions and partly by grants from the University Chest. The centre of the building forms the Observatory, the wings containing residences for the Director of the Observatory and the Chief Assistant.

The following description of the principal instruments has been kindly supplied by Sir Robert S. Ball, F.R.S., Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry.

The principal Instrument in the interior of the building is the Transit Circle, procured by the aid of a bequest from the late Miss Sheepshanks to the University for Astronomical purposes. The Object Glass, 8 inches aperture and 9 feet focal length, is by Cooke and Sons, the rest of the work by Troughton and Simms. Two circles, each 3 feet in diameter and divided to the same degree of accuracy, fit on to the thicker part of the axis, and are firmly pressed against it by powerful screws. Each circle is furnished with four reading Microscopes, magnifying about 60 times linearly, reading to seconds and always estimated to tenths of a second; and each has a pointer Microscope of low power for reading the degrees and minutes. There are also two setting circles, near the eye-end, with verniers reading to minutes.

The Collimating Telescopes, 6 inches aperture, are conveniently placed just outside the original limit of the Transit Room, and are each visible from the other through an aperture in the central cube of the large Telescope. They were mounted in 1869, and this part of the work was facilitated and stability ensured by the fact that the

piers which bore the old Transit Instrument were, without changing their position, easily adapted to the new one.

A circular trough of Mercury, rather larger than the Object Glass, rests permanently just beneath the centre of the Transit Telescope, under the flooring, on the large block of stone which supports the piers. There is also a large oblong trough of Mercury which can be easily moved to a convenient position for observing a star by reflexion.

The Clock is an old one by Hardy, now rather rare. It has a remarkably clear sharp beat, and goes on the whole fairly well.

The Mural Circle, 8 feet in diameter, still occupies the room adjoining the Transit Room. It has been very seldom used since the Transit Circle was mounted. The telescope attached to it has the usual transit apparatus, and the Circle has six reading Microscopes. It was graduated in its present position by the older Simms, father of the present head of the firm. The Clock in this room is by Molyneux.

In the Dome, above the centre of the building, is a small equatorial, seldom used. It was constructed by Jones. The length of the Telescope is 5 feet, the aperture $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A very old Clock with gridiron pendulum, by Graham, formerly stood in this dome: but it began to suffer so very much from the damp, and perhaps too from the old oaken case, that it was removed to the basement and a mahogany case substituted.

Outside the main building, in the grounds to the south west, is the Newall Dome, containing the largest Instrument, 25 inches aperture and 29 feet focal length, the gift of the late Mr R. S. Newall of Ferndene near Gateshead. It was originally mounted close to his mansion; and the whole dome, made of cast iron, was transported with the Telescope to Cambridge in 1889. It is furnished with all the necessary adjuncts for photographic and spectroscopic purposes, and is mounted equatorially in the German fashion, and movable by clock-work. The Object Glass is by Cooke, and when first mounted was the largest in existence.

Near the Newall Dome is the Northumberland Equatorial, so called in honour of the donor, his Grace the late Duke of Northumberland, at that time High Steward and afterwards Chancellor of the University. The Object Glass, by M. Cauchoix, was purchased in 1835, and the mounting was completed in 1838. The Object Glass is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches effective aperture with a focal length of $19\frac{1}{3}$ feet. The mounting, like that of the small Jones Equatorial, is of the English pattern, so-called, which enables the observer to follow the

star from rising to setting if necessary, without any interruption at the Meridian. It may be interesting to notice that there are two other Object Glasses by Cauchoix in Ireland: one at the Markree Observatory, 13·3 inches clear aperture, purchased by the late Edward J. Cooper, Esq. and mounted by the late Thomas Grubb, Esq.: the other at the Dunsink Observatory, 11 inches aperture, presented to the Dublin University by the late Sir James South.

To meet the requirements of modern Astronomy, and with the sanction of the University, a telescope specially adapted to photographic work is in course of construction by Sir Howard Grubb. The Object Glass, 13 inches aperture by Messrs. Cooke, consisting of three lenses, is to be achromatized as well for the photographic as for the visual rays. The equatorial mounting is of a novel form. The greater part of the telescope is parallel to the Earth's axis. The Object Glass is in a short piece which moves on an elbow joint, the light being reflected to the eye by a mirror. It is to be placed in a separate house which will be built near the Northumberland.

5. THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM

Richard Fitzwilliam, Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, bequeathed to the University his pictures, engravings, books, &c., together with the sum of £100,000 to build a museum.

The collections were immediately brought to Cambridge and exhibited in a large room in the Perse Grammar School in Free School Lane, which at that time attracted but few scholars. Many sites for the museum were suggested and it was not until 1821 that one on the west side of Trumpington Street was obtained from Peterhouse. This ground was held under several leases for various terms, and in consequence a further delay of eleven years ensued. In 1834 the Perse Trustees wished to resume the use of their school, and it was decided to begin the building of the museum which was to cost £40,000. An open competition of twenty-seven architects was held, and from them thirty-six designs were received. That by Mr Basevi was accepted. Slight alterations were

J. Le Keux

G. Basevi Archt.

F. Mackenzie

THE NEW FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM.

1837.

made in the plans and elevations, and whereas Mr Basevi had proposed to employ Bath stone for the Façade, and white brick for the back and sides, it was decided that the whole should be of Portland stone. This involved an additional cost estimated at £16,800. An estimate for the carcase of the building amounting to £35,838 was accepted, and the foundation-stone was laid on 2 November, 1837. In 1844 Mr Basevi was instructed to proceed with the decoration of the interior at a cost of £28,000, but in the following year, 14 October, 1845, he was killed by falling through an opening in the floor of the west tower of Ely Cathedral. Mr Cockerell was appointed to complete the work. Some slight alterations in the arrangement of the Entrance Hall were made at his suggestion, and the Library and Galleries were finished and the collections moved into them in 1848. The cost of the works had by this time amounted to £91.550 and it was decided to postpone the decoration of the Entrance Hall. This work was committed to Mr Edward M. Barry in 1871. Mr Barry altered the arrangement of the staircases and carried out a scheme of decoration in marble which was completed by the end of 1875 at a cost of £23,392. The total cost of the Museum was, therefore, £114,942. In 1877 a marble statue of H.R.H. Prince Albert, by John Henry Foley, R.A., presented by the subscribers, was placed in the Entrance Hall.

6. MUSEUM OF CLASSICAL AND GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGY AND OF ETHNOLOGY

This Museum consists of two divisions, (1) Casts of Classical Sculpture, (2) Collections of General and Local Archaeology and of Ethnology. The Classical division forms part of the Fitzwilliam Museum, although it is on a separate site. The local collections were presented to the University by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society which still continues to add to them.

It was at first proposed to make this Museum a structural extension of the Fitzwilliam Museum, but ultimately a site in Little S. Mary's Lane was obtained on lease from Peterhouse. The present building was erected from the designs of Mr Basil Champneys in 1883.

7. THE SELWYN DIVINITY SCHOOL

The original Divinity School was, as we have already shewn,[1] on the ground floor of the north range of the Schools Quadrangle. This is the oldest existing building erected for any University purpose. In 1794 the lecture rooms under the east room of the Library were also assigned to the Divinity Professors. When, however, Cockerell's Building was erected it made the old school so dark as to be useless as a lecture room.

The first proposal to erect an independent Divinity School was made in 1858, and two years later William Selwyn, Lady Margaret Professor, offered £1000 for that purpose. This sum was increased by subsequent benefactions from Professor Selwyn till, in 1874, it had accumulated to £8900. A site opposite to S. John's College was purchased from that Society by the University, and in 1876 three architects were invited to submit plans. The designs of Mr Champneys were selected. The building was begun in 1877 and was opened in October 1879, having cost about £15,000. A part of the building is used as a Literary School.

8. SYNDICATE BUILDINGS

In 1885–6 offices for the work of Local Examinations Syndics and for the meetings of other Syndicates were built in Mill Lane from the designs of Mr W. M. Fawcett, Architect. The original building was enlarged in 1893.

[1] Chapter XII.

9. THE BOTANIC GARDEN

The formation of the original Botanic Garden in 1760 has been already described in dealing with the Science Museums. The arrangements for the transfer of the garden to the present site were completed in 1845. The first trees were formally planted by the Vice-Chancellor and the Professor of Botany 2 October 1846, and the plants were moved in the following year. During the half-century that has elapsed since that date the garden has been systematically developed by the University on the recommendation of the trustees of Dr Walker and the Botanic Garden acting conjointly. The present plant-houses and laboratory were built between 1888 and 1891. The whole estate covers an area of about thirty-eight acres, of which twenty acres are occupied by the garden, while the remainder, available for future extension, is let in lots to several tenants.

Portraits.

Registry. Museums of Natural Science. Woodwardian Museum. Fitzwilliam Museum. Divinity School. Syndicate Buildings.

Registry.

Henry Hubbard, B.D., Registrary, 1758–1778; Fellow of Emmanuel College; by Heins, 1750. Joseph Romilly, ætat. 44; Registrary, 1832–1862; Fellow of Trinity College; by Miss Hervé, Cambridge, 1836. Thomas Hobson, the carrier, on horseback.

Museums of Natural Science.

In the Cavendish Laboratory: (Staircase) William Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University; copy of the picture by Watts in the Fitzwilliam Museum. James Clerk Maxwell, Professor of Experimental Physics, 1871–1879; a study by Miss Wedderbourne.

In the Anatomical Theatre: Alfred Newton, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, 1866; by C. W. Furse.

In the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy: Bust: Rev. William Clark, M.D.; 1788–1869; Professor of Anatomy, 1817–1866; by Butler.

In the Library of the Philosophical Society: Charles Darwin; by W. B. Richmond.

In the Botanic Museum: Arthur Biggs, Curator of the Botanic Garden in the early part of the present century; by T. H. Gregg.

Woodwardian Museum.

Thomas Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S.; by Emily Barnard, 1895. Adam Sedgwick, Professor of Geology, 1818–1873; in crayons, by Lowes Dickinson, 1867. Robert Harkness, Professor of Geology, Queen's College, Cork; by J. B. Brenan, 1854. Adam Sedgwick (by Phillipps?). John Woodward, M.D., Founder of the Museum; 1665–1728. A silhouette representing (1) William Buckland, D.D., F.R.S.; 1784–1856; Dean of Westminster; Reader in Geology, Oxford; (2) Mrs Buckland; (3) Francis Buckland; by Aug. Edouart, 1828. Thomas Green, Professor of Geology, 1778–1788; a silhouette. Medallion: John Woodward, Founder.

Fitzwilliam Museum.[1]

Entrance Hall: Statue: H.R.H. Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University; by J. H. Foley, 1866; erected, 1877. (Landing, upper floor) Busts: Hugh Andrew Johnstone Munro, Litt. D.; 1819–1885; first Professor of Latin, 1869–1872; by H. Wiles. Edward Maltby, D.D.; 1770–1859; Bp of Durham, 1836–1856; by W. Behnes. John Disney, LL.D., Founder of the Professorship of Archæology; d. 1857; by Sir R. Westmacott. William Smyth; 1765–1849; Professor of Modern History, 1807–1849; by E. H. Baily. Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D., first Professor of Mineralogy, 1808–1822; University Librarian, 1817–1822; by Sir F. Chantrey. Lieut.-Colonel William Martin Leake; d. 1860; by W. Behnes. John Horne Tooke, 1736–1812; by Sir F. Chantrey. John Stephens Henslow, Professor of Mineralogy and of Botany; 1796–1861; by Thomas Woolner, 1861. Henry Wilkinson Cookson, D.D.; 1810–1876; Master of Peterhouse, 1847–1876; by T. Woolner. Napoleon I.; bronze after Canova. [William Wright, LL.D.; Adams Professor of Arabic, 1870–1889; by J. Hutchison, 1890; *on loan.*]

[1] In the following list most of the portraits which have no local interest are omitted.

Gallery I: Paintings[1]: (left of door) 511. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; 1532–1588; at the age of 30; attributed to Federigo Zuccaro.

Gallery III: 8. Thomas Gray, the poet; 1716–1771; Professor of Modern History; at the age of 15; by Jonathan Richardson. 10. Hugh, Duke of Northumberland; Chancellor of the University, 1840–1847; by Thomas Phillipps. 2. Richard, 7th Viscount Fitzwilliam, Founder: at the age of 63; the composition resembles that of No. 3 in the Library, but the workmanship is very inferior; probably a copy of a picture by H. Howard. 1. The same, as a fellow-commoner of Trinity Hall in 1764; by Joseph Wright of Derby. 12. Daniel Mesman; benefactor; by Samuel Williams. 25. Rev. Dr Samuel Parr; by James Lonsdale. 15. William Pitt; 1759–1806; by Thomas Gainsborough.

Gallery IV: 495. Sir George Murray Humphry, M.D., first Professor of Surgery, 1883–1896; by W. W. Ouless. 502. Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., Bishop of Durham; by W. B. Richmond. 503. William, Duke of Devonshire, LL.D.; Chancellor of the University, 1861–1892; by G. F. Watts, 1883. 503*. Henry Fawcett, Professor of Political Economy, 1863–1884; Postmaster-General; 1833–1884; by H. Herkomer, 1886. [Not numbered] Richard, 6th Viscount Fitzwilliam, father of the Founder; 1711–1776; by Thomas Hudson.

Gallery V: 463. Richard, 6th Viscount Fitzwilliam; by Prince Hoare. 449. Sir Thomas Adams; Founder of the Professorship of Arabic; 1586–1668; dated 1650. 461. Catharine, daughter of Sir M. Decker, wife of Richard, 6th Viscount Fitzwilliam; by Prince Hoare. 438. Mary, daughter of Sir Philip Stapleton, and wife of Thomas, 4th Viscount Fitzwilliam; dated 1679.

Basement: (Library) 3. Richard, 7th Viscount Fitzwilliam, Founder; 1745–1816; small unfinished drawing; not, as stated on the label, by Hone (see No. 2 in Gallery III). Edward James Herbert, Earl of Powis, LL.D.; 1818–1891; High Steward of the University, 1864–1891; by J. Bridge. (Basement Galleries) 449. H.R.H. Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University; by Saye. Adam Sedgwick; by R. Farren. Sir Henry J. S. Maine; a plaster medallion. William Pitt; cast of the original sketch statuette by Nollekens for the statue in the Senate House. (Not hung). George Dyer (B.A., 1778), author of "Privileges of the University." Sir John Robert Seeley, Professor of Modern History, 1869—1895; replica by Clara Ewald, of Berlin, 1896.

[1] The numbers refer to the official catalogue, from which the following list is in great part derived.

The Divinity and Literary Schools.

Library: Charles Anthony Swainson, D.D.; Lady Margaret Professor, 1879–1887; Master of Christ's College, 1881–1887; d. 1887; drawing in chalk. *Large Lecture-room:* Fenton John Anthony Hort, D.D.; Lady Margaret Professor, 1887–1892; d. 1892; a copy of the picture at Emmanuel College. *Staircase:* William Selwyn, D.D.; Lady Margaret Professor, 1855–1875; d. 1875; bust by Bruce-Joy.

In Syndicate Buildings: George Forrest Browne, D.D., First Bishop of Bristol; by Miss Humphry.

CHAPTER XXIII

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

The Union Society, 1814. The Philosophical Society, 1819. The Ray Club, 1837. The Cambridge Camden Society, 1839. The University Musical Society, 1843. The Philological Society, 1872.[1]

THE CAMBRIDGE UNION SOCIETY was formed in 1814 by the amalgamation of three small Debating Clubs. The first meeting was held on 20 February, 1815. The meetings were originally held in a room at the back of the Red Lion Inn, but in 1831 or 1832 the Society removed to premises erected for them at the back of the Hoop Hotel which are now occupied by the Amateur Dramatic Club. In 1850 they removed to a building in Green Street which had formerly been a Dissenting Chapel. New buildings from the designs of Mr Alfred Waterhouse were erected on a site behind the Church of the Holy Sepulchre purchased from S. John's College. These were formally opened in the October Term, 1866. The cost was about £11,000. The objects of the society are "the promotion of debates, the maintenance of a library, and the supply of newspapers and other periodicals."[2]

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY was established in 1819, by members of the University "for the purpose of promoting

[1] For societies which admit as members persons who are not members of the University, see above, p. 233.

[2] *The Cambridge Union Society, Inaugural Proceedings.* London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. 1866.

scientific inquiry and of facilitating the communication of facts connected with the advancement of Philosophy and Natural History." It was incorporated by Charter granted by King William IV. in 1832. The meetings were originally held in the Museum of the Botanic Garden, but in 1820 the society removed to a house in Sidney Street and thence in 1833 to a house in All Saints' Passage. Since 1865 the meetings have been held in the Museums of Natural Science[1].

THE RAY CLUB was established in 1837[2] "for the cultivation of natural science by means of friendly intercourse and mutual instruction." It is named after the naturalist John Ray, who died in 1705. The number of members is limited to twelve.

THE CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY was instituted in 1839. It was the outcome of a smaller society called the Camden Society which in turn owed its origin to the Ecclesiological Society founded in 1837 or 1838. Its object was the promotion of the study of ecclesiology, and its organ, a monthly periodical first published in 1841, was called the *Ecclesiologist*. The magazine had a wide circulation but owing to the severity of its criticisms of new churches and of the restoration of old buildings a large number of members withdrew from the society in 1845. In consequence of this secession the society was reconstructed under the title of the Ecclesiological Society, and its quarters removed to London. The *Ecclesiologist* had ceased to be the organ of the Cambridge Camden Society in 1844, but was continued as an independent publication by its former contributors. On its reconstruction the society adopted the *Ecclesiologist* as its organ, and as such the periodical continued till December, 1868, when the last number was issued.

[1] Cooper, *Memorials*, iii. 190.

[2] In continuation of Professor Henslow's Friday evening meetings begun in 1828. (Professor C. C. Babington's *Journal*, p. 60.)

THE UNIVERSITY MUSICAL SOCIETY was founded in 1843 as the Peterhouse Musical Society. The present name was adopted about eighteen months later. Ladies were first admitted to the chorus as associates in 1873, by the amalgamation of the Society with the Fitzwilliam Musical Society which had been founded in 1858.

THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY was founded in 1872. Its design is "to promote and to publish critical researches into the languages and literatures of the Indo-European group of nations, and to promote philological studies in general."

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

P. 6, *line* 22, *for* begins *read* began.
32, „ 15, *for* anachronism *read* absurdity.
87, „ 7, *note*, *for* For a memoir of Mr Essex see below, Chap. XI, *read* See below, p. 236.
93, „ 16, *note*, *for* ed *read* et.
156, *note*, *for* 1446 *read* 1437.
158, *line* 11, *for* Holdbrook *read* Holbrook, *and for* 1436 *read* 1437.
175, „ 6, *for* The East Road Chapel *read* The Mill Road Chapel.
175, „ 6, *after* 500 *add* Zion Chapel in the East Road was founded about 1837 and a chapel was built in that year. A new chapel was built in 1877 and the old chapel was then converted into a school.
224, *before* Addenbrooke's Hospital *add* Homerton College for training teachers was removed from Homerton to the buildings formerly occupied by Cavendish College in 1894.
241, *line* 1, *note*, *for* They *read* The arms.
254, „ 14, *after* Catholics *add* and named "Edmund House."
254, „ 17, *add* The Clergy Training School was founded in 1881. New buildings are about to be erected in Jesus Lane.
282, *title of fig.* 35, *for* West *read* East.
301, *line* 8, *after* 1838 *add* Henry Wilkinson Cookson, D.D.; Master, 1847—1876.
320, „ 11 *from bottom*, *before* Chichester *insert* of.
322, „ 3, *title*, *after* Corpus *add* Christi.
365, *fig.* 69, E, *for* 1560 *read* 1536.
372, *line* 4 *from bottom*, *before* Thackeray *read* Elias.
372, „ 13 *from bottom*, *for* John *read* Richard.
384, „ 4 *from bottom*, *after* fellow *add* B.A., 1781; M.A., 1784; M.D., 1796.
392, „ 4 *from bottom*, *after* John *insert* a comma.
392, *last line*, *omit the words* Duke of York.
414, *after* the portraits in the Combination Room *add*: *In the Library.* (Busts): Peter Fraser; by Ternouth, 1828. Charles Lesingham Smith; by Hiram Powers, 1860.

P. 425, at the end of the List of Portraits *add*: *In the Chapel* (on monuments): Henry Kirke White; 1785—1806; profile medallion in marble; removed from old All Saints' Church. James Wood, Master, 1815—1839; Dean of Ely; d. 1839, aged 79; full-length seated figure in marble by E. H. Baily, 1843. Charles Fox Townshend; d. 1817; marble bust by Chantrey. Isaac Todhunter, Fellow; 1820—1884; marble head and shoulders by E. R. Mullins, 1885. Hugh Ashton; comptroller of the household of the Foundress; Archdeacon of York; benefactor; d. 1522; a full-length, coloured, recumbent effigy in stone or marble on his tomb.

437. Plan of Trinity College. Range C: *for* 1584 *read* 1557—c. 1584. Range E: *after* 1557 *add* —c. 1584.

473, *line* 17, *for* James Wilkins *read* William Wilkins.

474, *portraits*, *line* 3, *for* Miss Emily Humphry *read* Miss K. M. Humphry.

Map II. *After* Backs of the Colleges *add* Recently named Queens' Road.

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Scale of Yards
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500
1. Sheerers' Row or Culters' Row
2. Potters' Row
3. Smiths' Row
4. Cordwainers Street or Shoemakers' Row
5. Feliper Street
6. Butcher Row
7. Butter Row
A. Tolbooth
B. Prison
C. Cross
D. Conduit
E. Shambles
Site of All Saints by the Castle
Site of the Castle
Gateway
Castle Hill
Earthworks
S. Giles
S. Peter
MONKS' PLACE
Benedictine Student Monks
THE RIVER
King's Ditch
Great Bridge
Hithe
School of Pythagoras
Fish Ponds
Bin Brook
Hospital of S. John
S. Clement
Benedictine Priory of S. Radegund
Holy Sepulchre
S. John Hospital
Corn Hithe
Dame Nichols Hithe
King's Hall
All Saints in the Jewry
The Jewry
Franciscan Friars
BARNWELL FIELD
Long Green
Garret Hostel Green
Michael House
Gonville Hall
S. Michael
Trinity Hall
King's Coll.
Holy Trinity
Barnwell Gate
Clare Hall
Schools
S. Mary by the Market
Belfry
S. John Zachary
Le Glommery Hall
S. Edward
S. Andrew the Great
Dominicans
Butts Close
Cous House
Benedict
Augustinian Friars
Carmelites
Corpus Christi College
S. Botolph
Site of Queen's College
First site of S. Bernard's College
The Pondyard
Pembroke College
SWINE CROFT
OR S. THOMAS LEYS
Mill Pool
Trumpington Gate
Bishop's Mill
King's Mill
S. Mary the Less
Peterhouse
Canons of Sempringham
Friars of the Sack
Hermitage
Sheeps Green
Coe Fen
Hog Market
Walker & Boutall sc.

Churches.

A. S. Peter
B. S. Giles
C. S. Clement
D. Holy Sepulchre
E. All Saints
F. S. Michael
G. Holy Trinity
H. S. Mary the Great
I. S. Edward
J. S. Andrew the Great
K. S. Benedict
L. S. Botolph
M. S. Mary the Less
N. S. Mark
O. S. Paul
P. S. Barnabas
Q. S. Matthew
R. Christ Church
S. Abbey Church

Chapels.

1. Primitive Methodists
2. Friends
3. Wesleyans
4. Congregationalists
5. Presbyterians
6. Baptists
7. Primitive Methodists
8. Wesleyans
9. Baptists
10. Calvinistic Baptists
11. Primitive Methodists

Edmund House Roman Catholic

Prison
Shire Hall
Castle Hill
Earthworks
Site of Presbyterian College
School of Pythagoras
Magdalene College
Boats
Tennis Ct.
Lock and Foot Bridge
New Bridge
Jesus College Close
Jesus College
Jesus Green
River Cam
Midsummer Common
Ferry
Cutter Ferry
Priory
Butts Green
Barnwell
Sidney Sussex College
S. John's College
Trinity Coll.
Caius Coll.
Trinity Hall
Clare Coll.
Senate Ho.
Library
Market Place
Post Office
Christ's College
Christ's Pieces
King's College
Queens' College
S. Catharine's College
Corpus Christi Coll.
Laboratories
Emmanuel College
Technical Institute
Parker's Piece
Cemetery
Pembroke College
University Press
Fitzwilliam Museum
Fitzwilliam Hall
Peterhouse
Addenbrooke's Hospital
Downing College
Selwyn College
Ridley Hall
Newnham College
Newnham Croft
Sheep's Green
Leys School
Perse School
Perse School (Girls)
Roman Catholic Church
Conduit Head
Hospital of S. Anthony
Botanic Garden
Training College
University Cricket Ground
Workhouse
Railway Station
Bin Brook
To Coton
To Grantchester
To Girton
Boats
Ferry
Mill
Museum of Archæology
Bathing Sheds
Scale of Yards
100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

Walker & Boutall sc

GENERAL INDEX

Principal headings under which references are grouped: ARMS, BRIDGES, CAMBRIDGE, CHURCHES, COLLEGES, GILDS, HOSTELS, INNS, PARISHES, STREETS.

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